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THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY FOR POULTRY, LIVE STOCK AND THE FARM

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RHODE ISLAND REDS ARE POPULAR

GRAND SEASON'S OPENING

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

JONES, THE WYANDOTTE MAN

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

ALL FIRSTS IN THE CLASSES AND ALL SECONDS BUT TWO A record that is only a repetition of itself and equaled by no breeder in America. No other breeder has com-peted and won at as many large shows on

SILVER, GOLDEN AND WHITE WYANDOTTES

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

2500 HEAD TO OFFER AT PRICES THAT WILL MOVE THEM

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

SIX LITTERS OF HIGH CLASS SCOTCH COLLIES FOR SALE

R. E. JONES, The Pines

"See that Lacing on Breast and Body" A JONES WINNER

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

BOSWELL'S ACME WHITE WYANDOTTES THEY ARE STILL WINNING THE BLUE WHEREVER SHOWN

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

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

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

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

ACME POULTRY PLANT. JOHN W. BOSWELL, Jr., Proprietor, R.F.D. No. 1, BECKWITH, TENN-

AW" WHITE ROCKS

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

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

Wabash Poultry Farm, R. F. D. No. 3, PALESTINE, ILL.



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

INDUSTRIOUS HEN

An Illustrated Monthly for Poultry, Live Stock and the Farm

Vol. 3

Knoxville, Tenn., December, 1906

(Whole No. 31) No. 7

POULTRY EXPERIMENTS—No. 2
 AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE

POR the purposes of comparison, we reproduce the September tabulated results, along with the October tables. The most notable thing about the October report is the great increase in cost of egg production. The average cost per dozen for September was 11 1-4 cents per dozen, while it is 23 11-12 cents per dozen for October, thus the cost of production was over doubled. By comparing the amounts of feed consumed it will be seen that the amounts of both grain and mash feed consumed was practically the same for both months, being 423 pounds of grain and 229 7-8 pounds of mash for the moult as suggested in the November account and the birds were developing feathers very rapidly, thus drawing away flesh-making tissue and so prevented the gain in weight; second, there was an epidemic of chicken pox or sorehead in the flock during October and this also helped to put the birds out of egg-producing condition during a portion of the month. The decrease in number of eggs produced is largest in pen No. 2, Barred Rocks, and this pen was one of the worst effected by the sorehead outbreak. The only pen to increase the number of eggs for October over September was White Rocks,

Record for Month of September, 1906										
Breed	Pen No.	No. Hens in Pen	Weighed In	Weighed Out	No. Eggs	Weight of Eggs, ozs.		d, Lbs	Cost Per Dozen	Average Per Hen
White Wyandottes. Barred Rocks Barred Rocks White Rocks S. C. B. Orpingtons Black Langshans S. C. B. Leghorns. S. C. W. Leghorns. White Wyandottes.	6 7 8	$12 \\ 4 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 9 \\ 4 \\ 11 \\ 12 \\ 8 \\ 8$	$\begin{array}{c} 483\\ 242\\ 623\\ 66\\ 42\\ 183\\ 313\\ 4\\ 321\\ 4\\ 392 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 69rac{1}{4} \\ 43rac{5}{8} \\ 20 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 115 \\ 67 \\ 52 \\ 29 \\ 62 \\ 90 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 101 \\ 218 \\ 127 \\ 97\frac{1}{2} \\ 59 \\ 118 \\ 160 \\ \end{array} $		$\begin{array}{c} 34\frac{3}{4}\\ 15\frac{3}{8}\\ 42\frac{1}{4}\\ 42\frac{1}{4}\\ 14\frac{1}{4}\\ 14\frac{1}{2}\\ 28\frac{1}{2}\\ 28\frac{1}{2}\\ 16\frac{3}{4}\\ \end{array}$	$7\frac{1}{4}\\8\frac{1}{9}\frac{1}{2}\\18\\14\frac{3}{4}\frac{1}{2}\\10\frac{1}{2}\\10\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{4}\\4\frac{3}{4}$	$\begin{array}{c} 11 \\ 1234 \\ 9212 \\ 6212 \\ 6212 \\ 7434 \\ 7434 \\ 721 \\ 1234 \end{array}$
Tota1		84	$366\frac{1}{4}$	$391\frac{1}{8}$	701	$1343\frac{1}{2}$	423	2295	$11\frac{1}{4}$	81

REMARKS: The grain was valued at 1 1-3c per pound. It was composed of equal parts cracked corn, wheat, and oats. The mash (fed dry) composed of 5 parts shorts, 5 parts bran and 1 part digester tankage (Swift), was valued at 1¼ c per pound. In estimating the cost of eggs labor was not considered and loss or gain or flesh was valued at 9c per pound. JAS. TYLER, Asst. Poultryman.

