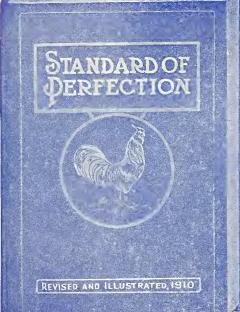


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Official Guide for Judging, Mating and Breeding

May, 1913

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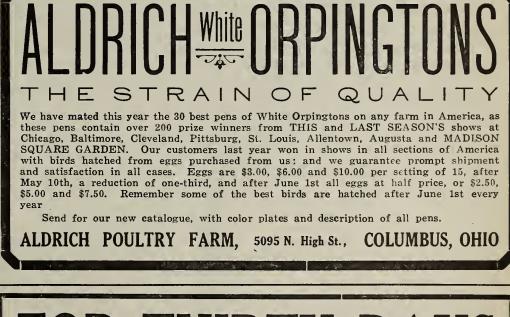


### Onstott's Imperial ORPINGTONS BLACK-WHITE-BUFF

Ours are right in size, type and color, Nor will you regret it, if you give an order. Send at once and get our prices; They are right, and our advice is, Our Ad. should be noticed at once by you That Spring will not come and find due The order that you should send this day, 'Stating kind of stock, and what you will pay.

Day-old chicks; eggs by the setting or by the hundred. Large boned, vigorous cocks and cockerels, laying hens and pullets for sale from \$3.00 up. Address MRS. DANIEL ONSTOTT, Moores Hill, Ind.

The Industrious Hen, Three Years Only One Dollar.



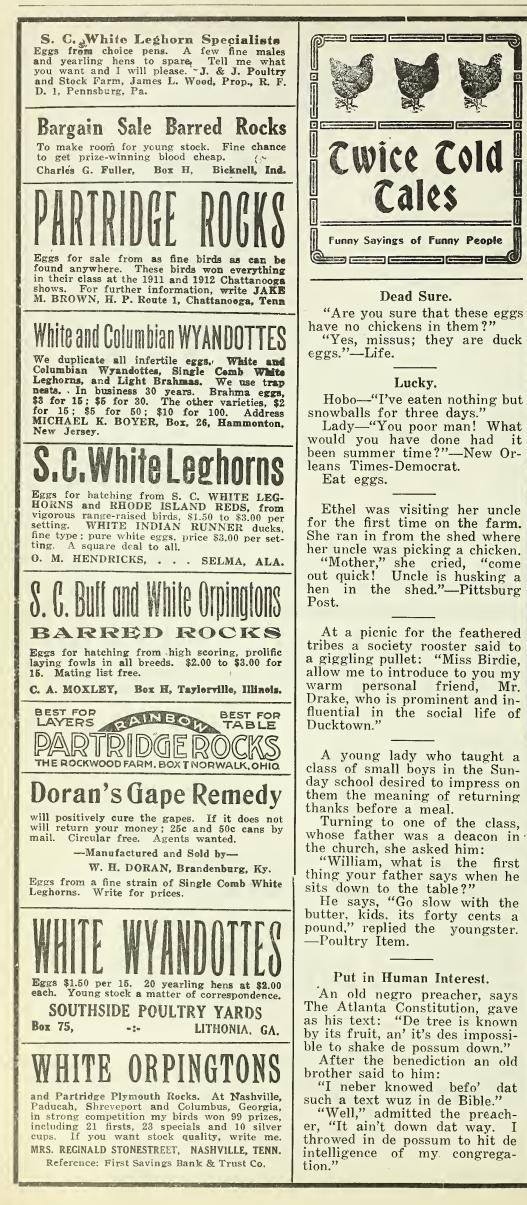
## FOR THIRTY DAYS

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WHITE EGG POULTRY FARM, Manassas, Va.

Swalley's Fartridge Wyandottes They have been bred in line for years. I, have won more firsts than any Southern breeder. The first in the South to win over American, OAsiatic, and English Classes on Cocks and Hens. Stock and eggs a matter of correspondence. State Director National Partridge Wyandotte Club. Reference Unaka National Bank.

ORPINGTONS

English Crystal Palace and Birmingham win-ners. Golden Buff, Crystal White and Black. Eggs one-half price after May 1st. Bargain. Write for mating list.

Golden Crest Poultry Farm,

WHITE LANGSHANS

"THE WORLD'S GREATEST UTILITY BIRD."

Now booking and shipping eggs for hatching, from Three Special Pens. Order early. Sat-isfactory hatches guaranteed. No better blood in the country. Pen No. 1, \$3.00 per 15; pen No. 2, \$2.00 per 15; 50 eggs for \$5.00. Utility pen, \$6.00 per 100. Recognized authority on Langshans.

A. D. FREESE, Box A40, Mohawk Village, O.

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price. Write for mating list.

guaranteed cure 25c. C. Fishel says, "It does the work." sure preventive 25c. big box of both 40c.

NABOB REMEDY CO., Box 23, Gambier, Ohio. Barrett's Blue Ribbon Strain and Imported

Mottled Anconas the world's greatest layers. Eggs at half

BARRETT'S ANCONA FARM

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LITTLE'S White WYANDOTTES

By their remarkable winnings at Columbia, S. C., Show, January 28-31, again prove their superiority. My birds have won from New York to Atlanta, in some of the hottest com-petition ever known in White Wyandotte classes. Absolutely the Best in the South. T. L. LITTLE, Box 534, Camden, S. C. President S. C. Branch A. P. A

President S. C. Branch A. P. A.

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In the strongest competition my ROCKS won at the Spartanburg show, 1912, 1st cock; 1st, 2d, 5th hen; 1st, 3d, 5th pullet; 1st pen. 1913, 2d cock; 3d, 5th hen; 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th pullet; 1st pen. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15.

R. B. CLEVELAND, Spartanburg, S. C.

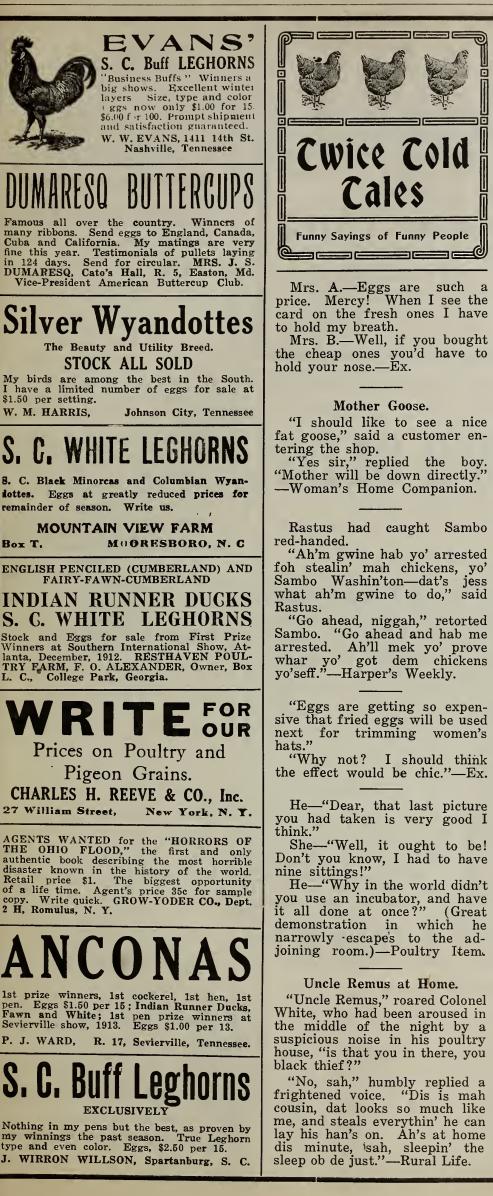
WHITE ORPINCTONS

If it is Orpingtons of size, type and quality you are looking for, I have them. Eggs for hatching from my grand birds, \$3.00, \$5.00, \$7.50 and \$10.00 per 15. Frank Riddle, City Court of Birmingham, Birmingham, Ala.

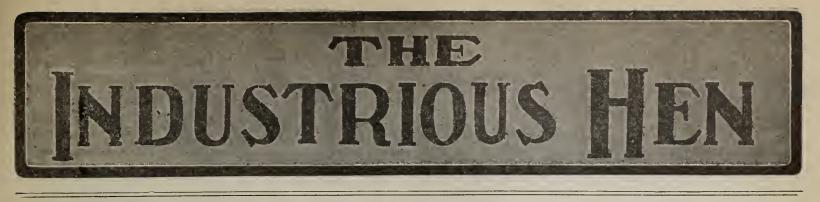
Johnson City, Tenn.

Toronto, Can.

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Vol. 9

Knoxville, Tenn., May, 1913

(Whole No. 108) No. 12

## A Few "Show-You's" for Your Next Show

"Begin in Time to Finish Without Hurry."

By J. H. PETHERBRIDGE, Philadelphia, Pa.



LREADY show dates for coming fall and winter shows are beginning to appear in the journals of the poultry industry. The preliminary and preparatory work on premium lists, etc., is doubtless well under way in some cases and to these my humble recommendations come too late to be of service, and the fact that they are so "early on the job" demon-strates that my advice is not needed.

But there are always OTHERS.

The writer has never served as a show secretary nor even been honored with a position on an executive committee, and hence lacking the actual and sometimes harrowing

practical experience, can, from the superior heighth of his the-oretical knowledge, point out the errors of commission and omission made by the Association members who did all the work, accepted all the blame and in some instances met the deficiency

some instances met the deficiency out of their individual pockets. For, while not advertising the fact, it is freely admitted that not all local shows of the past season were financially successful. And in every instance, inquiry as to the cause of this failure, elicit-ed the same excuse namely. ed the same excuse, namely, "the paid admissions fell far short of our calculations." If this be the true explanation, if the show must depend upon the paid admissions to produce the desired excess of receipts over expendi-tures, then it surely follows that it is imperative that not a step should be taken nor an action determined upon that does not give promise of a favorable influence on the attendance.

Engage for your show the larg-est and best lighted hall available in your community. "Who brave-ly dares, must sometimes risk a fall."

Many a show has lost in a \$25 room, badly lighted and vilely ventilated, that would have produced a profit in a \$100 hall, where there was ample room for the entries and some to spare for display and specialties. Take a lesson from the "Movies" and small vaudeville houses: note how from the "Movies" and small vaudeville houses: note how much they give the public for 5c and 10c and you must admit you have no right to kick if your quarters and halves didn't tumble in to walk up and down aisles so narrow two could not pass without collision and one-half the birds could not be seen in the obscurity of the lower tier of coops. Don't be afraid of hiring a big hall or hav-ing done so, forget your apprehension in bending your every energy to fill it attractively and the novelty seeking public will pay the rental. Don't make the mistake of placing your admission price

Don't make the mistake of placing your admission price

too high. One thousand at 15c nets you no more money than six hundred at 25c, but if the real purpose of your show is to interest more people of your community in pure-bred poultry, as it is to be presumed, one thousand visitors should prove more gainful than six hundred.

Don't make the mistake of taking it for granted be-cause you need no label on a fowl to name it, that the less informed public are not interested in knowing the sex, family and variety of bird they pause to admire. Every coop and pen should have a plainly printed card descrip-tive of the occupant and after the awards are made the name and address of the exhibitor should be filled in, and, if a prize winner the proper colored sticker attached if a prize winner, the proper colored sticker attached. But to revert to one of the preliminary steps, the "making" of the Premium List.

Sell enough advertising space to justify a list, in appearance and contents that you and every ad-vertiser will be proud to distribute and the recipient eager to read from cover to cover. I know that in some towns ad-

vertising is hard to obtain, made so by an abuse that causes business men to regard such adver-tising as a donation. The busi-ness men are not to blame—they have been approached from the wrong angle: never approach a business man from a charity standpoint, unless you are really working for a charity. In asking him for his advertisement for your list or his offer of a pre-mium, make him feel that he is not only aiding a local enterprize but obtaining helpful publicity for his business. Having secured his ad. or his premium offer, don't dismiss him from your mind un dismiss him from your mind un-til it is time to collect. See that Such advertisers and donors have complimentary admission tickets and when they present them have one or two "glad-hand" members meet them at the door, give them show them around the hall. If your poultry supply here

If your poultry supply house gives you an ad. or pre-mium or both as they generally do, urge them to make a display of their feeds, remedies and appliances and don't charge them for the space or privilege, (get your pay out of the advertising). You will find many of your visitors are interested in such a display and as you are making no charge for the space, it leaves you free to suggest that no charge for the space, it leaves you free to suggest that he make his display a very attractive one. A little music is a fine feature in the evening hours; an orchestra is out of question but your local music dealer isn't, or if there are none in your town. the nearest big town will give you choice of several. Approach the most progressive one and offer him a space to set up a Vitrola or Piano-player with an attendant to keep it going, while passing out his ad-

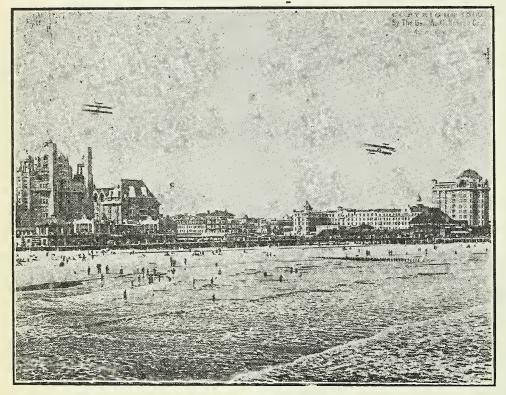


vertising matter. This will surely add great interest.

Start a month or better still, two months in advance of your show to advertise it in your local and county papers; play no favorites but divide your appropriation for this purpose among them, and then see that every paper that carries your ad. is furnished with a few news items each week. A cash advertisement is the best coaxer for free reading notices.

Don't put too much money into your store window cards; good cardboard, well printed in heavy display type, with your special attractions noted will sell you more tickets than a beautifully colored picture; the latter have an unfortunate way of disappearing from the window before they have performed their service. What you are after is to create a desire to attend the show, not to covet your announcement.

Be cautious in selling or awarding space for advertising purposes, you can better afford to give free room to those who recognize and will be guided by the principle of mutual help and aid in making every exhibit of your show attractive and entertaining, than sell a concession to a bus-



ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY Where the next session of the American Poultry Association will be held. Picture shows aviators in aeroplanes over the occan.

iness that does nothing for you but pay its fee. View all applications for space in the light of whether they will help or hinder, in the entertainment offered visitors and give those you deem worthy of a free concession as courteous reception and treatment, as the one that pays—for in the final outcome the former may give you the greater profit and honor.

Have some feature that will interest the ladies that are not particularly "fond" of chickens; if you cannot handle a dog or cat show, have a home-grown flower show, it will add to the decorative scheme of your hall, give many pleasure and will prove an incentive to more beautiful yards in your town. And that "decorative" thought brings up another, if your space permits. offer a few good prizes for the most unique, novel and beautiful display pen of fowls, but while not prohibiting, give no credit in decorations to ribbons from other shows. I have attended shows where ribbons have almost obscured the sight of the bird and yet among said ribbons, found not one of that show. To my mind, such a display is in poor taste, it seems to say "Your judgment must be very bad—see what other shows have awarded me."

No ribbons should be permitted on a coop except those won by the particular bird in that coop and even those should be so hung as not to be confused with the ribbons of this particular show.

Finally, do not throw open your doors to the public until everything is in place and the decorations completed. It is the first impression that remains: you want your firstcomers to return and bring others with them; you can expect neither result if they carry away an impression or unpreparedness and incompleteness, confusion and dirt. Better far turn a score or a hundred away than admit them to receive a false impression of what your show will be.

And with all things ready, make a special effort to have your patrons, as advertisers and donors, present the first day or opening and treat them so courteously that they will go away feeling that this show is partly theirs and it is up to them in their respective places of business to do what they can to swell its attendance the remaining days and evenings. Here's to you for a good show and the best show yet.

### Precautions to Take in Summer.

Poultry suffer considerably from excessive heat and the direct rays of the sun. Young chickens that are left under the direct rays of the sun will not prosper. Old fowls compelled to live in overheated places cease to produce eggs and lose flesh. Those that are poorly fed frequently die from the influence of the heat.

During the heated term poultry houses should be open as much as possible. All the windows should be taken out of the front of the building, when this can be safely done, and the outside covered with close meshed wire netting. The windows will admit an abundant supply of fresh air.

Young chicks with the mother hen should roost in coops that are as open as they can possibly be in the front. Fresh air in plentiful supply and shelter from the rays of the sun on the top of the coop will improve their condition more than one might imagine.

Hundreds of young chicks are destroyed during the night by being compelled to roost in confined quarters where the air is overheated and there is no ventilation. A little rain blowing into the coops is not nearly so injurious as will be close, confined quarters and lack of ventilation.

Water fowls need special attention during warm weather. Young ducklings feel severely the excessive heat. Exposure to the sun frequently gives them what is called blind staggers. The heat coming down on their heads affects their brains; they whirl about as if crazed, and die of the effects of over-heating.

One of the most successful ways of feeding corn to water fowls is to pour sufficient cracked corn for feeding into a bucket, cover

with six to eight inches of water, and let it soak over night. Pour the contents of the bucket, water and all, into a shallow trough, so that the ducks can scoop it out of the water with their bills. This furnishes them the softened corn, and in scooping it out of the water they have food and water combined, which is a necessity.

When moistened meals are fed there should be a pint of coarse sand mixed with each bucket of food. The food should be a little moist and fed in shallow troughs, with plenty of drinking water close at hand, so the ducks may run from the food to the water to help in swallowing. The sand supplies the necessary grit. Ducks and geese do not have crops like chickens and turkeys, but they need a mixture of grit of this kind to help in the assimilation of the food.

Geese require plenty of green food, which they pluck from the growing plants; plenty of water as a swimming pool during the summer. When they have this, the old geese and goslings that are past four weeks old will not need to be fed during the summer. A feed of moistened meal once a day hastens their growth, but where there is plenty of herbage, green and fresh, from which they can pluck their food, it will not be necessary to feed them, providing there is enough water for them to swim in.

Pure air and plenty of it, is an absolute necessity for turkeys; they will not bear confinement; even where they are compelled to roost in sheds or buildings they should have plenty of room. All growing turkeys should have as much grain as they will eat twice a day. The more they are induced to eat night and morning, the faster they will grow; even though they range all day over the fields, they should have this plentiful supply of food.—J. S. Underwood, Ozark, Ill.

### May, 1913

## Some Valuable Pointers on Marketing Eggs

### By MICHAEL K. BOYER, Hammonton, N. J.



VEN THOUGH the egg crop is large, if that crop is not properly marketed there will be only ordinary profit. It is admitted that a good retail trade is the best market, but the farm is not always so situated that this can be ob-tained. It is important, then, that a good wholesale custom be secured, and this makes it necessary that the goods be in such condition that they will be

sought after, which can easily be done.

An ingenious method of advertising the eggs is to have a rubber stamp with the wording of the farm on it, something like this:

Guaranteed Fresh, Purebred Poultry Farm, DaCosta, New Jersey.

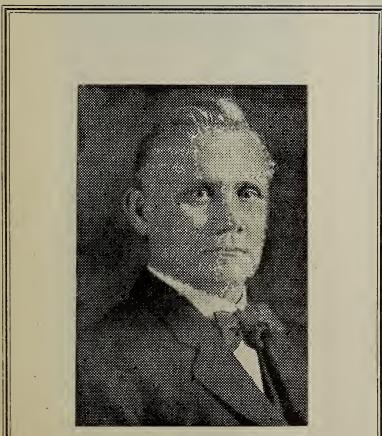
This stamped on each egg would at once attract attention, and if those eggs are found to be true to representa-

tion, there would be no trouble to hold that customer. The question arises: "When does an egg cease to be fresh?" Investigation has proved that an egg remains in a fresh state for three days. Some farms ship eggs when a day old, to allow two days' time for carriage and for the sale. This is a safe plan. As a rule, however, guaran-teed fresh eggs are purchased the day they are placed on sale. Such eggs are for the "fancy, up-town grocery trade" of cities.

What is known as "prime" eggs in the city trade are eggs of which the age is not unknown—they being from one to three weeks of age in cool weather. "Fresh case" eggs are a class out of which it may be

expected to secure six good ones, three fair ones, and three of a "demoralized order," in each dozen. It seems that the market is always ready for good, bad

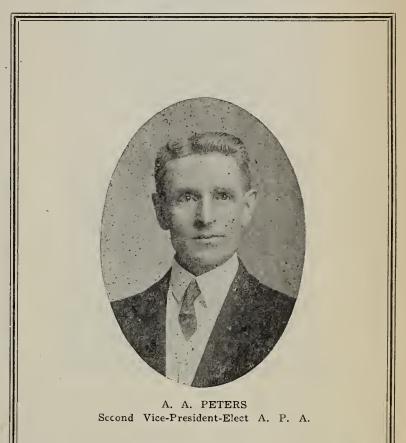
and indifferent eggs. Of course, it goes without saying, that the stamped eggs are sold first, and at an advanced figure, as there is a special demand for them. In nearly all the large cities there are grocers who cater to a fancy trade, and these are only too glad to ar-range with some farm having a reputation for furnishing eggs that are strictly fresh.



DR. W. C. CLECKLEY First Vice-President-Elect A. P. A.

Eggs should be gathered at least once a day, and even twice or three times daily is better. They should be placed in a cool, clean cellar, away from any impure odors, for an egg will quickly absorb any impurity that might be near it.

Eggs should not be marketed that are not regularly found in the nest. Eggs from hidden nests, or picked up



in the run, are risks, and should be used at home. Great care must be taken in this particular. All stains and dirt should be wiped with a moist cloth and then allowed to dry. A little vinegar will often remove the most obstinate stain.

Those who become discouraged by mistakes are not very progressive. Instead of being stumbling blocks, mistakes are object lessons that arouse one to a sense of closer cheaver the of closer observation and point out facts. However, the man who makes the same mistake twice is not a very observing person.

The older the egg the less is that sweet, rich flavor noticeable.

It is more important to know the work of the individual hen than the average of the flock.

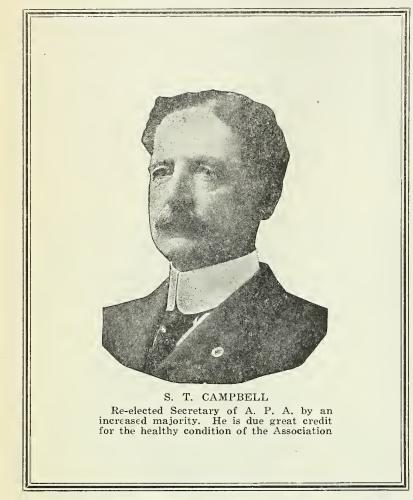
There is no foundation for the assertion that the "sweet, rich flavor" of the egg belongs to the breed. That condi-tion can only be brought about by the quality of the food.

There is a decided difference in the weight of eggs from pullets and hens, and of those laid by different breeds. These figures are approximately correct: Single Comb Brown Leghorn pullets, 17½ ounces per dozen; hens, 21½ ounces. Light Brahma pullets, 23½ ounces; hens, 23 ounces; Black Langshan pullets, 24 ounces; hens, 26½ ounces. Pekin duck, 35½ ounces.

The question of feeding flavor into eggs was practical-ly settled some years ago by Professor F. E. Emery, of the North Carolina Experiment Station, who tried feed-ing onions to hens, with the result that the eggs of all those which ate the onions showed a more or less distinct flavor. Therefore it appears that to get fine flavored eggs

it is necessary to restrict runs enough so that no considerable amount of the food can be of such a character as to yield ill-flavored eggs.

The large breeds are best for caponizing. A few months old capon is no better than a cockerel. A capon



will more readily put on fat and get large and prime after maturity. The object in caponizing is to secure quality and size, but quality is the most important. Age does not impair a capon as it does a cockerel, provided the bird is not kept longer than a year and half. Capons will have to mature before they can get much finish, and for that reason they cannot be sold while young.

No poultry meat excels, if any equals, a half-grown guinea, split down the back, broiled and buttered. It is meaty, tender and of splendid flavor.

Feeding skim milk has a tendency to whiten the flesh.

Remember "good condition" does not mean overfat.

It must not be forgotten that food flavors the flesh as well as the egg.

Our American breeds fatten very readily, making them ideal market poultry.

The yolk of the egg spoils much quicker than the white.

The first one or two litters of eggs laid by pullets are not so serviceable, so sure or profitable for hatching as is their later product, for the reason that they were first formed at a time when the pullet was growing and the organs not fully developed.

An authority says that if the egg is placed on the side or large end, the heavy yolk will settle to the bottom and come in contact with the shell which admits the air. If it is placed on the small end, it will always have a layer of white between it and the shell.

Colonel Roessle once said there may not be any very large fortune to be made in poultry raising, but there is a handsome living for any one who has the love for the pursuit, the ability to raise and care for the stock, and a small capital to start with. These three things must go hand in hand; separately they cannot bring success.

Bad cases of feather eating have been cured by paint-

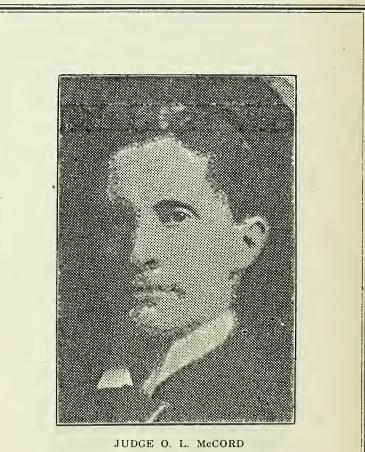
ing around the bare places of hens that have had their feathers plucked, with a preparation made of powdered aloes dissolved in alcohol. Hens do not like the bitter taste.

A French naturalist asserts that the use of pounded garlic with the usual food has been made to completely eradicate the gapes among pheasants in Europe.

A poultry keeper living some distance from the city says he found it difficult to secure animal food for his fowls, so he experimented with beans, peas, nuts, sunflower seed and peanuts with as good results as obtained from animal food.

Over-feeding of green cut bone is apt to cause leg troubles, diarrhoea, bowel complaints and worms.

Some years ago Professor James Dryden delivered an address before the Utah farmers' institute, from which this extract is worthy of reproduction: "A short study of the composition of wheat and of eggs will explain why a profitable egg yield cannot be expected from wheat alone. Supposing you feed a hen weighing about 3.5 pounds, 3.25 ounces of wheat a day. Of course a hen of that weight would not long consume that weight of wheat alone. Supposing, further, that the hen uses 2.75 ounces of that for the maintainance of the body; that leaves half an ounce to be conveyed into eggs, assuming that all the food is digested, which of course is not the case. In half of an ounce of wheat there is about .06 of an ounce of protein. So that, assuming that the hen consumes and digests 3.25 ounces of wheat per day, and that she uses 2.75 ounces of that for maintenance of the body, there is available each day just one-fourth enough protein for an egg. In other words, it will take four days to get the necessary amount of protein for one egg. But the egg has other constituents; so has wheat. The half ounce of wheat contains about one and one-half times as much carbohydrates and fat as one egg contains. The hen fed on wheat alone has a surplus of one material and a deficiency of another. In other words, she has enough carbohydrates and fat to



JUDGE O. L. McCORD Election Commissioner A. P. A. The Man Who Counted the Votes.

make an egg and a half a day, but has only protein enough to make an egg in six days. You place the hen in an awkward position by feeding her wheat alone. Wheat does not contain the egg making materials in proper proportion. Corn is even worse than wheat in this respect."

## Proper Treatment for Desease in Turkeys

### By J. C. CLIPP, Saltillo, Ind.

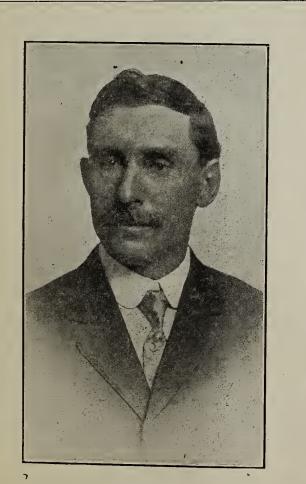


OU KNOW there are some folks that are prejudiced against using turpen-tine under any consideration. The contine under any consideration. The con-stant readers of The Industrious Hen stant readers of The Industrious Hen are aware that we have frequently rec-ommended the use of turpentine in sweet milk to prevent liver trouble in both old and young turkeys. While this treatment is good, yet there are some people who have written us that they were afraid to use turpentine, as they considered it dangerous to do so. Now any fair-minded person should

it dangerous to do so. Now any fair-minded person should well understand that as a breeder of turkeys we are not It dangerous to do so. Now any fair-minded person should well understand that as a breeder of turkeys we are not going to recommend anything we have not fully demon-strated on our own flock, as we have the welfare of the breeder at heart and will not recommend anything that we are not familiar with. One lady from Tennessee writes: "I have taken turpentine myself and know it is a danger-ous medicine to use, as it made me so stiff I could hardly walk for days." It's true if turpentine is taken or used to an excess, it will prove a dangerous remedy, same as any other drug, but I know from years of experience, it is a great treatment for liver trouble and "Black Head" in its first stages. We have used what is known as the "Sulphur Treatment," which we like equally as well, and for young turkeys better, but I presume there are some that would be afraid to use the sulphur. However, this treatment is a good one. In fact, I would not try growing turkeys without it. It has not only been used by us, but by hundreds of successful poultry growers. Some writers say "a good sharp hatchet is the best medicine for a fowl when it gets sick," but I can go one better than that, and save the majority of poults that con-tract liver trouble with the sulphur treatment. A dose for a grown turkey is as follows: Hyposulphite of sodium. 3

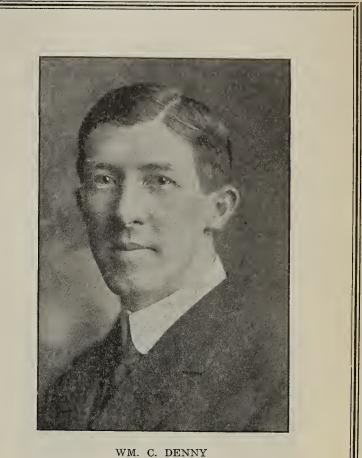
tract liver trouble with the sulphur treatment. A dose for a grown turkey is as follows: Hyposulphite of sodium, 3 grains; sulphate of iron, 1 grain; sulphur 10 grains, and sulphate of quinine, 1 grain.

For youngsters we give a full adult dose to each poult in the mash food. Our method of treating adult turkeys



U. R. FISHEL Member-Elect Executive Board A. P. A.

is to first give a tablespoonful of Epsom salts, or the same amount of pure castor oil in an ounce of sweet milk. After we have the liver and bowels free from all sluggish or dormant condition, then we give the medicine, full doses,



Member-Elect Executive Board A. P. A.

three times daily. Frequently where the disease is stub-born and refuses to adhere to the treatment, we give ten drops of turpentine and follow up with oil or Epsom salts. In some instances I like pure castor oil some better than salts, but either is good. I never fail to give the "Sulphur" treatment promptly after giving the oil or Epsom salts, and so far we seldom ever lose a turkey, old or young. Had we used Mr. Boyer's advice we would have killed some yery fine turkeys in our time that we have successfully very fine turkeys in our time, that we have successfully very line turkeys in our time, that we have successfully cured with the foregoing described treatment. There are some cases that cannot be cured regardless of treatment. In fact I have seen some cases, had they ever been cured, they would have been worthless as breeders; for such as those, use the hatchet. Where turkeys have first stages of liver trouble or indigestion, you can cure them with this subhur treatment and their system never be affected those, use the hatchet. Where turkeys have first stages of liver trouble or indigestion, you can cure them with this sulphur treatment, and their system never be affected. Such specimens are just as good for breeding purposes as if they had never had any liver trouble. We have our druggist supply us with a quanity of the "Sulphur" treat-ment and feed it freely to the poults each night. As we do not feed but once a day, we double the amount and feed it in the mash food every night, and I don't think you will find a healthier flock anywhere. I like this treatment for young turkeys better than I do the turpentine treatment, because it is more convenient to give. While this is true, we give a dose of turpentine to any fowl we think is suf-fering from worms or kindred troubles. There is no dan-ger in its use when given intelligently. When it becomes necessary to give the "Sulphur treatment" individually, then we only give one-half the amount prescribed for adult turkeys. I have seen poults very weak with some form of bowel trouble and be restored to normal health and matured into monster turkeys. We like to feed this medicine every night in the mash food. It is a great tonic. Any druggist or physician will tell you it is a great medi-cine, and I am confident turkey growers will find it a great help to them in maturing a fine flock and keeping them free from disease. free from disease.

### The Value of the Hen and Her Product

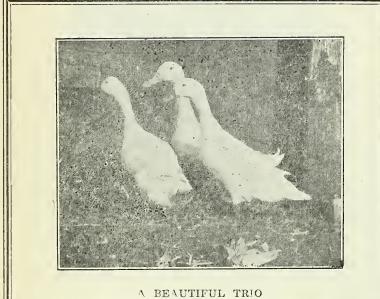
It is unofficially stated that we pay \$750,000,000 annually for the chickens and eggs consumed, and that New York City alone spends more than \$48,000,000 for poultry and eggs. Next to the cow, the hen is the highest salaried farm employee we have, exceeding even the earnings of the sheep and the horse so far as the products are con-cerned. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson officially puts the hen's products at \$300,000, but of course he does not get anything like full returns.

Taking the \$300,000,000 as a basis, it is three times as much as we spend on our whole navy, and six months' returns would pay for the Panama canal. In three years she would wipe out the national debt. What we spend for hen products in a single day would build the congressional library.

Iowa leads the States in production of chickens and eggs, followed closely by Ohio, then Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, Pennsylvania and New York.

Much of this enormous product passes through the cold storage warehouses of Chicago, New York and other large cities. The egg-carrying refrigerator cars are in themselves an important institution. Had the egg product of last year been loaded on one of these cars it would have been 900 miles long, and would have reached from Chicago to Washington.

The latter-day hen, fed on improved feeds by improved methods, is induced to do what laying is required for her or rather as much as the old-time barn yard fowl in two years less time. As soon as she quits laying in profitable numbers, off goes her head, and she is hurried to the cold



A BEAUTIFUL TRIO Owned by Thos. Cowan, Decherd, Tennessee.

storage room. The eggs we eat in a year would make an omelet that would wrap around the earth to the moon and back again. Neither the miners, the teachers, the wheat raisers nor the corn growers earned enough money to pay for the hen crop. There is an average of 200 eggs a year for each of us, but the fact is we do not eat but about 133, while the remainders go to the factory to use for calico prints, wine clarifying, photographic work, book

bindery, etc., etc. Much of the increased production of poultry products is due to the incubator and its helpmeet the brooder. They are now used by thousands all over this country and

have proved to be a success in every way. There are some poultry farms on Long Island produc-ing annually over 500,000 chickens all by artificial hatching and raising; in fact, such a plant would be impossible by the old hen methods.

In the face of all these facts and figures do we hear the old-time farmer say to his wife that chickens are a nuisance and do not pay?—Judge F. J. Marshall, in Atlanta Georgian.

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In charging an incubator with eggs, they should all be of uniform size and color. The brown shells are thicker than the white shells, and therefore demand different Moisture or ventilation sufficient for the one treatment. class would do for the other. This is the cause of many failures.

### Spasmodic Work vs. Stick-to-it-iveness

In order to reach the highest degree of success, it is necessary for those engaged in some business to use their best faculties. Not only that, but they should be supplied with all the energy and enthusiasm in their natures. If this is done and continued for a proper length of time, it is astonishing what may be accomplished. Any man or woman who applies these faculties with judgment and reason is sure to be successful.

The quality of stick-to-it-iveness is very essential and is the one pivotal point upon which so many fail. Very many run the poultry business as long as things come their way and it is smooth sailing, but just as soon as they strike a snag they back out, throw down their tools and quit the job. While the man who is to make a success of it, and seems to have been destined for success in life, may back off a little, he does so to gain a little more headway to enable him to pass through the obstruction. Steady work is the kind that counts.

Steady advertising counts every time. The poultry-man who spurts up and does a lot of advertising in a short time and then drops out never amounts to much. People forget about him and his stock, and when they are ready to purchase stock or eggs they very naturally turn to the regular advertiser with whom they have become ac-quainted simply by having his name and business everlastingly before them.

Any man who has the qualification of hanging on to a thing as long as he sees any one in the business and is endowed with good sound judgment should be able to make a good living for himself and his family with his bare hands. And the man who has several thousands of dol-lars at his command to invest should certainly do more than this. The poultry business is no different from any other business, and, having the same amount of money and brains put into it, should bring as satisfactory re-turns, but it cannot be done in a year, or two of them. It takes time and patience.

### Why a Clucking Hen is Just Right to Eat

It has been found upon careful demonstration that the best fowl for food is a hen that nature has fitted for the siege of setting for a period of three weeks on a nest full of eggs and for the several weeks required for the hen to mother her brood.

A clucking hen eats more grain than other hens for several days prior to the time she begins to want to set in real earnest.

The last few eggs she lays prior to remaining on the nest are richer and sweeter than those laid earlier in

her laying period. The body of the hen is more plump, and the breast and limbs are filled out, and the hen that will weigh six pounds during the earlier portion of her laying period will weigh at least a pound more when she has finished her laying, and is ready to set.

The same kind of a fowl killed and dressed in the same manner and prepared for the table in the same way at different times from the day she begins to lay, up to the day she is through laying and ready to begin to hatch her brood, will show a great difference.

The fowl killed and eaten while she is in her early stage of laying is tasteless compared to the hen used for food that is clucking lustily, even if the exact methods are used in preparing and serving the fowl.

Those who are prejudiced and who have always thought there could be no such difference should try the experi-ment to be fully convinced. Some persons will pay a higher price for a clucking hen simply to secure a more delicious morsel of food.

There is really no secret why a clucking hen is better food than any other sort. The hen knows she has a long siege of three weeks when she must sit on her eggs and cannot get either exercise or very much food for she sticks to her nest. And having been made by nature to know this the hen carefully prepares for the siege by putting herself in the very best of physical condition. She lays in a supply of food that will, with the aid of a little hasty feeding now and then, enable her to go through the sitting process without hunger.

Authorities claim that the eggs from a hen will be fertile for ten days after the removal of the cock bird from the flocks.

### Care and Management of Little Chicks

The raising and marketing of capons could be made profitable by many breeders, and is a business within itself, conducted by many Eastern breeders. There are a num-ber of people in the South now who would buy capons. They can afford this luxury and are willing to pay the price for first-class specimens, and there is sure to be a good market opened up in the South for any one who a good market opened up in the South for any one who will take up the making and raising of capons. There are a great many surplus cockerels in every flock of chickens raised during the year, and after these cockerels are raised they can be converted into two or three times the price they would bring if sold in the shape of ordinary males. If this line of work was indulged in many male birds that are now sold which are unfit for breeding pur-poses would be used for this work and converted into a good quality of food rather than kept and sold as breed-ers, even for a less price than they would bring in the shape of a capon.

The instruments that are sold by George Pilling & Son, of Philadelphia, and the instructions sent with these in-struments can be had at so reasonable a price that any one by practicing on a few specimens can easily learn how to make capons successfully. The proper time to make the change of the male birds is when they are about fry-ing size. The danger is not so great and the loss is very small. If the male birds, a large per cent of them are converted into capons, they will grow much larger in size and much finer in quality, and a large number of them can be kept together. They will take on fat more rapidly and convert it into first-class flesh than if left an open male. The people of the South have never been educated to

using capons, either for table purposes or for carrying little chickens, but many are calling for them this sea-son and people who are fixed so they can take up this line of work, I am confident, could make it very profitable along with the other things connected with the poultry business, especially the fancy side of it. Usually first-class capons sell for 30c to 50c per pound and many male class capons sell for 30c to 50c per pound and many male birds of the larger varieties weigh eight to ten pounds after they are converted into capons, that when otherwise are sold in the shape of an open male bring only from 8c to 12c per pound; that is usually the price of roosters. All of the larger varieties make splendid capons. The Or-pingtons especially make unusually large ones, equal to a turkey, and the quality of their flesh is unusually good. They would take the place to a certain extent of a great many turkeys if they were fed properly and made good. Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Reds, also quite a few of other varieties, make splendid specimens for this work. of other varieties, make splendid specimens for this work, and even the Mediterranean varieties are much better when converted into capons for table use than they would

be otherwise. The first-class hotels, restaurants and clubs of At-lanta would be glad to buy and would use a few capons every week or so if they could be had easily. Now, of course, they are not placed on the bill of fare. Therefore, are not served only on special orders, given in advance, when they have to be shipped from the eastern markets. when they have to be shipped from the eastern markets. If they could be had conveniently and a number were had in the South, I am confident a good trade could be built up for these birds and it would supply many with a quality of food that they have never had before. The capon industry is worth investigating and looking into and the day will come when there will be a number of capons made and offered on the markets of the South.— Loring Brown, in Atlanta Journal.

### Still Loves the Old Hen

Mrs. J. C. Shofner, Mulberry, Tenn., breeder of Mam-moth Bronze turkeys, writes: "I am still in love with the old Industrious Hen. She does so much for me. She brings results of her industry from the North, East, South and West."

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The University of Wisconsin has added a department of Poultry Husbandry, under the direction of Associate Professor Halpin and Instructor M. E. Dickson. The course of study will embrace elementary poultry raising and poultry judging. -0-

The man who expects one kind of advertising to be enough for his business is like the man who expects to get fat on one sort of food.

### "Intensive" Poultry Culture

(Cut this out and put it in the living room of your poultry house.)

### Investments

"Intensive" is the key word to poultry success. No man gets the greatest returns for time, labor, material, space and money invested without intensive methods. The poultryman succeeds as he avoids wastes.