September, against 4261-2 pounds of grain and 231 pounds of mash for October. The cost price per pound of the grain and mash for the two months is the same. Then the increase in cost of production is not on account of extra cost or amounts of feed consumed in the month of October. Looking to the total gain or loss in weight, which very materially assist in determining the cost of egg production, we find that the entire flock weighed in at 3917-8 pounds for October and weighed out at only one pound heavier or 3921-8 pounds. It will be noticed that gain or loss of weight is valued at 9 cents a pound. In September, the entire flock made a net gain in weight of 245-8 pounds. This gain very materially kept down the cost of egg production for September. Then we can fix a portion of the cause for increase in price of egg production on the failure of the birds to gain in weight. This failure to gain in weight and also increase in cost of egg production is due largely to two causes; first, the birds were not as well out of

RECORD FOR MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1906										
Breed	Pen No.	No. Hens in Pen	Weighed 1n	Weighed Out	No. Hggs	Weight of Eggs, ozs.	Grain Grain	Mash 7	Cost Per Dozen	Average Per Hen
White Wyandottes. Barred Rocks Barred Rocks White Rocks S. C. B. Orpingtons Black Laugshans S. C. B. Leghorus . S. C. W. Leghorus . White Wyandottes.	$2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1$	$12 \\ 4 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 8 \\ 4 \\ 11 \\ 12 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 11 \\ 12 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 11 \\ 12 \\ 8 \\ 11 \\ 12 \\ 8 \\ 11 \\ 12 \\ 12$	$\begin{array}{c} 53\\ 27\\ 8\\ 67\\ 4\\ 39\\ 20\\ 32\\ 32\\ 32\\ 43\\ 5\\ 8\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 21^{1}_{+1}\\ 69^{1}_{8}\\ 73^{1}_{+3}\\ 40^{1}_{+3}\\ 21^{3}_{+4}\\ 30^{1}_{8}\\ 32^{1}_{8}\\ \end{array}$	$77 \\ 11 \\ 57 \\ 69 \\ 38 \\ 17 \\ 34 \\ 66 \\ 77$	$\begin{array}{c} 153\\ 22\\ 108\frac{1}{2}\\ 136\frac{1}{2}\\ 75\frac{1}{2}\\ 35\\ 67\\ 115\frac{1}{2}\\ 148\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$62 \\ 39 \\ 31 \\ 46 \frac{1}{2}$	$\begin{array}{c} 38^{1}_{41}\\ 15^{1}_{43}\\ 43^{3}_{44}\\ 43^{3}_{41}\\ 11^{1}_{41}\\ 15^{1}_{22}\\ 21^{1}_{22}\\ 24^{3}_{4}\\ 17 \end{array}$	$19\frac{1}{26}$ 20_{2} $16\overline{3}$ $20\frac{1}{8}$ $32\frac{1}{8}$ 18^{3}	$\begin{array}{c} 4\frac{3}{4} \\ 4\frac{1}{4} \\ 3\frac{1}{8} \end{array}$
Total REMARKS: The nine			1		·	$861\frac{1}{2}$			23 ⁷ / ₈ the la	

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

JAS. TYLER, Asst. Poultryman.

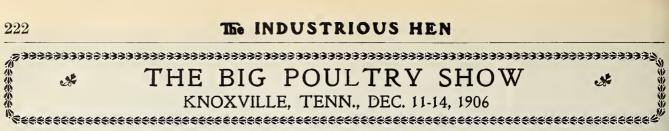
and they only increased the number two eggs. They also reduced the price of cost of production from 18 cents for September to 16 2-3 cents per dozen for October. Taking the average price of eggs on the Knoxville market, strictly fresh eggs, which was about 25 cents, it will be seen that a narrow margin of profit was left on egg production, even under the unfavorable conditions mentioned above.

The outbreak of chicken pox mentioned above was quite severe, birds being effected in all the pens.

There is no doubt but that the moult was rather late this season. Reports from many other breeders in this section say their flocks have also been slow moulting.

In our January number a discussion will be made of the ration in use in these pens, giving its analysis, etc.

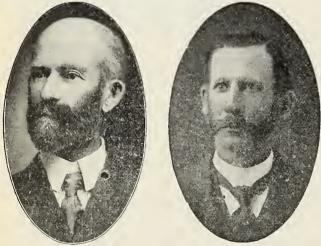
Any criticisms or questions about these reports will be gladly received.



LL aboard for Knoxville! Get your fowls ready for one of the greatest shows the South has ever witnessed. Remember all entries will positively close December 5th. No exceptions whatever to this rule. Please send a list of your entries as soon as possible.

COMMITTEES-The various committees, while recently making their final reports, were very enthusiastic over the glowing prospects. Everybody seemed to have caught the spirit of the occasion and were very willing to assist in every way possible.