If under the most favorable circumstances one man 1. can care for five thousand chickens and develops each to its best, then the man who cares for a less number has to reckon with the loss of Time.

2. If with labor saving devices and convenient arrangements a man matures as many fowls as any two men with no additional expense, the latter suffers a loss in Labor.

3. If by an economical use of material a person saves a fourth on his investment, the man who uses more is handicapped by a loss for Material.

4. If ten acres can be made to provide for as many chickens as are now being cared for upon twenty acres, other things being equal, there is a loss to be charged to Space.

5. If given a certain capital you get by fair means in the course of a year returns equal to that of the man who has twice the amount, your neighbor has to figure a loss by his investment of Money.

### Economic Factors.

There are certain economic factors in the chicken business which save time, labor, material, space and money. 1. Certain localities which possess favorable soil,

vegetation, climate, and marketing facilities provide advantages.

2. Some poultrymen by their adaptability to the science and arts of the business avoid the mistakes of

others. 3. There are breeds and strains which are more virile, healthy, and easily cared for than some. 4. A knowledge of the physical nature of the fowl,

its tendencies, needs, weakness, and strong points are all important.

5. Time, labor, material, space, and money-saving methods, devices, and houses accomplish more than all else with successful poultrymen.

### Conclusion.

The possibility of success with the largest industries depends chiefly on their ability to conserve time, labor, material, space and money. Note intensive methods in large department stores. To

get the greatest returns intensive poultry culture is absolutely necessary.

### ROBERT A. HARRISON,

David City, Nebr.

### **Pointed** Paragraphs

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If the hen will not pay for her board in eggs, she should be made to yield a profit by being slaughtered and her carcass sold. No poultryman should keep drones; he cannot afford it.

The beginner finds many stumbling blocks in the artificial methods, but experience soon shows the trick of how to easily step over them.

The easiest thing in the world to do is to make up your mind what you would do if you were in some other fellow's place.

Considering how many dead ones there are in the .world, it's a wonder the undertakers aren't rushed to death.

The average man has a lot more to say about what he is going to do than what he has done.

Life is not so short but that there is always time enough for courtesy.-Emerson.

Artists rave about the beauty of the sunset, perhaps because they never see the sun rise.

If other people don't know that you have it, there's not much use in having it.

## Correct Color of Indian Runner Duck Eggs

By J. W. BEESON, A. M., LL. D., President Woman's College, Meridian, Miss.



HERE HAS been much said and written on the color of the eggs of the Indian Runner duck, most of these statements are based on "hearsay" rather than an investigation of facts; some claim one thing and some another, some say that all pure bred English Indian Runners lay white eggs; some claim that no duck that lays a tinted egg is a thorough-bred Indian Runner; some claim

ough-bred Indian Runner; some claim that no American strain lay all white eggs. I have made some investigation recently and I have found that in India, the original Indian Runner before being imported into England generally laid a tinted egg. In England these Runners have been bred for seventy years and have been crossed at times with native ducks; in course of time the English breeders have developed white egg strains, inasmuch as white eggs are preferred in market, this can be done by selection and line breeding. England gave more time to the color and to type and station than to color of feathers; therefore most of their strains lay white eggs;



however, some English breeders have recently imported fresh blood from India to improve their stock and have introduced the green egg blood again; so that some of the finest, purest bred Indian Runner ducks from England lay green eggs. I suppose that J. W. Walton, Secretary of the Indian Runner Duck Club of England, winner of nearly all the prizes in Crystal Palace and other famous shows, is considered the best authority and foremost breeder of Runners in the world; he is said to have the world's finest type of Runners. I imported a trio from Walton last winter, the express cost \$26.00 on the trio; when they began to lay one of the ducks laid a deep green tinted egg; the duck was beautiful and notwithstanding its penciled feathers in fawn, it won in a show over the American Standard's solid fawn on account of its fine type and station, yet it laid a tinted egg, though it came from J. W. Walton of England. The ones that claim that all pure-bred Runners or all English Runners lay white eggs must take "back water;" they honestly thought so, I thought so myself and wrote it in a ten cent booklet that I published, but I have gotten out a revised edition and corrected it. I learned better.

I complained to Walton about the green egg duck. I told him that I thought all true Runners laid white eggs and it was the mongrel that laid tinted eggs. He wrote me as follows: "My old strain always laid white eggs, but I am not aware that I ever either boasted about it or made fun of American breeders for having cross-breeds. You can get just as many cross breeds laying white eggs as green ones, and I think that you will agree with me that the great majority of American and English, so-called English Indian Runners, have been very much crossed with inferior stock." Mr. Walton says further: "The green eggs in my stock all come from native Indian blood and thorough specimens of the finest character, otherwise there would be no green tinted egg shell layers here." In another letter Mr. Walton says: "My birds are from several different imported strains, including the ancestral root type, the Indian Runner fountain head from which all Indian Runners derive their finest characteristics. I am

offering various crosses between pure imported strains and the old Cumberland strain (his original strain imported) many of these birds lay green tinted eggs derived from the Indian blood of the newly imported tribes. The ducks of my old Cumberland strain always lay pure white eggs, but they have been bred for probably half a century or more and the young becoming less fertile and the type and carriage were inferior to former days. An infusion of new blood has greatly revived them and I have white and green tinted eggs from birds that have been crossed with the new blood. Some of the most perfect and truest Indian Runners living lay tinted eggs. That is now established beyond the shadow of a doubt." This is a quotation from a man who really discovered, preserved and developed the Indian Runners as no other man has done.

The fact is established beyond the shadow of a doubt that the original Indian Runner in its native country, India, laid a green tinted egg; that the old English Cumberland strain was developed from those imported from India, seventy-five or eighty years ago, was developed by selection and crossing with a white egg strain; that new blood was imported from India to give better type and vigor and vitality, and green blood was brought back into the white egg strain. There were other strains in England that never did have the green color of egg bred out. Some of these were imported into America that lay tinted eggs. Some Americans, by selection, have made white egg strains of their own. Therefore it is not fair for any person to say that his or her flock or strains are the only pure-bred Runners or that the color of the eggs will determine the purity of the breed.

I think that inasmuch as there is predjudice against tinted eggs that breeders should work to make white egg strains. Any one could do it in course of time by selection and true breeding or by purchasing from egg strains; however in so doing some of our finest show specimens will be discarded. In fact I have noticed that the finer type and carriage, the more likely a duck is to lay tinted eggs because they approach nearer the original Runner. Still I think the color of eggs would be more important in the end than show specimens. The Woman's College flocks have never been known to lay a tinted egg. They seem to be well established in the color of their eggs. Yet some other flocks, though known as white egg strains occasionally produce a duck that lays a tinted egg. We do not set tinted eggs, even from our finest show specimens, and select drakes from white egg strains. In this way the white egg shell can soon be established in any flock. Still occasionally a duck may be produced that will take after a remote ancestor and lay a tinted egg. Of course the egg with tinted shell is of just as fine flavor and for home consumption is just as desirable. Therefore if we happen to get one we eat it. But from some of our flock we never find a tinted egg. We have white egg strains of American Standard, also white egg strains of English Standard. The pure White Runners were never known to lay a tinted eggs the can be oblight as of english Standard.

The pure White Runners were never known to lay a tinted egg; they seem to be albines in eggs and feathers; therefore they are much more popular of all for eggs, just as the White Leghorn is the hen for nearly all egg farms. We have a large flock of White Runners, yet we could not possibly supply the demand for eggs and stock for breeders last season. The eggs and stock are higher priced and are therefore the best to raise, because they sell for more.

All pure-bred Runners are fine, regardless of color of feathers or eggs. The Runners are destined to be the great egg producers of the future. They have no contagious diseases and are easily and cheaply raised.

The Woman's College poultry farm has studied all kinds of them and will be glad to give any information to any beginner or to any wanting to begin, if they send stamps for reply.

It is claimed by one authority that one hundred pounds of clover meal contains enough lime for the shells of 17<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> dozens of eggs. Clover is very rich in protein and contains potash, soda, phosphoric acid, and other ingredients that make it one of the best feeds for fowls that can be named. It contains all the essentials in well balanced proportion, and is very palatable to the fowls as well as healthful.

## Causes of Disease=Why Chicks Don't Grow

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



HERE IS nothing so fruitful of disease and death among young chickens as damp, unclean quarters. In some damp, unclean quarters. In some localities, year after year, the remark is made, "I take good care of my chickens; they are clean, yet they con-tinually die off in spite of all I can do for them." In most of these instances, where such complaints are made, dampness will be found the mystery caused by the coop remaining upon one place all day. This may be found in many instances where the surround-

This may be found in many instances where the surround-ing ground may appear quite dry, while under the coop the ground will be found damp. In such localities, and throughout the entire rainy season, all brood coops should be removed just before sundown to ground that has had the full effects of the drying sun and wind through the day. And in rainy weather dry boards should take the place of the damp ground. Young chickens show the effects of dampness in the following ways: the brood may appear at first only slightly indisposed: chicks are less native then they become life

indisposed; chicks are less active, then they become life-Indisposed; chicks are less active, then they become life-less, dying from no apparent cause. In other instances the chick is noticed to drag its little body as if constantly under great pressure; the vent will be found stopped up; the discharge is, in this case, from watery to mucilage in substance, and from clear white to yellow in color. In-digestion and inflammation are the active causes of dis-tress; the chick grows rapidly weak and soon dies. The last evidence of dampness is manifested in acute catarrh, or more commonly in rheumatism of the feet and

catarrh, or more commonly in rheumatism of the feet and legs. The chick is found suddenly crippled, and its toes drawn up in a knot. The little sufferers cannot go about; drawn up in a knot. The little sufferers cannot go about; the pain no doubt is very great, for the chick will often display great hunger and eat voraciously when food is brought to it, while it will refuse to move but a few feet to eat out of trough, or to get grains scattered before it. In this phase of disease caused by dampness, the chick dies from starvation. In this, as in all other cases of poul-try ills, prevention is the best and cheapest doctor. Should the reader feel disposed to try his hand at the cure of a brood suffering from the various diseases here.

cure of a brood suffering from the various diseases herein named, caused from dampness, the first imperative is dry quarters, and then the whole brood may be fed upon food highly seasoned with ground ginger; boiled rice with curry powder is excellent. Boiled milk should be sup-plied liberally, and all the drinking water should be im-pregnated with sulphate of iron.

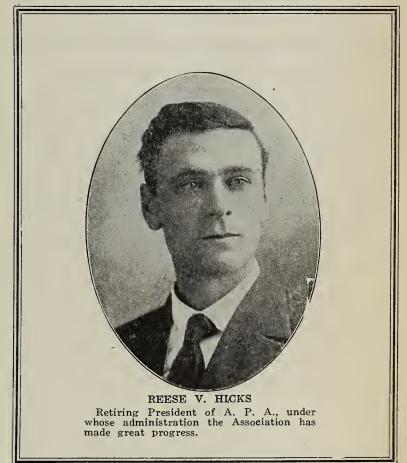
In the case of chickens suffering with rheumatism, the feet and legs should be placed, or rather held, in warm water for ten minutes at a time. The legs must then be dried thoroughly, and the chick kept indoors or upon per-fectly dry ground until restored to health.

### WHY SOME CHICKS DO NOT GROW

Just about this time of the year, or a little later, we often hear complaints of the chickens fagging in their growth. They may have been going on well enough, but they suddenly cease and even seem to grow smaller sometimes. This generally occurs rather before they have attained half-grown state and it is much more common with chickens brought up in limited areas. And in this latter fact may be found an explanation for this cessa-tion of growth which so often puzzles the beginner, and which, not infrequently, stunts the size of the chicken for life. I do not mean to infer that the run may be too small or overcrowded, nor that it is foul or stale, but the chickor overcrowded, nor that it is foul or stale, but the chick-ens know it too well and are tired of it. They have hunted over every square inch of it until every pebble is fa-miliar. They have searched in vain for something to turn up, and when an unsuspecting worm does put his nose too near the surface, the scrimmage that takes place would too near the surface, the scrimmage that takes place would compare favorably with an exciting tussle in a foot-ball match. But such incidents, though they bear their own lesson, are not of every day accurrence; generally the hours and days pass without event. Even feeding times get uninteresting because of their unfailing punctuality and sameness. "Monotony weighs heavily upon the young-sters' minds. They get tired of life because it is so unin-teresting. If they were a little older they would peck and fight and bully each other, as children do on a rainy day

in the nursery when they have played everything until they are tired of it, and if they were old enough to know the vices of the chicken world, they would begin feather eating and comb picking. The obvious result is they stop growing, and the perplexed rearer begins to tonic them and try all manner of dodges to bring the young growing life back again. Sometimes he gives them condiments, which only make the birds sluggish, and disordered livers worse. worse.

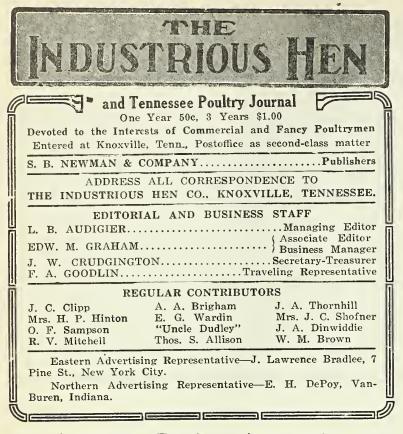
Now there is no better tonic for these spiritless chick-ens than a change of ground and scene. No matter if it is only a small place, so long as it is "fresh and pastures new," it will have an immediate effect upon the chickens' vitality. Unlike a tonic which always acts slowly, the new way. They forget their old worries and sluggishness, as we do when we get away to an unknown locality on a holi-day. The running about and scratching, for now there is something to run and scratch for, are exercises which promote appetite and health. The natural food they can



find and pick up is interesting and variable, the hours and the days slip by in all too short a time, and there can be no other result than resumed growth and vigor; and there can be no better, safer or more lasting stimulant than this one. It promotes a growth which is healthful and rapid and one that with ordinary care can be maintained. Every poultry raiser, therefore, who has to pen his chickens, should provide spare runs in which to turn them as soon as they show the first signs of farging. And if

as soon as they show the first signs of fagging. And if, while the old runs are vacant, they can be cropped with grass, the birds may be moved back to them in a few weeks to find the ground sweetened and a fresh, tender growth awaiting them. Even if the available space for them is quite small, it will take more chickens, and be more eco-nomical in every way if divided and the halves occupied alternately. We do not think we have exaggerated this question of fagging, and we are sure that untold numbers of chickens are every year dwarfed in size on this account alone.

Furthermore, we all know that any living thing, animal or plant. is tolerably proof against ordinary disease, so long as it is healthy and kept growing, but that once de-velopment is arrested, the parasites and microbes, which are ever waiting their opportunity ottack it like flice up are ever waiting their opportunity, attack it like flies upon a carcasis.



### American Poultry Association ANNUAL ELECTION, A. D. 1913

Results as shown by the report of the Election Commissioner:

President—E. B. Thompson, Amenia, N. Y. 1st Vice-President—W. C. Cleckley, Augusta, Ga. 2d Vice-President—A. A. Peters, Denver, Colo.

Secretary—S. T. Campbell, Mansfield, Ohio. Mem. of Executive Board—W. C. Denny, Buffalo, N. Y. Mem. of Executive Board—U. R. Fishel, Hope, Ind. Mem. of Exec. Board—C. D. Cleveland, Eatontown, N. J. 38th Annual Meeting Place—Atlantic City, N. J. Time of holding 38th Annual Meeting-August 10-16,

1913

Total number of votes cast, 2670.

### COMPLETE RETURNS.

President.						
E. B. Thompson, Amenia, N. Y	1322					
E. E. Richards, Cedar Rapids, Ia	1276					
First Vice-President.						
W. C. Cleckley, Augusta, Ga	2550					
Second Vice-President.						
A. A. Peters, Denver, Colo	2540					
Secretary.						
S. T. Campbell, Mansfield, Ohio	2225					
John A. Murkin, Nashville, Tenn	305					
Member of Executive Board.						
W. C. Denny, Buffalo, N. Y	1661					
U. R. Fishel, Hope, Ind	1635					
C. D. Cleveland, Eatontown, N. J	1129					
S. J. Hopper, Dallas, Texas	948					
Richard Oke, London, Ont	831					
J. M. Parker, Creston, Mont	449					
A. F. Kummer, Butler, Pa	290					
Robt. Seaman, Jericho, N. Y	194					
S. A. Merkley, Buffalo, N. Y	180					
Louis G. Heller, Bridgeton, N. J	95					
Time of Holding 38th Annual Meeting.						
August, 2d week, 10th to 16th	1293					
September, 1st week, 1st to 6th	447					
August, 3d week, 17th to 23d	335					
August, 4th week, 24th to 30th	167					
Place of Holding 38th Annual Meeting.						
Atlantic City, N. J.	1112					
Detroit, Mich	660					
Chicago, Ill.	526					
Buffalo, N. Y.	84					
Boston, Mass	74					
Ballot on Permanent Home.						
No 1046. Yes 878.						
O. L. McCORD, Election Commissioner	r.					
May 6, 1913. Danville, Illin						

### The Industrious Hen Nine Years Old

This issue completes another year's existence of The Industrious Hen. She is now nine years old-no longer a baby chick, but a full-grown hen with a brilliant plumage, having successfully weathered the storms of the past. Her moulting season is over and the old Hen is a perma-

nent fixture in the field of poultry journalism. We wish to thank all our friends and patrons who have so loyally stood by The Industrious Hen, and who have made it possible for us to publish a first-class poultry journal. We sincerely hope to have a continuance of your patronage, and assure you that the same will have our prompt and careful attention.

The poultry industry is rapidly coming to the front in the South, and the day is not far distant when this industry will be one of the greatest in the South, and it shall be the continued policy of The Industrious Hen to advocate progressive measures in order that this end may speedily materialize.—E. M. G.

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It affords us pleasure to announce that The Industrious Hen is presented to you this month with a new cover design in colors. This feature has been added at considerable extra expense, but we feel confident the increased popularity which The Industrious Hen will receive on account of its improved appearance will amply repay us for the extra cost. In fact, nothing is too good for the old Hen, and we not only purpose to maintain the high standard our journal has already acquired in mechanical make-up, quality of reading matter, etc., but we shall from time to time add new features that will further im-prove our journal, and make the same more serviceable to the poultry industry. We invite the hearty co-operation of all to help us attain these ends.—E. M. G.

We are in receipt of a copy of Mr. C. S. Valentine's latest book, "How to Keep Hens for Profit." The volume contains 300 pages of valuable information to the poultry world, especially to those who breed the American class of world, especially to those who breed the American class of fowls. Besides giving a treatise on the American breeds, Mr. Valentine writes upon various other subjects of vital importance, such as: Egg Foods; Mother and Chicks; Modern Ways of Housing; Expensive Accidents; Common Sense Handling of Common Diseases; The Indian Runner Duck. The price of the book is 50 cents net, and should be ordered from the publishers, The Macmillan Co., 66 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

We have been furnished with a copy of "Reports of We nave been furnished with a copy of "Reports of Successful Poultry Growers \$1,000.00 Annual Prize Con-tests," published by Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y. The book contains 175 pages of valuable information—re-ports of actual facts—as gathered by various poultrymen throughout the United States. A free copy can be had by sending 10c to pay postage to Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Send for a copy to-day and state that you read this notice in The Industrious Hen.

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In the A. P. A. election of one year since, less than 1,800 votes were polled. In the election just held 2,670 votes were cast. This is real evidence that the Association is growing and that its members are manifesting much interest in the welfare of this great organization. Let the good work continue.

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Now that the A. P. A. election is over, there is no reason why every loyal member should not get busy and lend a helping hand to the new administration to further advance the the interests of the Association.

### Ruby Found in Hen's Egg

Hammonton, N. J., April 24.- A ruby, weighing almost

half a carrat, has been found in a hen's egg. A son of J. H. Randlett of this place opened a boiled egg into a cup and discovered a dark object which a jewel-er has declared to be a ruby of considerable value. Some of the boy's friends have begun a search of the ground where Mr. Randlett's hens feed, hoping to find the source of the gem. Rubies of small size and slight value have occasionally been found in gravel pits in New Jersey.

A letter of confirmation from our friend, Mr. Michael K. Boyer, would aid us materially in swallowing the above. Johnson City, Tenn., April 8, 1913. The Industrious Hen Co.,

Knoxville, Tennessee. Gentlemen:

I have gotten splendid results from my ad. in The Hen. In the first 10 days after the first issue I received orders for 26 cockerels. I assure you I will take pleasure in recommending the Industrious Hen to any one desiring an advertisement.

Yours truly, R. A. SWADLEY.

A special agricultural demonstration train of the Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colorado, was operated over the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, March 3rd to 12th. The train carried a poultry exhibit in charge of W. E. Vaplon, poultryman of Colorado Experiment Station. The exhibit demonstrated poultry appliances, home-made conveniences, marketing poultry products, and standard poultry types.

standard poultry types. Officials of the different states are realizing more fully than ever the value of operating demonstration trains in order to advertise and bring into prominent notice the agricultural resources of their respective, commonwealths. Last year Commissioner of Agriculture for Tennessee, Capt. T. F. Peck, had a demonstration train operated, not only in Tennessee, but the train was run over Northern railroads, and thereby the agricultural products and live stock industry of "Sunny Tennessee" were extensively advertised. There was a poultry exhibit on this train in charge of a practical poultryman, Mr. J. A. Dinwiddie, of New Market, Tenn., who gave many valuable lectures on the poultry industry, which were especially applicable to poultry conditions in the South. Poultry is at last being recognized as a prominent factor in the live-stock industry, and we are glad to note that the agricultural departments of various states are lending their influence and aid in furthering the interests of this branch of the live-stock industry.—E. M. G.

## Making the Farm Pay

In this big, important book the author takes the farmer by the hand and leads him along thoroughly practical paths to success and larger profits. It is not a book of theory but tells just how to get the best results with the least labor and the least waste; it tells how to mix brains with the soil and get the most out of an acre.

Every phase of agriculture is considered—the raising of vegetables, fruit, flowers, poultry and stock. Intensive farming and diversified farming are ably handled. The care of the soil, the treatment of farm diseases, the use of by-products, intelligently meeting the market demands and selling at the best price are a few of the important topics which are treated with great care.

In reading this book we have been impressed with the author's large view of country life; he grasps the relation of farming to the entire life of the nation, seeing it not only as a practical farmer but from the viewpoint of the statesman, the financier and student of affairs. By informing the farmer on the subject of market conditions he brings the producer and consumer closer together for their mutual benefit. By giving him the benefit of the latest agricultural developments and methods the author not only tells the farmer how to make more money but how to make his life more happy and comfortable, how to make the farm so attractive that his young people will prefer to remain there rather than seek the uncertain rewards of the city.

the city. The book will be of immense value to every farmer, large and small; and any city man would add greatly to his store of useful knowledge by reading this valuable book. Price, \$1.00 net. Forbes & Co., Chicago, Ill.—C. C. Bowsfield.

It is not too early to begin planning for a creditable poultry exhibit at the National Conservation Exposition to be held at Knoxville this fall. Figure Knoxville in when making up your list of shows at which you will exhibit the coming season.

### The Fancy Egg Trade

When we say fancy egg trade, we do not mean eggs for hatching, but fresh, table eggs. There is a demand that will perhaps always exceed the supply of perfectly fresh eggs in cities of all sizes, especially the larger ones, and thousands of well-to-do families are ready and anxious to pay special round prices for warranted eggs delivered to them direct from poultry yards. Therefore we have the market, and it is up to the egg specialist to supply that demand in a satisfactory manner and the remuneration will be ample.

There are thousands of crates going into the cities daily, called fresh eggs, but the uncertainty nestling in these eggs is so great that many consumers seek warranted fresh eggs from the yards of egg specialists. Now to fill this demand we should keep some variety of fowls which lay large, white eggs, and to this end, none but wellmatured pullets and year-old hens should be kept. Establish a reputation of furnishing large, clean, white eggs, warranted fresh, in quantities not to last the average family more than a week in summer, or say two weeks in winter, and you will have your hands full to fill the orders that will come in for such goods.

Be sure you are fixed to supply these fancy table eggs before you attempt to offer them, or you will have a lot of customers on hands to disappoint. First, get the right kind of hens; second, have clean buildings and yards; third, give your hens clean, sweet food and clean water at all times. Eggs must be spotlessly clean, good shape, and even in size. Eggs of this type, shipped in cartons, holding a dozen each, packed in large cases, according to number wanted at one shipment, will readily bring prices which will much more than pay for the extra care. We can have little idea how satisfactory it is to the city housewife to know that every egg she breaks is to be a good one. She can well afford to pay nearly twice the market price of common eggs shipped in from country stores. For in using them, especially in summer, she must count out one-third to one-half that have been in the world too long, or has some other special feature about them that prevents her using them. In arranging to supply this fancy table egg trade, no male bird should run with the hens, as fertility is not wanted. If we wish the eggs to keep well, too many hens should not be kept together, as several are liable to crowd on one nest and break eggs, thereby soiling them and making them difficult to clean.

Some of the fancy egg specialists ship in cartons packed in cases, to certain families, and they in turn give out marked cartons to neighbors and collect for them, thereby getting express rates down to only a trifle. There are a few that are planning to send cartons direct to consumers by parcel post, but we believe this plan will not be a success on account of breakage and the postage which will have to be paid by the consumer, thereby making the price of the eggs much higher. A system of marketing must be arranged to minimize the cost of same, thereby giving the producer all the profit possible for the careful methods he must follow in the production and delivery of high-class table eggs direct from factory to consumer.— S. P. Porter, Mallet Creek, Ohio.

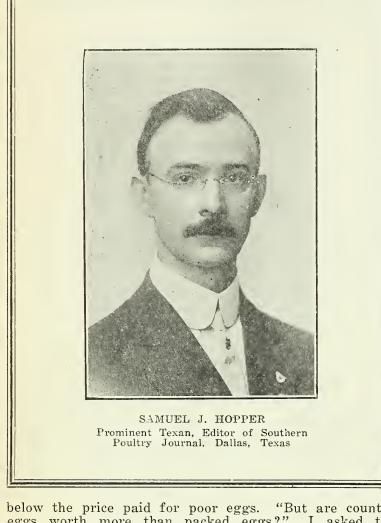
When shipping dressed poultry to market, all the whims and fancies of the trade must be catered to. Appearance has much to do with the sale. A neatly dressed, plump carcass, free from pin feathers, at once attracts the attention of the buyer. It is a good idea to tag each carcass, and on this tag advertise the name and address of the farm that produced the carcass. It will lead people to call for your goods. Yellow skin and flesh do not necessarily denote quality of flesh, but the market calls for such, and it is up to the poultryer to produce it. A full breast, broad back and plump body gives the ideal appearance.

Millet seed is an excellent egg-producing grain. Beans being highly nitrogenous are equally beneficial. Sorghum and broom corn seeds will do to add variety to the bill of fare. Barley is about of the same merit. Popcorn contains more nitrogen and phosphate than does the regular Indian corn. Buckwheat is an egg-producing food, but must be fed sparingly as it is overfattening.

The man who stands at the bottom of the ladder and steadies it is often of more benefit to the country than the one who climbs to the top.

### Making a Market for Fresh Eggs

Having lived in town for some years and being accus-tomed to paying the prices demanded there for eggs of uncertain quality, it was something of a shock to find on moving to the country and becoming a seller instead of a buyer that the price received for good eggs was far



below the price paid for poor eggs. "But are country eggs worth more than packed eggs?" I asked the grocer. "Not at all," he said, "when we buy of the pack-ing houses, we buy candled eggs and are more certain of getting good eggs than when we buy from the farmers; many times farmers' eggs are a fourth bad. Besides we can get eggs from the packing houses whenever we want them, while if we depended on the farmers we would be out of eggs half the time, because they only want to market their eggs when they come to town on other business, and the eggs may sit around a warm kitchen for two weeks absorbing all sorts of smells before we get them. If we didn't have to consider the average loss from bad eggs sold over the country by the farmers, we could afford to pay more for country eggs, but not for an occasional lot."

I knew that I could find private customers for fresh eggs, but this I did not want because of the time required to deliver eggs. This branch of the poultry business I was told by one who knew its disadvantages also. The gen-tleman in question started a wagon for the delivery of strictly fresh eggs at a fixed price, so much for winter and less for summer. He found that his customers refused to keep their part of the contract when eggs were plentiful in summer, that lax business methods of the housekeepers, and careless hired girls made a system of bookkeeping necessary, and sometimes disputes as to the payments made. "I would rather do business with the meanest man living than with a woman," said the poultryman, and he

gave up the route. The only way open that appealed to me was then to arrange with one of our grocers to handle the eggs at an increased price. It is the extra price above the market that is clear gain. If it cost fifteen cents a dozen to produce eggs in winter, twenty-five cents a dozen was just twice the profit that twenty cents a dozen was, and this without added expense.

The first grocer I approached, said he could not handle the eggs at all at an extra price; his customers were satisfied with the eggs he handled, and when he had extra fresh eggs from the country he put them up in plain. unmarked cartons which he kept in stock and sold them at

an advance, but the best he could do was to pay an extra price in trade. He would give me twenty-three cents a dozen in trade or twenty-one in cash. Other grocers said the same, but still I hunted a better market. Finally I went to a grocer who was willing to handle the eggs on commission, leaving the price at which they were to be He was inclined to believe that a trade could sold to me. not be worked up at the price which I set on the eggs, nine cents over the market price, but a week's trial convinced him.

There is a market and a good market for absolutely fresh, new laid eggs. To cater to such a market means regular deliveries, clean, fresh eggs of good size and uniform in appearance. It is a trade worth having and hold-ing. It costs no more to produce good eggs than poor ones. We cannot get and hold the trade of the best paying class of people unless we produce a superior article. Once able to guarantee a regular supply of a good article and some one will be found to handle them.-J. S. Underwood, Ozark, Ill.

### Made A Matter of Necessity

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In the endeavor to uplift the race, a friend of ours started in by trying to smash silly old superstitions. Our friend believes that negroes are maligned, and that many of the stock jokes about them are not founded on fact. He has, in fact, succeeded in proving that a number of the old minstrel standbys are mere senseless jests. And the other day he interviewed the elevator boy in his office building.

"Arthur," he said, "there's a silly old saying that you colored people are crazy about chickens. I can't see how that started. Do you like chicken?" "Yessah."

"Of course-almost everybody likes chicken. I mean



to say, do you like it better than anything else in the world? Do you like it so well that you would steal it if you couldn't obtain it honestly?" "Boss, I likes chicken so well dat if I couldn't get it no other way, I'd buy it!—Cleveland Plain Dealer.





We congratulate ourselves this month by having an article from the pen of that peer of Fantail breeders, Major Frank M. Gilbert of Merritt, Florida. Major Gilbert was born in Mobile, but has spent the greater portion of his life in Evansville, Ind. Probably to his skill and genius, more than to any other one breeder is due the credit for the high state of per-fection and beauty which this bird has been bred up to. His loft of White been bred up to. His loft of White Fans at Evansville was noted the world over. It contained a collection of the finest imported and domestic Fans. The true Gilbert type of Fan-tail was produced by Mr. Gilbert after tail was produced by Mr. Gilbert after years of patient and intelligent mat-ing and line breeding and is now the recognized standard. Old as well as young breeders will be able to gain much valuable information regarding this beautiful bird in the perusal of his article in this issue. Breeders of Fantails could not do better than com-Fantails could not do better than communicate with Major Gilbert at his home in Florida.

Through lack of space we were un-able to print the article on Carneaux by Col. J. P. Kinnard, last month, therefore we have it in this issue. It is interesting from the standpoint of what a business man has to say about pigeons.

### THE FANTAIL.

By Maj. Frank M. Gilbert, Merritt, Fla.



INCE I have become a citizen of Florida, I have often thought of writing a few ar-ticles for the benefit of South-

ern fanciers, for though I am virtually out of Fantails—after 58 years spent in their development, I still love them. It is hard for an old writer to lay down his pen forever; it gives him a sort of "has-been" feeling.

Again, the average Southern fancier has not had the chance that fell to the lot of his brother of the North. To see the best birds in America it is almost a necessity to visit the Chicago, New York or Boston shows, for it is in those cities that the big fellows (who don't kick at \$100.00 for a good bird) meet for "gore." Yet I can remember meet for "gore." Yet I can remember when Louisville, Ky., or Columbus, Ga. had about the best Fans in America. The latter were imported birds, owned by that prince of fanciers, Dr. T. W. Tuggle. I judged in Atlanta years ago, and the ribbons in the Fan classes all went to Louisville and Nashville Nashville.

At the time I was importing steadily the Messrs. Howe Bros., of Nashville, had me get them over some of the best birds in England. That, however, was in the days when there were two distinct types—the English and the Scotch—and since then the old fan-



### Weelaunee Mondaines Weelaunee Carneaux Weelaunee Maltese

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

HOME MACHINE FOR THE HOME FOLKS MADE TO SUIT THE CONDITIONS IN THE SOUTH Manufactured by

## Southern States Incubator and Brooder Company

COLLEGE PARK, GEORGIA

A Machine that is hatching big per cent of Ducks and Chickens. It is absolutely free from smoking or catch-ing on fire.

TEMPERATURE MOISTURE AUTOMATIC VENTILATION

There is no machine on the market today better in any way than this machine. Made from the best of natural oak grown in Georgia; highly polished, it is a substantial and beautiful piece of furniture. All inside heating equipment made from best grade of copper.

IT IS A MACHINE OF

LASTING QUALITIES ORNAMENTAL QUALITIES EFFICIENT QUALITIES

Write us for our catalogue, describing fully each machine and brooder, with prices. Don't buy until you have investigated our machine.

ciers have all worked to produce a small bird combining the best points of the two types.

One thing is certain: You can't put an enormous 40 to 44 feathered tail on a small bird, but you can put on the small bird a perfect, well shod tail that is in proportion to its body. The great majority of the hundreds and hundreds of prizes I have won, have been with these small dancing round-bodied birds. My standard, which is on page 126 of my last book on Pigeons, has been adopted and has also been published in its entirety by Twombly in his Pigeon Standard. It was the result of many long years of study and experiment. The really perfect Fan would be as follows:

The body must be as small as possible but round at the chest, and the butts of the wings must not show. Locking at the bird, front view, the head is out of sight, for when it is in "station" the head is hard down in the crotch. At times the head comes up, but it must not be held up, and here is where the "trip-hammer-ac-tion" comes in. It is not enough for the bird to hold up its head while the has a tremulous motion; that neck would do forty years ago when many fanciers called the Fantail a "springneck," but now the head must go up and down, absolutely behind the chest. The legs must be short, and to be upto-date; the bird must not walk flat-footed, but must "tip-toe." Of course I mean it must do this when showing before the judge. A stilty bird can never win, for the long legs hold up what might otherwise be a good bird, and its flights and lower tail feathers cannot touch the floor. In the perfect bird, the "shoe" or lowest feathers in the tail rest lightly on the floor, and it takes a short leg to produce this.



Will ship 12 selected Royal Ca-Ho-Mo for \$12.00. Birds that will produce squabs weighing 16 to 20 ounces at four

four. Royal Ca-Ho-Mo, the Best known Meat Producers, Bred and Sold on Honor. Imported and Domestic Swiss Mon-daines (Crested). Carneaux (Red and Yellow). Homers (Big Hustlers.) All stock farm raised and guaranteed strong and healthy. Will be sold single birds, mated pairs, or pens of any number, at prices in keeping with quality. We solicit your order. Write today. today.

ROYAL FARMS, Route 1, Danville, Ind.

Two of the most important points in the Fan are the cushion and filler, for these hold the well spread tail in proper position, and without them the tail will be either a "scoop" or a "pot-lid," and no bird with either foult ear over win fault can ever win.

But perhaps one of the greatest things the good fanciers must work into his strain, is the solid center. have seen thousands of otherwise have seen thousands of otherwise crack birds that were weak in tail center or had a "cock" or split feather right in the center of the rump. There is a great tendency on the part of most young birds to catch their flight feathers in their tails, and then rull enert the center Often this

then pull apart the center. Often this can be remedied by tying up the center feathers till the youngster begins to learn how to drop his flights past his tail. Or, if the bird is a particu-larly good one, it is well to cut the two or three shoe feathers on each side and thus break the habit. But this must be done only after the feath-ers are fully matured. To cut a blood feather is very risky, as there is no



A TYPICAL WHITE FANTAIL

telling how it will come out after moult. "Station" or "balance" is a great

"Station" or "balance" is a great point. A well balanced bird is not only perfect in shape and proportion but when before a judge will move a few steps and then "settle" with its feel flat, head down in the crotch and tail held well up. Thus it presents for a moment a perfect picture, while the "spindler" (or over-styled bird) will be trying to push its head past the cushion or through the center and standing crooked with one leg sprawled out, or worse still, keeps losing balance and backing till it rams against the pen where it still keeps pushing with its feet. Such a bird is no good for either breeding or showing.

In an article of this length one can hardly begin to a good "Fantail talk."

hardly begin to a good "Fantail tark." Fantail will always be a popular bird. Even in the old days when the Scotchmen called the Pouter the "King o' Do'os," the Fantail was always the "Queen" and so admitted by all; and why? Because it was always a living moving picture. At this late day, the Pigmy Pouter is taking the place of the old original for much the reason and because it is more delicate—more refined as it were, and really has more action.

Many birds that are held in high repute by fanciers, must be taken in the hand and looked over before their good points can be seen. Take the Orientals and one cannot really appreciate the fact unless the bird is caught and handed to him. And the wings must be looked through and the tail, the thighs and legs for perfect feathers and all those things. You can go into almost any kind of a loft in which some of the specimens cost big money on the other side, and the birds will sit there on the perches all ready to be admired. The birds are alright; don't think I am down on them, but how many visitors out of a possible hundred can tell the best imported bird from the one the owner is going to send to a bird store next day?

With the Fantail it is different. In a good loft there is constant "action." The birds are continually taking beautiful poses and you don't have to pick one up to look for marking. I don't know how many thousand ladies and young girls have visited my lofts in all these years, but they have simply gone crazy over my snow white Fans.

It is hardly fair not to speak of the colored Fans; they are rapidly coming to the front now. For many years the two great bugbears were spindle tails with long legs, and sound color. I have bred black after black, that would finally wind up a kind of bluesmut—not the ink-black that we can get now. And I put in twelve years on fellows only to produce one decent bird, a cock with a peak crest. Meantime I was trying on Reds, with just the same success.

One can get good colors just as Mr. Samuel Johnson did—that is, by paying \$100.00 each for English birds. How many of my Southern friends will do that?

The reason for all this color trouble is simple. The natural color of the Fantail is white. The others are "made" birds. I sat with Sam Beston and Sam Tiffany in Hartford, Conn., in the early 60's in the loft of the former. He had just imported a lot of Crested Whites from Calcutta, India, and these were a lot of smooth heads and we wondered if we could breed a smooth head strain, and thus do away with the coarse neck. We did. How many of my readers remember when these were classed for Crested Fans, Booted Fans and Crested and Booted Fans at the big shows—I do—but the plain Fan, i. e., plain head and plain leg without a bit of grouse feather below the hock is the Fan of the present.

As this article is for Southern fanciers I want to offer a few suggestions. As compared to the North, there are few fanciers and few really crack birds in the South. There are fewer big shows. Most of the Southern fanciers are not educated up, they have had no chance to see the really tip-toppers and they refuse to pay the price that it takes to get them. Years ago I thought \$75.00 for a single bird

## Eggs for Hatching

FROM HIGH CLASS White P. Rocks, Barred P. Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Black Orpingtons and S. C. R. I. Reds, \$1.50 per 100; \$2.50 per 30, \$7.50 per 100; S. C. White Leghorns, \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. Few Cockerels and Pullets for sale. Send for circular.



GRAND VIEW FARM, Lexington, Va.

PHORM TOD SHIP THEEMP

Age of the state of th

Star Egg Carrier & Tray Mfg. Co. 136 Dallas St., Rochester, N. Y. was a big price. So is \$400.00 for 3-carat stone, but it takes it to get a look at one. I can buy a "saddle horse" here for \$125, but if I go up into the blue grass region in old Ken-tucky I would have to pay \$400 to \$600, for what they call a good sad-dler. How long would my Florida horse stand against the other in the show ring? Just long enough for the judge to wave him back to the stalls. The fancier with five pair of good Fans is far richer than the one with

fifty pair of poor ones. Don't tell me you can breed "good ones" from scrubs; I'm too old. If you happen to raise a couple of good lookers it's simply a freak and their young will be dubs. I don't mean that the fancier must look for the places where the birds are the highest, that is the other extreme from which I would warn him. But he can always buy good birds from standard lofts with generations of the purest blood behind them, and these birds can't throw a bad one except as a freak of nature.

### THE CARNEAUX IN THE SOUTH.



HE good qualities of the Carneaux pigeon are fast be-America" is rapidly forging its way to the front in the south where only

a very few years ago the Carneaux was practically unknown.

This large, beautiful, prolific, utility pigeon originated in France and was pigeon originated in France and was brought to perfection in Belgium. Carneaux were first imported to America in about 1900, yet until about 1906 they were practically unknown in the South, since which time they have greatly increased in number while their popularity as squab breed-ers has increased by leaps and bounds. Some of the best Carneaux lofts in America are found in Texas, Mis-sissippi, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and other Southern States where they and other Southern States where they will continue to grow in popularity in a country where only open front sheds are necessary and where Carneaux breed and rear their young, raising nine to ten pairs of squabs in a year.

The writer is a breeder of both red and yellow Carneaux of excellent quality, and his birds as breeders, as well as those of other Southern breed-ers, are rapidly finding their way as foundation stock to the lofts of the north east and west as well as all ower north, east and west as well as all over



bultry egulator

PRATT FOOD COMPANY Philadelphia Chicago



Winners produced by single mating plan. Our Leghorns have well-developed combs, the mark-ing that will win, combined with size and the long backs that show vigor and laying ability. Young stock of all ages at 12 cents and up. Special prices on breeders.

STURTEVANT BROS. BROWN LEGHORN FARM, Box 12, KUSHLA, ALA.

KILMAN'S RED QUILL REDS SOME A WAYS IN THE WINNING EXTRA BARGAINS IN BREEDING STOCK JUNE 1st. EGGS \$2.50 PER 15 AFTER MAY 15th. W. F. KILMAN, . . . . BALD KNOB, ARK.

the South, and this is because we are born fanciers and that nothing but the best will satisfy us; so we raise the Carneaux that will satisfy others.

Up to within the past few years the Homer has been considered the best squab breeder in the South, but it is fast being supplanted by the Carneaux because the Carneaux upon the same amount of feed has proven itself to be the better breeder, faster worker and producer of larger, fatter, whiter-

meated squabs than the Homer or any other breed; a pair of good Carneaux producing three squabs a year more than a pair of the best Homers, there being 40 to 50 per cent more Carneaux squabs in weight raised in a year by a pair of Carneaux, than by a pair of Homers or any other variety. Their squabs weigh 10, 12, and 14 pounds to the dozen, while Homer squabs at same age (four weeks) run only 6, 8 and 10 pounds to the dozen; and the most conspicious point in favor of the most conspicious point in favor of the Carneaux is that the expense of keep-ing them is very little, if any, greater than that of keeping the smaller varieties.

So let Southern breeders be careful in the purchase of foundation stock. Endeavor to buy only the best and try to breed better, sending out only good stock to purchasers, and thus convince the world that there are just as good and better Carneaux in the South than anywhere in America.—Jas P. Kin-nard, Haskell, Texas.

When the hat is passed we are all willing to put in a good word.

### WOLF CREEK POULTRY YARDS BREEDERS OF EXHIBITION BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

M. H. SMITH, Proprietor ABINGDON, VA. Box 242 -:--:-



A man may acquire ease and plenty, but not in the order named.

### THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN



If you want to start right or improve your stock, get our blood lines. Results will please and prices will surprise you.

MRS. H. R. NUSZ & SON Box 301 -:- Cecilian, Kentucky

Grow-Yoder, Romulus, New York, ad-vertising a new book, "Horrors of the Ohio Flood." The book gives a description of the recent floods in which many lives were lost and property aggregating millions of dollars was de-stroyed. Look up the ad. A good chance for agents.

May, 1913

It is with pleasure that we invite your attention to the display ad. of A. D. Freese, Mohawk Village, Ohio, in our "Twice Told Tales" department. Mr. Freese breeds the Mohawk strain Crystal White Langshans, and has three grand pens mated for the egg trade. We believe this breed of poul-try will soon prove to be popular in the South, and prospective buyers should read Mr. Freese's ad.

If you are in the market for S. C. White Leghorns, we would ask that you read the ad. of The J. & J. Poul-try and Stock Farm, R. 1, Pennsburg, Pa., which you will find in this issue of The Hen. Mr. Wood, the proprie-tor, has been breeding his own special strain for fifteen years and his hirds strain for fifteen years, and his birds are winners at such shows as Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Toledo, Butler and East Greenville. Mr. Wood's birds are all free-range raised, and he can supply eggs in from 100 to 500 lots, on short notice, and he guarantees satisfaction.

In this issue you will find the display ad. of Nevin Poultry Yards, Route 7, Charlotte, N. C. Wardin Bros. are the proprietors, and they know how to please their customers. Mr. Joseph Wardin, the senior member of the firm, made the poultry department of the Atlanta Constitution, and conducted it for seven years. E. G. Wardin, the junior member, is not given to writing so extensively as his brother, but has devoted his time to the practical part of the business, caring for the large number of fowls al-ways on hand, building all the houses, runs and everything pertaining thereto, even to the incubators; has made a special study of the diseases of fowls, and is known as the poultry doctor. This firm, from a small be-ginning, nineteen years ago, has by its fair treatment to customers, built up a large and increasing business. Joseph Wardin, or "Uncle Joe," as he is better known, besides his poultry writings for numerous papers, is also an expert poultry judge.

### WILLIAM BARRY OWEN RETIRES FROM BUSINESS.

### Owen Farms Sold to Maurice F. Delano.

Having been identified with the poultry business for a number of years and having had the confidence of the people generally, I feel it my duty, as well as my pleasure, to tell the poultry fanciers of the United States my reasons for retiring from the poultry business; to thank them for the warm support and patronage the warm support and patronage which they have extended to me in the past, and to say a few words about Maurice F. Delano, who has succeeded to Owen Farms' business.

A number of years ago when I re-tired from active business, it was after

In this issue you will find an ad. of WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.

are offering stock at a great reduction

in price.

May, 1913

life.

511

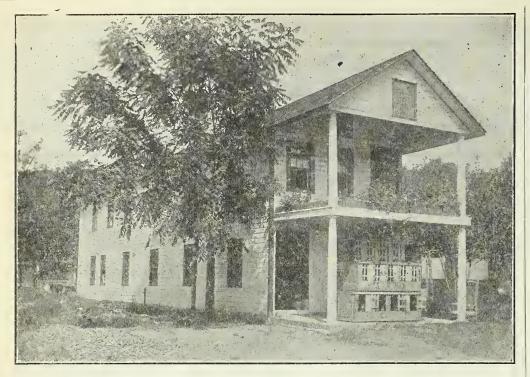


I am also further pleased to an-nounce that Maurice F. Delano has

H. W. WHITE,

Box 474,

CHARLESTON, S. C.



One of the four exhibition houses on the plant of Wm. Cook & Sons, Originators of all the Orpingtons, Scotch Plains, New Jersey.

leased the entire facilities of Owen Farms, including all of their houses, yards, brooders, and in fact every individual portion of their equipment, and that the business will be conducted with the same birds, the same

rms and the same advantages that Owen Farms' have ever possessed. I am glad to state that during the whole existence of Owen Farms, William Barry Owen's policy has been Maurice F. Delane's policy, and that Maurice F. Delane's policy in his management and running of the business has been William Barry Owen's policy. I cannot say this too enthusiastically or too forcibly. The consequence is that the policy of making a great and good business, founded upon absolute fairness and justice to all, will be carried on I am sure by Maurice F. Delano with perfect continuity. I am also authorized to state that

I am also authorized to state that Frank H. Davey, who has been with Owen Farms so long, who was once the head of Greystone Farms at Yonkers, and than whom the world knows no better poultryman, judge or man, will continue with Maurice F. Delano as his superintendent, and Mr. Delano will also retain practically all of the other members of Owen Farms force.

I am also authorized to say for the new proprietor that he will be more than glad to receive a word from any and all customers of Owen Farms dur-





Address: MAURICE F. DELANO William St., Vineyard Haven, Mass. MAURICE F. DELANO, Proprietor. FRANK H. DAVEY, Supt.

ing the past, and also to say that any Owen Farms' customers can write to him fully, frankly and freely concerning anything they may have in mind, and they will have the same generous, courteous consideration and treatment that I believe they have hitherto always received.

I sign myself still yours for more and better poultry,

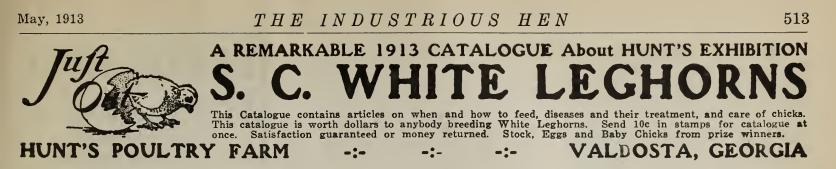
WM. BARRY OWEN. Vineyard Haven, Mass., April 10, 1913.

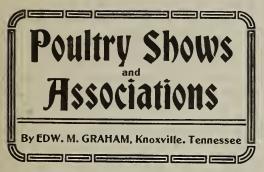
It is easy to forgive your enemies after you have got square with them.

Some men will sit down for hours and discourse on the evils of laziness.

We have all experienced times when hard words came mighty easy.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.





The Annual Show of the Florida Fanciers' Association will be held at Tampa, December 29 to January 3, next. Full information can be had by addressing J. H. Wendler, Secretary, Lakeland, Florida.

The second annual show of the South Florida Poultry Association will be held at Lakeland, Dec. 8-13. For entry blanks and full information, write the Secretary, J. H. Wendler, Lakeland, Florida.

The International Poultry Association, incorporated for five thousand dollars under the laws of New York State, will hold its first annual exhibition at the Auditorium, Buffalo, N. Y., November 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29, 1913. The promoters of this new poultry organization are George Urban, Jr., H. W. Pottle, J. O. Moore, Buffalo, N. Y.; Hon. Joseph Russell, of Toronto, and H. A. Rose, Welland, Canada. The officers elected for the coming year are: President, Jas. O. Moore; Vice President, H. A. Rose; Treasurer, H. W. Pottle, and Secretary, J. H. Drevenstedt. The Board of Directors will consist of nine members with such well known and influential business men poultry fanciers as George Urban, Jr., Joseph Russell, L. H. Bown, Howard Forman, and others to be selected by the stockholders.

be selected by the stockholders. The object of the International Poultry Association is to hold in Buffalo each year a high class poultry exhibition, run on strictly business principles, where the breeders from the north, east, south and west, as well as from Canada can annually



compete for the liberal prizes to be effered by this new organization.

Furthermore, as many breeders have arrived at the conclusion that some of our winter shows are held too late in the season, and too many are crowded into one month, the management of the International Poultry Association has decided to extend the show season by holding an earlier show, believing that no better time for holding a show could be selected than Thanksgiving week. Exhibitors who show and win at that time will be in a position to sell their winners as well as other stock to others who exhibit



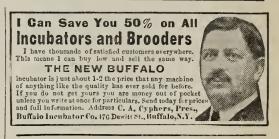
at the later shows. In other words it will create a new and early market for high-class stock.

The judges selected will be announced next month, leading specialists from the East, the West and Canada having been engaged to place the ribbons.

### Summer Poultry Exposition at Atlantic City, N. J.

The April issue of The Poultry Item, Sellersville, Pa., announces the Second International Poultry Exposition on the Million Dollar Pier, Atlantic City, N. J., starting on July 4th and continuing until September 1st. The poultry world will no doubt be glad to have this information as the Exposition is primarily designed to create a wider interest in the poultry business. At no place on this continent are the opportunities as great to interest new people in the poultry business as at this well-known resort, where more people will view the exhibits than the combined attendance of all the poultry shows of the country.

try. That the general public does take an interest in poultry was proven at last year's event. Fowls shown in



their natural condition, down on the ground, in a pen containing 50 square feet, attractively decorated, attract and hold attention much better than a bird caged in a small coop. Last year's exhibits also proved that birds can be gotten in show condition and kept in perfect health in the summer months. The best recommendation the Exposition offers is the fact that those who showed last summer will be back this season, some of the exhibitors having already reserved double the space used last year. The country's leading breeders will take space to help stimulate interest among people who have never had an opportunity to see and learn of the magnitude of the poultry industry.

The strength of this year's Exposition will be its publicity features. The first object of the Exposition is to demonstrate that birds can be successfully shown in the summer time. The greater purpose, however, is to keep and maintain the enthusiasm of breeders and patrons, whose interest suffers a serious relapse during the

### ID) NOT BELIEV: IN THE ADAGE "BE HONEST AND YOU WILL BE LONESOME"

Therefore do not CLAIM to have the best in the world, and all that kind of stuff, but

### I HAVB

Single Comb White Leghorns good enough to win

17 firsts, 16 seconds, 5 thirds, 7 fourths, and 4 fifth prizes at the following shows during 1912-1913: Charlotte, Statesville, Morganton, Hickory, Shelby, Henrietta.

Why Pay More and Get Less Value? Limited supply stock and eggs. Write quick.

W. B. BROWN, Statesville, N. C.

## THE SOUTHERN PLANTER

The South's Oldest, Largest and Best Farm Magazine, and THE INDUS-TRIOUS HEN, both one year for 50c.

INDUSTRIOUS HEN CO., Knoxville, Tennessee

### How to Make Hens Lay "Golden" Eggs.

There's real money in poultry raising if you go at it right—guided by ex-perts who now—now are making perts who now — now are making money practicing what they preach. "Poultrology"—the Yesterlaid Farms 144 page book covers everything you should know about profitable poultry raising. Tells you the "why" of Laying Heas—how to know and raise them—covers feeding breeding raise them—covers feeding, breeding, incubating—everything from the Egg to the dollar as practiced daily at the great Yesterlaid Egg Farms at Pacific, Mo.

Practical Poultry Knowledge. The information, advice, charts and illustra-tions in this great book make it easy for you to turn your back yard or quarter section into a paying proposition raising poultry for

The Book costs you \$1.00.



Yetits price doesn't be-gin to indicate its value, Don't trust to "luck" for poultry returns, when years of experience is yours for so little. Send \$1.00 for the book today. If you're not satisfied every way, send the book back and get your money back and get your money back. To start right-Right now-Write now.

Dept. 55

YESTERLAID EGG FARMS CO. Pacific, Missouri,

summer months, over a longer period. While it is acknowledged that the millions of people who visit the pier are there largely for health and recrea-tion, yet the business sense of the average American never is absolutely at rest, but simply lies dormant for the time being. Poultry has an at-traction that appeals instantly to lov-ers of bird life. It stands to reason that a certain proportion of the visitors to the Pier, as many as \$40,000 a day, will really become interested and get their first inspiration at this Exposition.

The Poultry Item believes in helping along a great industry and offers this feature as one way to promote it. It invites all others who see greater possibilities in the poultry business to co-operate and help boost in a legiti-mate way a great industry. Many new people will catch the "chicken fever" at the Million Dollar Pier and those who exhibit will have first call on their patronage. A prospectus giving full details will be mailed to anyone interested. The cost of ex-hibiting is nominal, sufficient only to pay cost of space, construction of pens, care, feed, etc. The Exposition will be under the direct management of Charles T. Cornman, the editor of The Poultry Item.

Reese V. Hicks, President A. P. A.; S. T. Campbell, Secretary; U. R. Fishel, J. C. Punderford, Lester Tompkins, E. B. Thompson, S. B. Twining and many other breeders who personally viewed the Exposition last summer, endorsed it in unqualified terms.

If some men were compelled to pay they as go they would never get started.



BARNES K-NOWS HOW.

A recent letter from Charles E. Barnes, of Taylorville, Ill., who breeds the champion strain of Buff P. Rocks,

says: "At the late National Buff Rock Club Show, held with the Illinois State Show, at Springfield, Jan. 6-11 last, with 243 Buff Rocks in competition I won 5 ribbons on 5 entries, winning the much coveted National ribbon for best colored male, with 81 males competing. I also may say I have raised my chicks on Chamberlain's Perfect Chick Feed for the past 10 years."

Yours truly, CHARLES E. BARNES, Taylorville, Ill.

### FREE DRINKING CUPS.

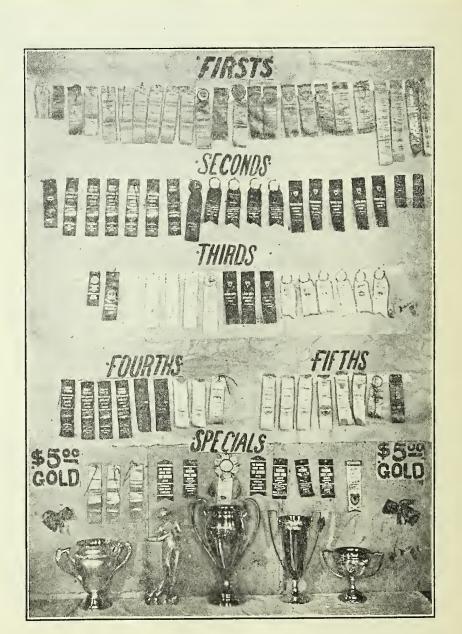
Arrangements have been made by the Southern Railway to furnish sanitary individual drinking cups to pas-sengers on all trains and a large supply of cups of the collapsible paper type has been ordered. As soon as the cups have been received each conductor will be furnished with a supply and any passenger desiring a cup will receive one free of charge on appli-cation to the conductor.

Furnishing drinking cups to passengers on the large number of trains operated by the Southern Railway will

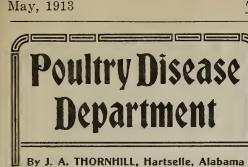


involve a substantial expenditure which is being undertaken to provide for the convenience of patrons of the railway. All common drinking cups have been removed from trains in compliance with United States Gov-ernment regulations and the statutes and ordinances of many states and municipalities.

Hereafter passengers on Southern Railway trains will be put to no inconvenience or expense in regard to drinking water and at the same time will not be subject to any possible in-fection through the use of the common drinking cup.



Prizes won by Bacon & Haywood, Guyton, Georgia.



Q.—I am a beginner in the poultry business and want to adopt some feeding formula that has been used by some one of experience. Can you give it or tell me of some one who can?—Mrs. L. H. W., Ala.

A.—Equal parts of corn, wheat and oats make an ideal grain ration that can be fed in litter morning and night. Wheat bran 100 lbs., corn meal 50 lbs. and alfalfa meal 25.lbs., with ten per cent beef scraps added will make a good mash for noon.

Q.—Would you kindly give me a plan to build a piano box poultry house in your next issue of The Industrious Hen?—M. M., Louisville, Kentucky.

A.—The general rule in building the piano box house, is to get two boxes and place the long or back sides together after the backs have been removed. This gives a pitch roof on both sides. 'The door is made in one end. They can be made out of one box. Stand the box east and west, with the high side toward south and the door cut in the east end.

Q.—My chickens a few days after they are hatched seem to be afflicted with constipation. They paste up behind and in a few days will die. Will appreciate your telling me what is the matter and advise some simple remedy. The chickens are hen hatched.—Mrs. W. H. S., Va.

A.—Your chicks have what is termed "white diarrhea." Keep them in clean, dry, warm quarters. Do not give them dampened feed. Into their drinking water add enough permanganate of potash to make it a deep wine color.

Q.—1. Please tell me how to free my chickens from lice and fleas. 2. Am bothered with mites too. Can you tell me what will destroy them? Would like to know how to begin to keep them down during summer. One fryer that died had symptoms of cholera as given in the Industrious Hen. Please tell me what to do with cholera. 3. What kind of feed is best to make hens lay? Am enclosing a self addressed envelope for a reply. \_\_Mrs. R. J. C., Ga.

A.—A reliable lice powder gotten thoroughly among the feathers down to the skin will kill the lice and fleas. Repeat the application several times during warm weather. 2. To destroy mites, whitewash your poultry house thoroughly, add crude carbolic acid, enough to color the wash a light brown. Destroy all litter and rubbish that affords insects a hiding place. Your fowls haven't cholera but diarrhea, caused from weakness, the result of lice. 3. Equal parts corn, wheat and oats will make you an ideal grain ration. Q.—I will thank you to answer the following questions for me in your paper as soon as possible: 1. Do yellow feathers in White Orpington show bad breeding? 2. How long can eggs be kept in the spring before setting? 3. How long should a hen be kept for breeding purposes? A male? 4. I have a lot about one hundred feet square. How many hens of the above breed can I profitably keep on same if I only use one house? 5. How old should pullets be before they lay? Before their eggs are set?—J. E. B., Kentucky.

A.—1. Yes, if you breed for the fancy, your stock would not win, but if you want eggs and meat and not fancy, the yellow will not hurt, unless too marked. 2. They should be set as soon as possible. Eggs can be kept for several days, and some do keep them a month and ship them to their customers. 3. That would depend upon her condition and the care received. Some hens are good at five years, while others are no good at one year. A good breeder can be easily kept five years. The same by males. 4. Much would depend upon the size of the house. Wouldn't advise that more than 25 hens be kept in the quarters you have. 5. Pullets do not all lay at the same age. However, they should lay at from six to ten months old. Do not use their eggs for incubating purposes until at least one year old. Too often people blame their bad luck in the chick quarters to other reasons when the real cause is using eggs for hatching from stock that is entirely too young.



No other stock will pay as poorly as the hens if neglected, or as well if extra care is given.



Our birds have won in six shows 8 firsts and 5 seconds, besides sweepstakes, specials, gold medals and lesser prizes. 46 prizes on a total of only eighteen entries. I make close matings, insuring high fertility as well as uniform type in the chix. From pens other than above, not more than five females in any of them, eggs, \$10.00 and \$5.00 per 15. Write for mating list and catalogue.

HATTEMER WHITE ORPINGTON FARM, -:- FORT DEPOSIT, ALA-



May, 1913

UARANTE RUNN

We are direct importers of the true Indian Runner duck. We have the finest imported Runners in the United States, that imported direct 1912. A limited number of eggs for sale from these pens at \$2.00 per 12. Your chance to get some of the finest Runners in the world. Won all firsts at the Appalachian Exposition 1910 and 1911. Write for free catalogue.

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### **CLAYTON I. BALLARD.**



FOUR TO SIX WEEKS' OLD TURKEYS.



E have given our ideas and experience over and over as to how we manage and feed our month or six weeks; yet many ask me by private letters and by tele-phone,, "What is the matter with my little turkeys? They are about two and three weeks old and look droopy and are dying by the dozens."

This has been a very unfavorable spring for raising young turkeys-so cold and wet during the month of April. We have pronounced every cold spell "Blackberry Winter," since the blackberries were in bud, and hoped it would be warmer after that, are it is usually that way: but despite as it is usually that way; but despite all of our wishes, the cold, damp weather continues, and it certainly plays havoc with weak, young fowls, especially young turkeys, as they cannot bear confinement as well as young not bear confinement as well as young chickens. I use portable coops on the open ground and during the cold, wet days I move them over fresh plots of grass and clover to let them have something fresh to eat. They like it better than cut green stuff. I feed them three times a day during this confinement on corn egg bread, milk curd, stale flour bread left from table, soften with sweet milk and a little ground black pepper sprinkled into it, to stimulate them.

One dear girl writes me she is losing hers at three weeks old, and she is feeding them according to my articles in the journals, she had dusted the hen thoroughly on coming off the nest and "surely there were no lice on them at three weeks old." She also said that she wired the old hens away from little ones to keep them from tramping on them and mashing them to death, and had lost 14 the night before. I wrote her at once to let the hens to the young ones, as they need-ed the warmth of the hen's body through the cold nights, and even if they occasionally mashed one it was less loss than to have so many chilled. A little turkey chilled once or twice never does well afterward. Many times we think it is indigestion, cholera, lice, and many imaginary diseases, when really the first cause was a chilling at some time. They also have some trouble from overcrowding in coops. I never want over 25 in a coop to roost. I don't mind 100 or more running together in the day time, but divide them at night, and only one hen in a coop with place about 25 young ones. At four to six weeks old, I consider the troublesome time over, and all we have to do is to keep them clear of lice by dusting them every ten days or two weeks, with some reliable dusting powder, or use a little pure lard in the evening just before going to roost, rather than use a powder that is not reliable. It takes a very little oil of any kind to kill lice, and it is the only thing we can use that kills the eggs of lice. I never use the oil or lard on very young fowls, because it is very weakening on warm days, and should a cool spell come on them while greasy, they chill to death. If I use the oil at all, I wait till they are ten days or two weeks old, although I use it sparingly on the neck and back of the mother hen, but not under her



### WHITE PINE, TENN.

BYANDALB FARM 'hite Indian Runner Ducks strictly choice flock of females mated A strictly choice note of remarks match to and first prize drake at Missouri State Show and the first prize drake at United Fanciers' Exposition, at Omaha. Eggs from this mat-Exposition, at Omaha. ing at \$3.00 per 12. B. L. EVANS SPENCER, INDIANA

breast, where the little ones are liable to get greased.

After a month or six weeks old they begin to want to roost on top of the coop or on fences, but I still make them go into coop with gauze wire doors, until they are eight or ten weeks old, because they are so liable to be caught by varmints prowling around at night, and disappoint their owner for the season, as 'tis now past time to rebuild our flock and too late to hatch out large fine show birds.-Mrs. J. C. Shofner, Mulberry, Tenn.

### SHADE FOR CHICKENS

Now is the time we should prepare for our shade, for we are surely going to need it in June, July and August. Shade can be supplied by stretching cloth around the runs, but this cuts off lots of fresh air, and your chickens need all the good fresh air they can possibly get in summer. The best, cheapest and by far the most satisfactory way to supply this shade is by planting some fast growing vine so that by June 1st, your runs will be covered by foliage of this vine. Hop vine will be found to be one of the best for this purpose as the first cold snap will kill it down to the posts lowing will kill it down to the roots leaving your runs nice and sunny for winter.

Anyone who will take the trouble to supply shade and plenty of it will certainly be rewarded in the show room this fall and winter.—O. Wick Porter, Porterdale, Ga.

Do not neglect the green stuff for the hens, even though the weather may look like spring and yet there is not a sprig of green to be found per-haps. The fact that your hens are laying does not furnish an excuse for latting up on the face on the unright letting up on the feed or the variety. They need everything that is due them all the more at such a time.

Remember that eggs kept for some time will not hatch as soon by at least a day as the ones right from the hens. This accounts for a long-drawn-out hatch in your incubator. This can be slightly augmented by putting the older eggs into a basket covered with flannel near the stove with a thermometer to give you the approximate heat and keeping them there over night before any eggs are put in the machine.

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

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.

NNER DU MPORTED direct from England a flock of WHITE RUNNERS. They have remarkable station and racy carriage; possessing the true Run

ner type and blood. Eggs \$5.00 dozen. Eggs from my Winners at Atlanta, Jacksonville, New Orleans, and other shows, \$1.50 dozen. I also have a pen of Walton's English Penciled Runners, imported, extraordinary layers of white eggs. Price of eggs, \$1.00 dozen. Circular free.

=:=

W. O. BROWNFIELD,

Specialty Clubs **H**ssociations As Reported by Their Secretaries 

### AMERICAN CORNISH CLUB.

The result of the recent election of the American Cornish Club is as follows:

President, W. A. Low, Catonsville, Md.; 1st Vice President, J. W. Ward, Pennington, N. J.; 2nd Vice President, C. T. Cornman, Carlisle, Pa.; 3rd Vice President, J. T. Birdges, Douglass, Kans.; Sec.-Treas., R. E. Glenn, Red Lion, Pa. Additional members ap-pointed to serve on the Executive Committee are Messrs Courtland H Committee are Messrs. Courtland H. Smith, of Warrenton, Va., and C. S. Brent, Oconomowoc, Wis. Many new fanciers are applying for membership and the coming wear promises to be and the coming year promises to be the greatest in the history of its organization.

### ANNUAL MEETING NATIONAL WHITE WYANDOTTE CLUB.

The annual meeting of the National White Wyandotte Club was held in connection with the Albany, N. Y., show on January 15, 1913.

The following officers were elected

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—L. J. Demberger, Stew-artsville, Ind.; Vice President, John S. Martin, Port Dover, Ont.; Sec.-Treas., A. J. Gies, Delmar, N. Y.; Ex-ecutive Committee, F. B. Williams, Naugatuck, Conn.; A. H. Emch, Toledo, Ohio; R. E. Bruce, New Or-leans, La.; A. J. Smith, Cedar Rapids, Jowa: Chas D. Cleveland, Eatontown. Iowa; Chas D. Cleveland, Eatontown,

N. J. The meeting very clearly demon-strated that renewed and very enthusiastic interest is being taken in the Club by its members, and indications point to another very good year for White Wyandottes. Entries of White Wyandottes in practically all exhibitions during the past year have increased very much in number and the average quality is

in number, and the average quality is decidedly better. At Albany, N. Y., there were over three hundred White Wyandottes on exhibition, including thirty pens. Think of it! One hun-dred and fifty snow-white Wyandottes

in the pen classes alone. The Club is in a very prosperous The Club is in a very prosperous and flourishing condition, and will offer this year, at many shows all over the country, handsome club ribbons as special prizes, that will be eagerly sought after, as they will be one of the handsomest ribbons ever offered by a specialty club. In addition, the

## ROBERTS' S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED

My flock was founded 6 years ago with the Swamp Fox and Red Cloud Strains, the birds that have won more prizes than all other strains combined in the South. By careful selection and proper mating I have produced a HEAVY WINTER LAYING STRAIN OF REDS, having gotten 672 eggs from my prize pen of 12 hens from January 1st to April 1st, 1911; and right now, in mid-winter, I am getting at the rate of 240 eggs a year per hen; and Brother Fancier, they are able to get in the show-room in the hottest competition and come out in the front ranks. Have won everything in their class wherever shown. Insure yourself as a Red Breeder by founding your flock with Roberts' Famous Utility Show Reds. Eggs \$1.00 to \$5.00 per 15; two-third hatch guaranteed or will eplace setting at half price. Fancy birds at \$2.00 to \$50.00 each. All my birds are shipped on approval. Yours for a Square Deal.

L. D. ROBERTS -:- R. F. D. No. 1 -:- WOODLAND, MISSISSIPPI

## 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., 1912. Eggs now, \$1.00 per 15; 100 for \$4.00; exhibition, \$3.00 for 15; 100 for \$16.00. Mating list free. W. E. GABHART, Box M, Bohon, Kentucky.

State cups offered will be better than ever, and it is hoped to offer very liberal cash prizes at a number of the large winter shows.

The handsome Year Book of the National White Wyandotte Club has just been issued, and you can secure a copy of same and full particulars relative to the Club from A. J. Gies, Delmar, N. Y.

### NATIONAL WHITE LANGSHAN CLUB.

One dollar entitles you to life membership in this new and up-to-date club. White Langshans are rapidly coming into their own; let's give them a boost. We can do this right by an up-to-date club.

Fellow breeders and friends, here is the opportunity. Get busy for your favorite bird. Stand by me and we will work to make White Langshans the most popular breed in the country. These birds have earned their place, they have proven their ability to "make good." Will you be one to help them along? I am spending much valuable time and money to put these birds where they belong, for by tested trials and long experience I have learned their value. Will you lend a helving hand? Boost! "In union there is power" and in White Langshans there is ability. Any suggestions for the good of the

Club will be greatly appreciated. Officers for the first three years will be elected as soon as we get 50 members. So in sending your \$1.00 for membership, mention who you want for President. Vice President and for President. Vice Secretary. Your votes will be kept on file and when the time comes the temporary committee will decide who is elected.

Send all money direct to me and I



**OPELIKA, ALABAMA** 

AT REDUCED PRICES

will receipt you in due form. Get busy.—A. D. Freese, Secretary, Mo-hawk Village, Ohio.

### INTERNATIONAL ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCA CLUB NOTICE.

The 1913 edition of the International Rose Comb Black Minorca Club catalogue is now ready for distribution, and it is the earnest desire of the officers that a copy be placed in the hands of every one interested in this variety and every one who is as yet undecided as to what variety of fowls

to breed for egg production. This catalogue fully explains the different qualities of Rose Comb Black



As the hatching season is now begun I know that you will want to buy eggs just as reasonable as you can, and also you would like to know that the eggs are from birds of good stock that has a record behind it. My S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS and S. C. BLACK MINORCAS have won in four State Fairs more blue ribbons than all the competitors combined. Of this stock I can sell you eggs, S. C. Buff and Black Orpingtons, at \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 per setting of 15. From the S. C. Black Minorcas I can sell you eggs at \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 per setting or \$10.00 per 100. We guarantee 75 per cent fertility. These birds were all hatched and raised at the Kenmore Poultry Farm.

Kenmore Poultry Farm Maxey Lane and Gallatin Pike =:= := Nashville, Tenness e



and a second second

### H. L. D. HUGHES DANVILLE, GEORGIA

Breeder of the best BLACK ORPINGTONS, RHODE ISLAND WHITES, RHODE ISLAND REDS, INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS, in Fawn and White, and White. Stock and Eggs for sale. 1912 Winnings as follows:

BLACK ORPINGTONS, Macon, 2nd pen, one entry; Savannah, 1st and sweepstakes, cockerel, one entry; Atlanta, 2nd cockerel, two entries.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES, 1st cockerel and 1st pullet, Macon, two entries; Savannah, 1st cockerel and 1st pullet, two entries; Atlanta, 1st cockerel and 1st pullet, two entries.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS, Macon, 1st pen Fawn and White, two entries; Macon, 1st pen White, two entries; Savannah, 1st pair Fawn and White, 2nd pair Fawn and White, 1st White and Sweepstakes, 3 entries; Atlanta, 2nd and 4th pullet and 4th hen, Fawn and White, 4 entries.

Minorcas, the methods used by the most prominent breeders in caring for them and many other things of value to all interested in poultry and especially Minorcas.

This book is for free distribution, and will be sent upon receipt of a postal asking for it, but if you wish to write a letter and enclose a postage stamp, it will be appreciated, and the book is worth it. Over fifty pages. Send for your copy now.

The following officers were elected at the 1913 meeting held at Boston, Jan. 10th: President, A. M. Moody, Boston, Mass.; Vice President, H. A. Keister, Bangor, Mich.; Sec.-Treas., Lloyd C. Mishler, North Manchester, Ind., to whom requests for club catalogue should be sent.

The Cumberland White-Egg Indian Runner Club has issued their annual, the price of which is 50 cents. Every breeder of ducks should have a copy. Address the Secretary, C. K. Vanderbilt, Lyons, N. Y.

If you are interested in Rhode Island Whites, send 10 cents to Mrs. C. M. Vertrees, Cecilia, Ky., for a copy of the second annual year book of the R. I. White Club.

### THE BLACK LANGSHAN SPECIALTY CLUB.

A few years ago the specialty club judge was unheard of. Every poultry judge in those days was an all-round judge. He often had to judge the whole show, pet stock and all. But there were very few standard varieties of fowls at that time, so that the task was not as difficult as it is now, with so many new breeds. The modern system of awarding prizes has reduced the number of all-round judges, for except at the smaller shows their occupation is gone.

Specialty judges recommended by poultry clubs have taken the place of

the all-round judge. Most of the younger judges overlook the finer points that go to make a good Langshan, and this to a certain extent hurts our breed. This club should look more as to who is going to place the awards on our breed at the different shows.

Another thing, do you realize the fact that the text or reading matter of the Standard of Perfection is to be revised shortly, also that there will be a number of changes made in the ideal illustrations as now published. Perhaps the changes will not be important in our breed, but there is a chance that they will be; at present there are several sub-committees collecting data and suggestions with a view to improving the word descriptions.

I believe in active, progressive specialty clubs and I believe also that well conducted specialty clubs should have an important say-so when it comes to fixing the Standard requirements for the variety they represent. We should be a truly representative specialty club and we should look closely after the welfare of our breed; especially so at each time of Standard revision. Otherwise it is not to be expected that our breed will be properly looked after and well protected along lines of true advancement. Our club should represent our interests at all times, at poultry shows, in the poultry press, at our home yards, and everywhere.

We should have a club cut, to be furnished to all club members. Illustrations or cuts should be obtained for members. I will be glad to do this for all members that desire it.

We should have an objective point, and we must have motive power to gain that point. Let the point be a port of improvement, experience as a guide, organized effort and money with which to pay the bills. The winter show season is coming

The winter show season is coming and now is the time to plan for further progress.

The existence of several specialty clubs, each devoted to the Langshan should be encouraged, the clubs to

work in different sections of the United States and Canada; but all such clubs should work unitedly and really form one country-wide organization.

I think they should be conducted on a similar plan to the State branches of the A. P. A.

It is impossible to stand still, no matter what business or enterprise you are in, you must go forward or backward.

Are you going or coming?

If you are lending your support and taking an active interest in the speciality club that represents your breed, you are not only going forward yourself, but are taking others with you and are causing the advancement poultry culture in general. If you openly oppose, or ev of

you openly oppose, or even fail to take advantage of the benefits of any speciality club, you are headed in the wrong direction and are exert-ing an influence that tends to give others the wrong attitude towards poultry culture.

Unless you see something ahead to go after, or are interested in taking something forward, you are practically certain to be going the other way. Anything that improves poultrydom improves poultrymen, and vice versa. You owe it to your business to take an active interest in every forward movement.

Big things are at hand in the devel-opment of the poultry industry, there-fore we should extend our organiza-tion and thereby get into a better po-sition to exert a timely and still more valuable influence.

The membership dues are \$1.00 per year. If you are not a member send me your application.—John A. Rhodes, Secretary, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

### AMERICAN CAMPINE CLUB STANDARD.

On February 21st, 1913, a Revised Standard was sent to members of the American Campine Club for a club vote on its adoption—the polls re-maining open until March 7th. The vote resulted as follows: "Yes"—136 vote resulted as follows: votes. "No"—7 votes.

Three parties voting "no" stated that they did so on account of the weight clause. A number of parties voting "yes" commented very favor-ably upon the Standard.

Each new member of the club is entitled to one of these Standards. These Campine Standards can be se-cured by non-members of the club at 10 cents each.

At the present time the club has a membership of 322. The Secretary is very anxious to increase this membership to at least 1,000 members by Jan-uary 1st, 1915.

The Secretary requests that all members of the club and all interested in the Campines assist in increasing our membership to the thousand mark.

M. R. JACOBUS, Sec.-Treas., Ridgefield, New Jersey.

### AMERICAN BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK CLUB.

This will be the last chance to notify all the members who may have anything to send in for the club cat-alogue which will be issued this spring, to let me hear from them at once. Also, all those wishing to join



## **Shelley's White Indian Runners**

Are the best in the South Central States, as my winnings at Tennessee State Fair (where Are the best in the South Central States, as my winnings at Tennessee State Fair (where I met and defeated some of the biggest breeders) will show. There is not a duck in my yards that would not do honor to any show-room. My prices for this high-class stuff are reasonable. Baby ducks and eggs at all times. If interested write me quick, for folder, prices and further information, and get started right. I'm selling out close, con-sequently my eggs are fresh. Stock of all ages, from baby to full feathered for sale. I also breed BARRED, WHITE and BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS, and BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS, of high quality.

State Secretary National White Indian Runner Duck Club.

......

## S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS **RRED PLYMOUT** 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.

the club, should do so at once, so that

C. C. SHELLEY

their names may appear in the cata-logue. Initiation fee and dues \$1.00. The subject of the new Standard is being taken up by the club, and the president has appointed a committee from the club, to revise our Standard, the same to be voted on by the club members, before it is presented at the next meeting of the American Poultry Association. All members are invited to express their opinion on this subject and send the same into the Secretary, to be submitted to the committee. Join the club and help the good work along .--- Henry D. Riley, Secretary, Strafford, Pa.

The annual report of the Rhode Island Red Club of America, which was submitted by W. H. Card, Secretary of the meeting held at Pittsburg, Pa.,

shows the following balance sheet up to January 1, 1913:

DECHERD, TENN.

Cash	Rece	ived					•				•	\$1,369.90
Cash	Paid	Out.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	1,255.65

Balance on hand..... \$113.25 A list of bills payable submitted with the report aggregated \$707.55.

The Nabob Remedy Co., advertises in this issue to send a big box of the remedy absolutely guaranteed to cure or money back for 25c. They claim to have never had a box returned and that millions of the tablets have been sold the past year. Every poultry raiser ought to try these tablets when -use the whole box, and if not satis-factory write and get your money back in full.



S. B. NEWMAN & COMPANY, Knoxville, Tenn.

### THE PROFITABLE CAPON.

Capon raising presents a wonderful opportunity to the American poultryman. Capons are easy to make, cost little to raise and command double the price on the market.

There is today before the American poultryman no more profitable oppor-tunity than that of capon raising. It is a fact that there is never a time when the demand for capons is filled completely, a fact that results in the high prices secured. It is a fact that is indeed hard to understand, when the high prices are considered in connection with the ease and quickness with which caponizing can be carried on, as well as the very low cost.

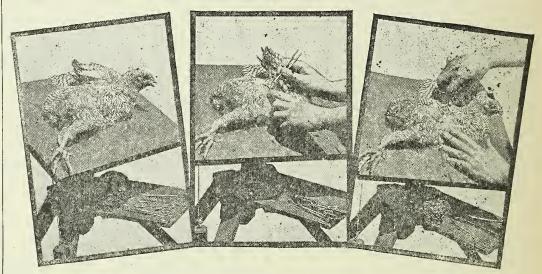
Caponizing should be carried on as a side line on every poultry plant. It will take only a short time for any man to learn how to caponize swiftly and properly, and there is not needed a cent more to feed and maintain capons than would be necessary to keep the cockerels. Capons require no special houses, care or feeding; they are gentle, contented and easy to handle—and they bring just double, or an avange the amount per pound on an average the amount per pound secured for ordinary poultry. The institution of a capon depart-

one pound should be caponized—two pounds or a little less is best. From two to three months of age usually finds the fowls ready for the knife. Most caponizing is done in the spring and summer, because chickens come to the right weight in these seasons, and the right weight in these seasons, and also the capons are ready for market in winter and early spring, if capon-ized from April to August, and it is at this time that they command high-est prices. It really makes no differ-ence, however, as to the time of year for caponizing. The fact that capons are only on the market for a short are only on the market for a short while is the scarcity of the supply.

The time is coming when they will be sold all the year.

The location of the plant has noth-ing to do with the business. Just as good capons can be produced in New York State, or Ohio, as in the vicin-ity of Philadelphia, although the lat-ter section is reputed as excellent for capons for the simple reason that it was the pioneer section in capon raising.

By far the most important point to consider in the capon business is the instrument or tools used in the operation. It is best for the beginner not to attempt to select his own outfit, but to invest in one of the complete



ment on the poultry farm also means an important economy in another direction. It will enable the cockerels that are usually culled and sold at lit-tle or no profit, to be turned into an extremely profitable product. This means more frequent and rigid cull-

There are three questions usually raised by the poultryman interested in caponizing. These are: Can I learn to caponize? When should I caponize? Will my location affect the bus-iness?

Answering the first of these queries, it can be said at once that any one with average intelligence can learn to caponize in a short time. The operation is a very simple one, requiring chiefly a good set of instruments, a degree of cleanliness, and the dexterity that comes from experience. The beginner should caponize a bird in from fifteen to twenty minutes, and in a very little while, during which he may kill one or two, he will reduce his time to four or five minutes per bird. There is little or no danger to fowls; no great amount of skill or time necessary.

The time to caponize depends more upon the size than the age of the bird. No cockerel weighing less than sets of caponizing instruments on the market. And here again it is necessary to use great caution, for there are so many inferior and poor quality sets, and so much depends upon having good instruments for a good job, that considerable care should be taken to get only the best set.

Of these sets, that made by the Geo. Pilling & Son Company, of Phil-adelphia, has for over fifty years enjoyed the reputation among the best known caponizers of being absolutely reliable and of the finest quality. reliable and of the finest quality. There are several of these Pilling sets, each composed of instruments especi-ally adapted for this use, each made of high grade material, heavily nickel-ed, and accompanied by full and complete directions for using—directions that any one can follow with success. The Pilling Company has issued a booklet describing their caponizing sets, a copy of which will be sent free upon request, and everyone interested in the subject of capons could not do better than get this book. It is full

of useful information for poultrymen. After being caponized, the birds do not require any particular care or at-tention, and they thrive and grow large and fat. Capons are usually permitted to grow one year old before

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.

Galvanized

Steel

being killed, at the end of which time they will weigh from eight to ten pounds. Their cockerel brothers will weigh around five pounds at this time.

Capons are best killed by hanging from above by the legs and slitting the jugular with the French Poultry Killing Knife. The brain is then pierced to make the feathers drop easily. The capon is dressed with the head on, and with feathers left on legs, wings and around the tail. Great care should be taken in dressing, not to tear and to make the most attractive looking bird possible.

Any kind of a fowl will make a good capon, it can be said in answer to the question, what kind of fowl is the best? The Plymouth Rocks and Langshans, of course on account of their size, make perhaps the most profitable capons, but even the mongrel is twice as profitable if he is caponized.

Be sure, however, to use only the very best capon tools. Write the Geo.

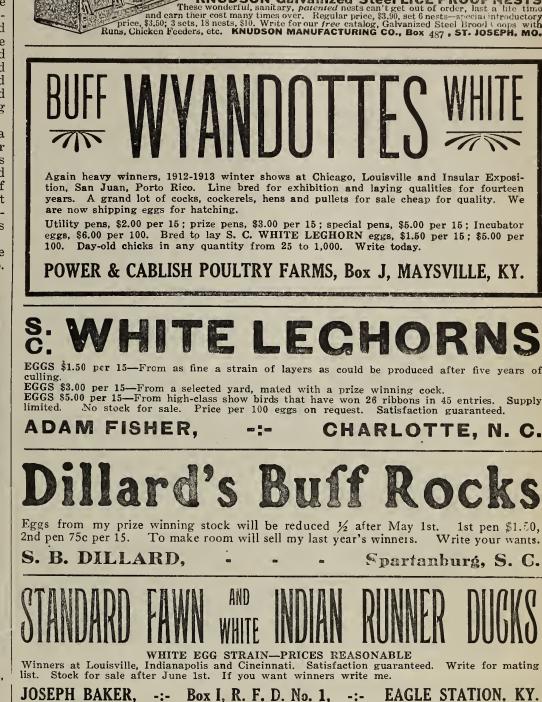
First and Best Houdan at Allentown, Pa., 1912 (62 in Class). Owned by O. W. Holton, Catasauqua, Pa.

Pilling & Son Company, Philadelphia, Pa., for their catalog and complete guide. It will start the prospective capon raiser on the right track for profit in this line of the poultry business.

### EGG RECORD OF DIFFERENT BREEDS.

However attractive and profitable the fancy breeding of fowl is, the utility element is, after all, the basis of all profit and attractiveness in the poultry business, as in every other business. Few people have the time or means or inclination to spend in any business for mere entertainment. While people sometimes go into certain lines of business "for their health," they generally expect at the end of it something more than health.

Egg production is one of the most profitable lines of the poultry industry. Almost everyone likes a good fresh egg. It is a wholesome and well balanced food and delicately flavored,



easily digested, quickly prepared dish and will always be in great demand. The large number of egg farms where of these d

and will always be in great demand. The large number of egg farms where egg production is the main line and everything else a side line, proves that this is an attractive business. "Egg Farmers" have learned that

that this is an attractive business. "Egg Farmers" have learned that certain breeds of fowl lay more than others. The Woman's College Poultry Farm (the largest College farm in the South and the scientifically managed poultry farm belonging to a college for women) has made quite a study of the egg production of different fowls.

It has found that the Indian Runner duck, under proper conditions and with the right strain, produces more eggs than any fowl. An individual duck has been known to lay 330 eggs in a year. They will require more food than some breeds of chickens, but will take coarser food and will forage for much of it; they require less expensive housing and fencing and are not subject to any contagious diseases. There are three varieties of these ducks, the English dark fawn and white, the American light fawn and white and the pure white. They all came from one source and were made by selection. They all seem to lay about the same, when one has a good laying strain. The White will doubtless be the most popular some day, as is true with chickens. The S. C. White Leghorn is the

The S. C. White Leghorn is the chicken used by most egg farms, and there is a reason. They are easy to come true to color, and produce perhaps as many, if not more eggs to the amount of feed than any fowl. The eggs are of good size, pure white and fine flavor. These are non-sitters, which adds to their other good points on an egg farm. They are active and beautiful and will always be popular. Being small, they are sensitive to the cold, and cold weather will affect their laying unless carefully

em free from

PROOF NESTS

HAPPY HENS EARN BIG PROFITS

Keep your hens happy and laying by H profit killing lice and mites. Equip your laying **KNUDSON Galvanized Steel LICE** se wonderful, sanitary, patented nests can't get out of the source of the source



## Coman's White Runners--Faun and Runners

Are layers of pure white eggs and lots of them. My stock are descendants of some of the best flocks in the United States. I have the type that wins. Also can furnish Single Comb White Leghorns and Mottled Anconas, good as can be bred. Write for mating list. Prices very reasonable.

....

THOS. COWAN,

## Nature's Favored **Poultry Country**



HE poultry industry in the Southeastern States during the decade ending 1909, increased over 100 per cent and in that year was valued at over \$40,000,000.

The advantages of short Winters, with practically no temperature be-low zero; long, sunny growing sea-sons, affording generous crops of varied feeds and permitting outdoor life the year around, and the little capital required, due to cheap lands and small expense for houses, are reasons why men from other sec-tions and people located in this region are rapidly engaging in the poultry industry in the Southeastern States.

Southern markets pay a higher proportionate price, considering the small production cost, for poultry products than Northern and West-ern consuming centers.

At several large producing points are located extensive packing houses which pay very favorable prices for both eggs and poultry.

There are many excellent loca-tions in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Missis-sippi, Tennessee and Kentucky for poultry farms. We can furnish you with land lists and all necessary information.

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

Bred from our original Importation and our Madison Square Garden winners. 15; \$10.00 for 50; \$18.00 per 100.

TON DUCK Eggs, \$2.50 per 12. WHITE WYANDOTTE Eggs, \$5.00 per 15.

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Winners and heavy layers. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15; \$6.00 per 50; \$10.00 per 100. BUFF ORPING-

D. 134 -

**Crystal White and Imported Orpingtons** 

I can furnish you eggs from choice females of low down, blocky type, red eye, low comb, fine color and low spreading tails, mated to males that are just as good, for \$4.00 per 15. Utility matings, \$2.00 per 15. Liberal discount on larger lots.

Box 340-E

HILLCREST FARMS -:- Free Catalogue -:-

IMPKUVŁU

C. W. ANDERSON

GEO. W. BARNES

### DECHERD, TENN.

housed. They are small and do not afford much meat as a table fowl and are suited best as an "egg only" fowl.

The Orpington is perhaps the best winter layer of all fowls. It beat the world record in the Australian Government laying contest for three years in succession, having made the best egg record of any chicken and was beaten only by the Indian Runner duck. It is the largest smooth-legged chicken, has the largest breast, fine flavored, and is perhaps the best table fowl of any. It makes broilers quickly, and is regarded by many as the best all-round fowl, taking every-thing into consideration. The Orpington is bred in three principal colors, white black and buff, so that one can choose a color to suit their taste. The Woman's College imported some fine specimens of Orpingtons from Eng-land, where they originated and where they have been bred to a high degree of perfection.

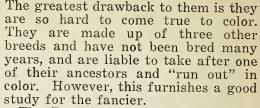
The White Wyandotte is claimed by its admirers to be the most popular chicken in the United States today. It is certainly a fine all-round fowl; one of the finest egg producers, med-ium size; very graceful, short back. It is a chicken of curves and is hard to beat. The College has some fine pens of breeders and they are close rivals with Orpingtons for first place in our estimation.

The Rhode Island Red is a new American breed that has recently sprung into such great popularity as to rival the White Wyandottes. They are equally as fine layers, about as large and are of a beautiful red color that always attracts attention. They are a fine table fowl and deserve the great popularity they have gained.

**OAKFORD. PENNSYLVANIA** 

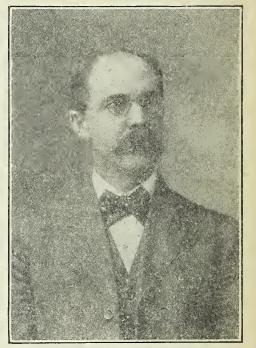
SPARTANBURG, S. C.

NORWALK. OHIO



The Barred Rock is a good breed, but requires double mating to get the best results and is therefore more expensive and more difficult to breed. The White Rock is a good fowl, but we prefer the White Wyandottes or the White Orpingtons to it.

Our conclusion is that the S. C. White Leghorn is especially fine for eggs only, and the Orpington, White Wyandotte, R. I. Red and Plymouth Rock, in the order mentioned would be the best for all-purpose fowls. What-ever you do, we advise not to cross breeds. Have one kind on a farm and



ROBERT SEAMAN Prominent poultryman who was a can-didate for membership on the Executive Board A. P. A.

one only unless a person is prepared to have different yards and keep them separate. Line breed and carefully cull your flock. Never keep a hen longer than two years except for show purposes, not longer than one year, that is one laying season, unless she is a specially fine specimen. It takes eighty eggs a year to maintain a hen at the present price of feed. If she lays more than eighty eggs that is profit; if less than eighty that is loss

at the present price of eggs. If Woman's College Poultry Farm can help any breeders of poultry it will be glad to answer any question if stamp is sent for reply.—J. W. Bee-son, A. M. LL. D., Meridian, Miss.

Afton, N.Y.

Nabob Remedy Co., Gambier, Ohio.

Gentlemen:

I enclose money order for \$2.00, for which send me more of your Prescrip-tion No. 3 for White Diarrhoea. I don't intend to try to raise any incu-bator chicks without them, and recommend them to my neighbors and save lots of their chicks. Please send price on dozen lots. Yours truly,

J. E. MAYHEW.

522

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### POULTRY OUTLOOK FOR 1913.

The past season has been in a great many respects similar to last year, only that we have not had so much wet weather to contend with. The people who have been prepared to properly care for and house their chickens as a rule have a nice lot of youngsters on hand this season. Young chickens have not grown so fast this season as they have some years, but they have been unusually strong and hearty and the people who have looked after them have a nice lot to start with this year. However, many peo-ple have lost interest in their poultry and have not given them the care and attention or have tried to hatch as attention or have tried to hatch as many this season as they did two years ago. This applies especially among city people. The country peo-ple are paying more attention to their poultry than ever before. They have provided better houses, have better varieties and have gotten better re-sults from their poultry this year than I have ever known on the average have ever known on the average Southern farm.

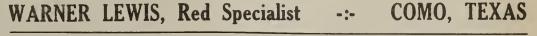
A great many people have had more or less trouble in getting hens to set this season. As a rule the hens never laid better, and a large supply never laid better, and a large supply of eggs have been produced early in the spring. At present the supply has dropped off considerably and eggs have advanced in price in the past two weeks. A great many hens are now beginning to set and from now on the supply of eggs will not be greater than the demand. Therefore, they will bring profitable prices the greater than the demand. Therefore, they will bring profitable prices the balance of the season, and you can expect eggs to be high the coming winter. The people who have taken care of their early hatched chickens will have pullets that will produce them an abundance of eggs during the fall and winter months when they are fall and winter months when they are sure to get high prices for them.



## Single Comb RHODE ISLAND REDS

523

PURE ARISTOCRATS. The richest colored strain of Reds in the World. Aristocrats swept Chicago. Send for catalogue showing photos of some of the best Reds in the world. Eggs \$3.00 and \$5.00 per 15. \$15.00 and \$20.00 per 100. Fine cocks and world. Eggs \$3 cockerels for sale cheap.



## Write For Our 1913 Catalogue

Containing our mating and price list. We are breeders of BLACK, WHITE and BUFF ORPING-TONS, S. C. WHITE and BROWN LEGHORNS, WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS, WHITE WYANDOTTES, WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS, BUFF ORPINGTON DUCKS. Ours is the quality farm. A good place to secure foundation stock or put new blood in your old flock. Try a setting or two of eggs from us, from the variety that appeals to you most. Satisfaction guaranteed. Some stock for sale. Write us your wants.

SOUTHERN STATES DUCK AND POULTRY FARM - - - COLLEGE PARK, GEORGIA

### "Kills Poultry Ills"-----GERMIFUGUE

As an antiseptic DRESSING and HEALING application in scaly-leg, chicken-pox, Sore-head, canker, gapes and all parasite and fungus diseases, Germifugue has made good, safe and sure as a non-poisonous Lice Killer. Many poultry diseases represent a diseased condition of the mucus membrane of the head, throat or intestines. A combination of Eucalyptus, Camphor, Tar and Mint as exhibited in GERMIFUGUE will heal diseased mucus membrane, if brought into direct contact with the membrane. And that is why Germifugue gives good results in Roup, Colds, Bronchitis, Catarrh. Sold only in original packages. 2 oz., 25c; 1 lb., \$1.00, worth more. If you haven't tried it, your credit is good for a 25c tin ON APPROVAL. J. H. PETHERBRIDGE, Manufacturer, Mt. Airy Sta., PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

WECKLER'S BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS At no time since we have bred Fancy Poultry have we been in as good shape to take care of your orders as we are at this time. Selected breeders of the choicest quality with blood lines behind them that but few other Buff Rock breeders can give you. My special mating are mated up of the choicest birds, with years of experience behind them, such as second young pen, first old pen and sweepstakes pen, at the great Indianapolis show, February, 1913. Eggs from these matings, \$5.00 per 15; \$8.00 per 30; \$20.00 per 100.

### A. L. WECKLER BUNKER HILL, INDIANA -2-

## YOU WANT THE **BEST**? DO Then buy your stock and eggs from Sandy Run Poultry Yards, breeders of PARTRIDGE, WHITE and COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES, BLACK MINORCAS and BROWN LEGHORNS. We have won more prizes at the leading shows the past season than all competitors combined. At three shows, won special for best cock in show, all varieties competing. At Asheville, N. C., won special for best cock and cockerel in show; at Henrietta, N. C., \$50.00 cup for best ten birds in show; at Charlotte, N. C., in the hottest class of birds ever gotten together in this section, won special for best ten birds in show; also for best twelve birds; also for best twenty-five birds; also for best display; also for best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet; this in com-petition with all varieties and against the classiest birds in the country. This stamps our birds as best in the South. Beggs from these winners, \$2.00 to \$5.00 per 15. SANDY RUN POULTRY YARDS, A. S. HARRILL, Manager, Elenboro, North Caroline.

### **ROYAL BLUE AND LATHAM STRAINS** PLYMOUTH Barred

Winners at Lexington, Louisville, Ky., Nashville and Knoxville, Tenn., 1912 and 1913. We breed ROCKS that have that bright, snappy color, and even barring, so hard to get. We also have large size and correct type. Exhibition mating, \$5.00 per 15; \$8.00 per 30. Choice mating. \$3.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 30.

### **BLYTHE BROTHERS** FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY Box B -----1-

Hundreds of people who have not hatched as many chickens as they wish should not hesitate to continue to hatch during May and June as the late spring has been unusually good for late hatched chickens and they will grow much faster hatched in the next thirty or forty days than many of the early hatched ones, and by forcing them and keeping them free from insects they will mature very rapidly and will lay by early fall. In fact May and June hatched chickens when May and June hatched chickens when properly cared for usually produce a larger number of eggs in December and January, at a time when they are highest, and especially of the smaller and quick maturing varieties. Broilers are very scarce and high, bringing now from 40c to 60c on the Atlanta market, the price depending

altogether on the quality. There will be a large demand for broilers and fryers this season, and the people who are fortunate enough to have them will get a good price for them. The market for grown fowls is unusually good at present. They are scarce and good fat hens are readily bringing 20c per pound dressed on the Atlanta market.

There was never a better time than right now for people who have good fowls to take special care of them. Select the best of your old birds and dispose of all you do not care to car-ry over through May and June. Meat products of all kinds are usually high and poultry today is the shorest and poultry today is the cheapest food there is on the market. From present indications there will be a large grain and food crop produced in

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.



We have decided to devote our entire time to S. C. WHITE LEGUORNS, so will sell our large flock of high-grade S. C. White Orpinatons at a remarkably low price. All our foundation stock is direct from Wm. Cook & Sons, originators of all the Orpingtons. We must make room for 2000 young Leghorns that are maturing rapidly, so our Orpingtons will go at your own price if taken at once. We have a few Leghorn yearling hens and cockerels for sale. Send for catalogue, show and egg record of the "South's Greatest Layers."

Address RUNNYMEDE POULTRY FARM, R. D. 4, SPARTANBURG, S. C.

all Southern States this year, and it should be converted largely through poultry and live stock into cash. The high price of feed the past season has discouraged many people in keeping poultry, but they should remember that these prices do not always pre-vail and that the products of poultry usually hold up in price in comparison usually hold up in price in comparison to the price of grain. The man who can supply his regular customers with eggs and poultry, good in quality dur-ing the next twelve months will find good markets at profitable prices. The farmers and their wives have just befarmers and their wives have just be-gun to find out that poultry is one of the best things they can keep on the farm to bring in ready cash every day in the year, and with the growing population in every city in the country the demand is getting greater and greater every year, and poultry and eggs are two things that it will be a hard matter to ever overstock the hard matter to ever overstock the

market with. They are something that can be converted into cash at any time and you cannot pay too much attention to your poultry at this season. Select one of the good standard va-rieties, stick to them, breed them for increased egg production, feed them good and make them first-class and you will always find a ready market for your products.—Loring Brown, in Atlanta Journal.

### -0-JAPS IN FEATHERS.

The California ostrich feather business gives employment to hundreds of Japs. The various phases of manufacture include the starching, beating and soaking of the feathers as well as their immersion for a period in the eternal sunshine of California. Japanese seem to be well adapted to this work, which borders on the real manufacture which is performed by white





American women, who earn very good pay. Already, however, some of the feathers are being taken to the homes of the Japs, manufactured and returnof the Japs, manufactured and return-ed to the companies engaged in the business; to the thoughtful well-wish-er of his kind—that is the American kind—this fact is ominous. First thing we know the Japs may control the ostrich feather business of California, as they even now control the potato market here and dictate every season as they even now control the potato market here and dictate every season the price of this vegetable to the market. No wonder the Legislature of the State of California is passing anti-Japanese laws respecting the ownership of real property. Not that the status of trade at this present time is so attractive to the investment of Japanese capital. In 10 years the business created mil-lionaires and enormous dividends were paid to the fortunate stockholders of

paid to the fortunate stockholders of the various companies; a change in the fashion occurred, the dividends de-creased and ostrich feather stock that used to sell for one hundred and sev-enty is now being advertised at twen-ty-eight. Things have changed and all on account of the women not buy-ing ostrich feathers in quantities as of ing ostrich feathers in quantities as of yore. The cause of this cannot be blamed to the ladies; it is Dame Fash-ion. But there is another cause for the fearful reduction in the value of the fearful reduction in the value of ostrich farmer feather stocks in Cali-fornia. The business is honey-combed with fraud. Three-fourths of the merchants engaged in the business pretending to sell California ostrich feathers do really vend instead the compined on the product from the slume omnipresent product from the slums of New York, manufactured by poor wretched foreign immigrants amidst cenes of squalor, dirt and disease. Even the children toil at this sewing feathers in droves for a wretched pit-tance. Microbes from bronchial and other afflictions float into the product and are dumped in vast quantities in California, sold to the innocent Amer-ican tourists who think they are buying California ostrich feathers, and thus is disease and impurity trans-mitted all over the United States. The same laws that apply to the food and medicine trades should be invoked for this new American industry and thus will the honor of the State be redeemed, the women comforted and treat-ed righteously and ostrich farmers declare larger dividends to their un-fortunate stock patrons. Every tour-ist should nurshase from the estrict ist should purchase from the ostrich farms, where the birds are on view,



ratton stock, prize winners. None better. Eggs, \$2.00 per dozen. Fawn and White, all white eggs, \$1.00 per dozen. Mottled Anconas, Barnard strain of winter layers; eggs, \$1.00 per 18. C. L. WHITNEY, Thomasville, Ga.



else will they surely be swindled by the ever alert merchants who places upon his store that famed sign "Cal-ifornia Ostrich Feathers." With this done and the Japs relegated to their special duties and not allowed to encroach upon the professional labors of the white folk, the industry has a great future, for already millions of dollars have been spent by the first pioneers in advertising it all over the land. These have retired to sensuous luxury on feather profits, but there is a vast army of investors coming on.

### -0-COAL ASHES.

More knowledge comes to us through our limitations than through our opportunities. It is in the making use of what we have in lieu of what we think we lack, that we acquire new and valuable data.

Rather a philosophical prelude to a few words about the use of coal ashes. But with anthroatte colling ashes. But with anthracite selling, less than a hundred miles from the mines, for \$7.50 per ton, even handling the ashes calls for considerable philosophy, if our professions bar pro-fanity. In my diminutive backyard, there was no fine soil available and as the streets in my neighborhood are paved, I had to find a substitute for "road dust," which I read was neces-sary for the hen's toilet. But my supply of coal ashes in the cellar, owing to a cold blooded family and an avaricious heater, was unlimited, so in the place of the not obtainable "dust," I tried sifted ashes on the dropping board and in the dusting box. I also purchased 5c worth of lime and air-slaked it. In every pailfull of sifted ashes, I mixed thoroughly a handful or two of the air-slaked lime. One of my fowl's free lunch hop-

pers, three compartment affair, was filled with grit, charcoal and oyster shell, while my flock were still baby chicks and when I parted with the fourteen hens eighteen months later, the hopper had not been refilled and was still one-third full.

Please note, therefore, if you use sifted coal ashes, with a small addition of air-slacked lime, you can materially reduce your outlay for grit, charcoal and shell; the fowls seem to secure these same elements from the ashes and lime and enjoy making their own and lime and enjoy making their own assortment.

Furthermore my birds were never troubled with lice and I never saw any indication of mites, and as a further evidence that parisites did not thrive, even when present, I can state that I introduced two pullets that I purchased cheap from a neighbor, not recognizing their scaly legs, until pointed out to me weeks later and yet the infection did not spread to my original flock.

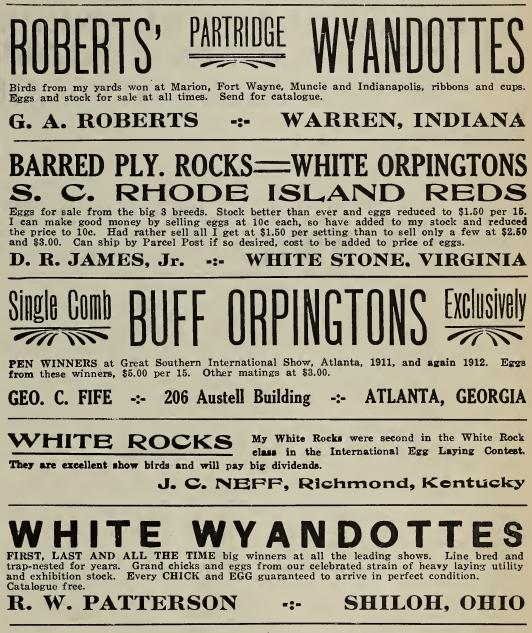
Prominent breeders tell me that the use of coal ashes is not desirable be-cause they will bleach the plumage Winning BUFF ORPINGTON DUCKS Prize

I have the entire stock of BUFF ORPINGTON DUCKS of The Copperas Falls Farm, including their first prize winners at Nashville, 1912, State Fair: Memphis, 1912, Tri-State Fair; Chat-tanooga, 1912, and Atlanta. I will sell eggs from these fine ducks for \$3.00 per 12. I also have a pen of high class PARTRIDGE ROCKS, eggs, \$5,100 per 15; and a grand pen of WHITE LEGHORNS, eggs at \$2.00 per 15. Write for mating list; it's free. G. B. MOORHEAD, . --

LYNCHBURG, TENNESSEE --

### Maple Hill Poultry Farm MRS. FURMAN Proprietors MRS. SKEENE

Breeders of G. M. B. TURKEYS, "RINGLET" BARRED ROCKS, S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS and R. C. R. I. REDS. We have won many blue ribbons on each of our breeds, and won the silver cup offered by the "Morristown Republican" at the recent Morristown show, for the exhibitor securing the largest number of points in the show. Stock and eggs in season. Write us your wants. Route No. 1, Box No. 23, Morristown, Tennessee.



and legs, and when I inquired "why," they explained that it was because of the sulphuric acid present in the ashes. Perhaps I neutralized this acid content with my addition of lime? At any rate I can testify that it had no bleaching effect on either plumage or legs of my utility Barred Rocks and some of them had legs of so dark a hue, a little bleaching would have been welcome.

However, if you are raising birds for exhibition, particularly of those breeds demanding bright yellow legs, you should go very easy on the lime and be absolutely sure you are using coal ashes and not wood ashes .-- J. H. Petherbridge.

### ADDITIONAL POULTRY AGENTS.

To take advantage of the immense interest created in the dairy and poultry industries throughout the Southeast as a result of the operation of its dairy instruction car, the Southern Railway Company has enlarged the scope of its work for the upbuilding of these industries by appointing seven additional dairy and poultry ex-perts who will devote their entire time in the field advising and helping dairymen and farmers.

Headquarters of the reorganized dairy division will be removed from Washington to Atlanta, with Dr. C. M. Morgan, dairy agent, in charge. Working under his direction will be the following assistant dairy and poul-



try agents: F. H. Denniss, with headquarters at Columbus, Miss.; G. W. Humphrey, Birmingham, Ala.; C. A. Hutton, Knoxville, Tenn.; Walter W. Fitzpatrick, Atlanta, Ga.; C. T. Rice, Greensboro, N. C.; Carlton Ball, St. Louis, Mo.; J. P. Quinerly, Jr., who will continue to travel with the dairy instruction car instruction car.

The services of these men, all of whom have had wide practical experience and are thoroughly conversant with Southern conditions, will be without cost to dairymen, farmers and all persons interested in poultry or dairy-ing along the lines of the Southern Railway, Mobile and Ohio Railroad, Georgia Southern and Florida Rail-way, Virginia and Southwestern Railway and Southern Railway in Missis-sippi. The new organization became effective May 1.

### POULTRY POINTERS.

Good feed, good eggs.

Provide a good dust bath; the hens need it more especially as the hot weather comes on.

Are the yolks of your eggs pale yellow? Not enough variety to the feed. Give them more green stuff.

Fowls showing serious defects in make-up should not be used as breed-ers. Those very much under size should not be used either.

Many a back yard that is given up to tin cans, trash and a lot of worthless dogs eating their heads off might be utilized so as to produce enough eggs for the family.

Poultry raising is not intended for persons that become discouraged at trifles. The beginner is sure to make some mistakes because he will not take the pains to learn thoroughly.

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

March is the time to plant sunflower seed. You can put rows of them along the fences where they will not inter-fere with other crops, and they will make one source of relish and variety next fall and winter.

Keep the houses clean and well ven-tilated. The dropping boards well covered with fresh earth or road dust at all times and you will have eliminated one of the prime causes of roup.

You can make no better or profit-able use of milk if you have it, than by feeding it to the chickens. It is good used as a drink or fed by mixing ground grain with it in the form of a mash. Or if soured in form of curd. Give it to the hens.

Market only strictly fresh eggs. If you find any that you are in doubt about, put them in basket for home consumption where they can be looked after. Such eggs in your market bas-ket will injure your reputation for furnishing good fresh eggs. A val-uable asset to any poultryman or uable asset to any poultryman or farmer.

Learn to know your flock and their requirements. This is especially important if you keep different varieties, as some kinds require more feed than others, and should be so taken care of that the system gets just what it requires and no more.

MAUD'S INTENSIVE CULTURE Maud Muller on a summer's day Resolved to make her meadow pay. With heart intent, and long insight She said, "I'll run this hay land right." So first she built some chicken pens, And placed within her full-blood hens. The house was one which she had made, It was a "fad" which came and stayed. Four stories has this novel house; It's vermin-proof as well as louse. The lower floor has scratching dust, The second feeds the hens—it must; The third is where the good hens lay, The fourth is where they sleep, they say; But sleep or not—the gods may tell— Her chickens never did so well. They lay, they lie, and sit and "set." Her record no one beats as yet. "Not one device she can not make; She sells the "plans" for conscience sake. She has no waste for pest or vulture— She uses the Intensive Culture. MAUD'S INTENSIVE CULTURE

She uses the Intensive Culture. Nebraska is Maud's native State, That's where she lives at any rate. Upon her land a city grew, Which ere three years the whole world knew; Her brother David gets the fame, For after him it took it's name. But Maud's first motive still secure, Her gifted work will long endure. Her poultry sells in foreign lands; Too, her Intensive Culture Plans. She has a hen which "by the way" Laid two big eggs in one short day. She saves the chicks which might be lost, And on all features "cuts the cost." She finds the hens which will not lay, Prevents the waste and makes them pay. There's not a fixture or device. There's not a a prey including lice, Which, not unless her genius missed 'em, Has not been treated in her system. All roads now lead to "Muller's home" As paths once led to dear, old Rome. R. A. Harrison.

SUPERIOR EGG LAYERS.

Chicago, Ill., April 2, 1913. Buschmann-Pierce Red Farms, Carmel, Ind.

-0-

Gentlemen:

We think you might be interested in our experience with the utility hens and pullets we bought from you last Fall. We kept them in an open front galvanized iron house all winter, and have used leg bands and trap nests so that we were able to keep a complete record of each bird up to date. We have made a comparison, using the egg-laying record of six of our birds, and find on March 27th that birds, and find on March 27th that these six birds exceeded the best re-cord made at the Inter-Ocean Egg-Laying Contest at Midlothian Farms, by sixty-four eggs. During this time that we have made up our record, three out of the six hens have been sitting an average of ten days each. For people who have had no previous experience, but who have used in-formation they have been able to obformation they have been able to ob-tain from poultry journals, we think we are fair when we assume that our record is largely due to the superior egg-laying strain of the birds you furnish to us, plus the care we have been able to give them. If the young chicks which we one twing to both chicks which we are trying to hatch equal the record of their mothers, we feel sure we will have two dozen good layers to provide us with eggs next winter.

### Very truly yours, FRANK F. HOLMES.

Mr. Holmes is of Frank F. Holmes & Co., Fire Insurance, 175 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

SHOW DATES.

National Conservation Exposition, Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 6-11, 1913. Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 1-6, 1913. Tampa, Florida, Dec. 29, 1913-Jan. 3, 1914. St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 25-Dec. 1, 1913. Bennettsville, S. C., Dec. 3-5, 1913.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.

### TAKE GOOD CARE OF THE EARLY CHICKS.

are comparatively Because eggs cheap now for a few weeks is no reason that they are going to remain that way. In fact, these conditions will be so only for a short time, and they will gradually begin to increase in price and keep up the lick until next fall, and winter finds them almost out of reach of the average person, and yet people will buy eggs at almost any price if they can get good, clean, fresh ones.

The hens that will give you the eggs at the critical time next winter will be the pullets that you are taking care of now as little chicks, providing, however, that they get the proper care so that they may keep up a good, con-tinuous, rapid growth from now until they are ready to go on the nest for their first egg.

Old hens cannot be depended upon for this work, except in rare instances. The majority of them are just re-covering from their moult and fail to get ready for business before midwinter. Pullets, therefore, are the ones that can fill their places and late hatched ones will not do it, so it behooves us to keep every one alive that we hatch.

### Night Prowlers.

Look out for night prowlers of all linds; have your coops so tight that they cannot get to your broods to disturb them.

Heavy rains these days are one of the greatest enemies we have to the growing young broods. At a time when we are not thinking about it the heavy spring downpour comes on so suddenly that they have hardly time to think about it, much less to get under their accustomed shelter. Where growing chicks have quite little range and get some distance from their coops it is a good plan to fix some temporary shelters. These can be made by nailing two or three light boards together in the shape of a door and leaning them up against a fence post or tree with a nail in them to keep them from blowing down. This makes a quick shelter in case of a sudden downpour and you will be surprised how quick they will take to it. Two or three of these can be located in places most frequented by the broods, and may be the means of sav-ing many dollars' worth of your most valuable chicks. Such things are not necessary in close quarters.

### Best Feed Required.

See that the feed is of the very best. You may think that you have some-thing fine because it is of a brand that is highly recommended, which is all right, so far as that goes, but at times something occurs in the handling of this feed that it becomes tainted or musty. Feed of this kind, while it might be used with a fair degree of success for strong, vigorous old hens, the young and delicate growing chick cannot stand anything of the kind and will soon be suffering from indiges-tion, bloated crops, bowel trouble.— F. J. Marshall, in Atlanta Georgian.

HEN & CHICK

### ADAPTABILITY

"One must cut his coat according to his cloth"

"Man wants but little here below Nor wants that little long.' But the little old little that comes his way Seems sometimes to fit him wrong.

125-1 But it isn't "old little's" fault, you know, If you fail to make a hit, For he carries only standard size,

And you happen to be a misfit.

When your "little old little" comes along It's up to you, old man,

Not to kick on the fit, a little bit, But with it do the best that you can.

And if you do your very best

With what you have to do. This world will be a better place

To others, as well as to you.

-J. H. Petherbridge

### BUY TURKEY EGGS NOW AND AVOID BLACK-HEAD.

Declaring that it is better to start raising turkeys from eggs in spring than by buying old birds in fall, Prof. J. G. Halpin of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin advises farmers to secure their turkey settings now, so as to have the poults hatch some time during May. Prof. Halpin gives the following directions: "Buy two settings of eggs from dif-

ferent sources. Hatch the poults under hens, and mark one lot by means of a toe punch. In the fall, select the best male from one of the lots and the best females from the other.

"Turkeys should be raised on high ground, away from the chicken yards. This is in order to prevent the intro-duction of black-head, the disease which is menacing the turkey indus-

"Turkeys have been advancing steadily in price, thus anybody who succeeds at all with them should find them highly profitable."

### CURE FOR WHITE DIARRHOEA DISCOVERED.

For many years White Diarrhoea has stood between the poultryman and success in chicken and turkey raising.

A new and scientific formula has been discovered, however, which has now had several years of searching trial and has been on the market for two years.

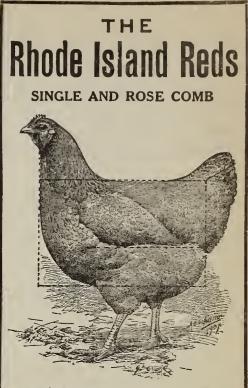
The remedy was discovered by Mil-ton W. Brown, M. A., M. Sc., of Cin-cinnati, and the formula now belongs to the Nabob Remedy Co., Gambier, Ohio. The formula was handled last Ohio. The formula was handled last year by the Cheviot Supply Co., but in order to give the formula better financial backing, it has been sold to the above named company.

Seven out of ten persons who or-dered the remedy last year have reordered this year.

-0-

Many a man is so small that even his own opinion of himself doesn't fit him.

The best Poultry book ever pub-lished, and The Industrious Hen one year, 75c, or two years, \$1.00.



Specimen Illustration (much reduced)

THE most complete, authentic and attractive book on this popular breed ever published (80 pages and cover) - historical, instructive and beautifully illustrated. It tells the history and origin, how to select and mate birds for the breeding pens, as well as how to judge them both by comparison and score card; also much useful information along commercial lines.

### Edited by

D.E. HALE, Well known as Breeder, Judge, Lecturer and Writer,

### Fully Illustrated by

A. O. Schilling, F. L I. W. Burgess. F. L. Sewell, CONTENTS

History of Rhode Island Reds. Standard-Bred Rhode Island Reds. Proper Mating of Rhode Island Reds. Rhode Island Reds as a Fanciers Fowl. Rhode Island Reds as a Utility Fowl. Some Successful R. I. Red Farms. Judging Rhode Island Reds by Comparison and Score Card.

### CONTRIBUTORS

The contributors to this book are the acknowledged leading breeders and judges of the country. They include such men as Tompkins, Harris, Almy, Buschmann, Sibley, Rich, Miles, Harrison, Kaufmann & Windheim, Burleigh, Crowther, Coulter, Coe, Scott, Carver, Ricksecker, Smith, Hartley, Coffin, Dennis, Clarke, Drevenstedt and Denny.

COLOR PLATE made from ideal R. I. Red feathers selected and arranged by Artist Sewell said to be the best thing of the kind ever pub. lished. Text and illustrations are brought down to date to conform to the 1910 edition of the American Standard of Perfection.

### 75 CENTS, POSTPAID

This Book and Industrious Hen 1 year for \$1.00

Send all orders to INDUSTRIOUS HEN THE Knoxville, Tenn.

Try an ad. in The Hen.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLE ASE MENTION THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.



### ANCONAS.

- SHEPPARD'S FAMOUS ANCONAS.—The world's best. First at world's greatest shows, including London, England, Madison Square and Cleveland. Greatest egg record —266 average. Catalogue free. Cecil Sheppard, Berea, Ohio. 108
- PORTER'S BLUEBELL ANCONAS—The kind that win the prizes and pay the grocery bill. Our exhibition and utility matings are finer than ever; also the finest Rose Comb White Orpingtons. Stamp for illustrated catalogue. S. P. Porter, Mallet Creek, Ohio.
- ANCONAS FOR QUICK SALE—A few choice young hens, pullets, cocks and cockerels. Can mate to suit. Write at once. C. T. Taylor, 612 West Clinch Ave., Knoxville, Tenn.
- MOTTLED ANCONAS. Eggs for hatching from my best pen. (Shenk and Barrett strains, of Morristown and Va.) \$1.00 per fifteen. J. A. Alley, Dandridge, Tenn. 109
- COMO CHIX YARD—Sheppard's Anconas Eggs or chicks. Registered Collies. T. P. Wood, Como, Tenn. 116

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- BLUE ANDALUSIANS—White Faced, Black Spanish, Silver Spangled Hamburgs and White Runner Ducks. First winners Tennessee and Georgia State Fairs 1911-12. Eggs at \$1.50 per 15. Duck eggs \$3.00 per 12. H. R. Birchett, Lebanon, Tenn. 117
- BLUE ANDALUSIANS and S. C. Black Minorcas, that lay and win you a home. Eggs one, two and three dollars per fifteen. Leslie V. Jacobs, Wilmore, Ky. 108 BLUE ANDALUSIANS
- BLUEANDALUSIANSandWhiteFaceBlackSpanish.Best of Stock.15 eggs \$1.50;30 eggs\$3.00.A.N.Brown,Woodbury,Tenn.111
- IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC BLUE Andalusians and Rose Comb White Orpingtons. Prize winners at leading shows. Choice stock for sale, also good fertile eggs. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. T. Naylor, Painesville, Ohio. 108

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- BANTAMS.—At Nashville, 1912, over 600 Bantams; I won 18 ribbons on 22 entries in Golden and Silver Sebrights; Buff and Black Cochins; eggs, \$2.00 per 13. Lewis Culps, Pulaski, Tenn. 109
- BANTAMS, 34 VARIETIES.—Send a 2c stamp for circular. Egg orders booked now. A. A. Fenn, Box 1, Delavan, Wis. 108
- "MOHAWK" STRAINS, Superior Black Reds, Silver Duckwings, Red Pyle Games, Partridge and Buff Cochins, shipped on approval. Eggs. Mohawk Bantam Yards, Box L. Schenectady, N. Y. 108

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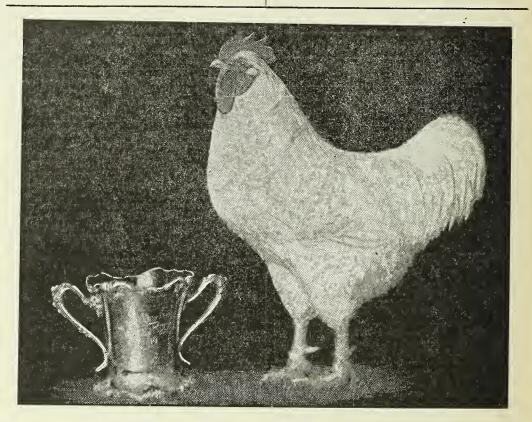
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May, 1913



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