OUR CITY COUNCIL-Wishing to encourage and assist so worthy an enterprise, has very willingly and generously donated the use of Market Hall, which is centrally locatednear hotels and all street cars, making an ideal place for a poultry exhibit. The show will occupy the second story, size of hall about 40x200 feet with twenty-six large windows, thus affording most excellent light even on cloudy days. Those who attended our show last January will remember the many advantages this location affords the exhibitor.



F. J. MARSHALL

CHAS. MCCLAVE

Our Judges are too well known to need introduction. The mere mention of their names is enough to inspire confidence and assure success for our show-Judge F. J. Marshall, of Georgia, and Chas. McClave, of Ohio. You know the rest. You may confidently expect the best fowls to always win under these judges, regardless of ownership.

At a recent meeting of the executive committee the following committees were appointed:

Press and Advertising Committee-J. C. White, R. P. Williams and J. T. Oates.

Railroad Rate Committee-D. M. Owen, Reese V. Hicks and R. B. Ragsdale.

Entertainment Committee-L. B. Audigier, T. L. Bayne, W. R. Madden and H. A. Morgan.

Transfer and Express Committee-Joe L. Knott, C. N. Bentley, W. M. Roddy.

PRIZES-Our citizens and members have rallied most loyally to the support of the different committees, aiding in many ways. About \$1,000 has been contributed for advertising and prizes, and distributed in such a manner as to make it very interesting for all who wish to enter the different classes.

THE COOPING-Our coops are all new regulation sizenever used before-painted white-perfectly sanitary-no danger of fowls contracting disease from coops. Our committee promises the public a real surprise in the way of arrangement.

OUR SUPERINTENDENTS are all men of high standing in the

community and of long and ripe experience in the poultry business. They know how to handle and feed show birds. Any fowls sent for exhibition purposes, or for sale will receive the same careful attention as if the owner was looking after them personally. Your presence, however, is very much desired, but do not hesitate to send your fowls with the assurance that they will receive the proper attention.



The Industrious Hen Solid Silver Cup.

OUR PREMIUM LIST is out and is a beauty. If you have not received a copy with full information about the big show, it is because Mr. J. T. Oates, secretary, did not have your name and address. Write today and a copy will be mailed you promptly.

TEN THOUSAND TICKETS have been printed and placed in the hands of the school children of our city for sale, thus assuring a very large attendance. Price of ticket 10 cents. The Association allows the school one-half the price of ticket for selling. We expect the largest attendance of any Southern show. East Tennessee leads in poultry raising and shipping and parties having stock for sale will find the big show at Knoxville a great winner when it comes to advertising for results.

TICKETS, PLEASE-The railroads have given us reduced rates from all points to Knoxville. Come and bring your fowls. See the biggest Southern show this season. All aboard for Knoxville.



Buff Wyandotte Cock, winner of 1st at A. P. A. show, Cincinnati, 1906; also 3d at Cleveland and Lexington, owned by Wm. K. Lewis, Dry Ridge, Ky.



DECEMBER POULTRY WORK

BY THE EDITOR.

2 OVEMBER this year was colder than usual and we hope our breeders have already heeded the warnings of a coming winter and gotten their young stock safely housed. The cold rainy weather that we usually have

in December is very liable to bring on colds and roup. Young stock sometimes give trouble to confine to the new roosting quarters. Usually by keeping them in the new quarters for a day and two nights, they will roost where desired.

If you have not already separated the cockerels from the pullets, when you bring your young stock into the regular roosting places is a good time to make the separation. The young cockerels, if they have been on different runs, may be inclined to fight each other for a few days. A good way is to confine them in the regular roosting house for a day or two and darken their quarters slightly so that they may become acquainted in the semi-darkness. They will do very little "scrapping" under these conditions.

When you brought your stock in and put it into new quarters, you doubtless carefully examined every bird as moved. When this is done at night, it is not always satisfactory, but it is well to carefully go over each one for any overlooked or hidden defects. If you failed to make this careful inspection, do so at once. A very good way is to carry five or six birds to the house with you each night, and carefully examine them by the fireside. If not well posted on the standard requirements, have your Standard of Perfection on the table and opened at the breed you are considering. Begin at the head and try your hand at scoring. It is well to have a pencil and scorecard also ready. Write down the cuts. Legband your bird if it shows sufficient merit to preserve as a breeder. Enter this legband number in a good substantially bound book, a book that you can refer to and keep for this purpose each and every year hereafter. Enter in this book the approximate score, date of hatch and ancestry, if you know it, any good strong points of the bird like, "very deep, rich colored eye," also give any extra weakness like, "eye too light," and any other special points you may note. This is useful in making proper matings later and also serves to note any changes or developments in the condition of the bird by moulting or otherwise. It is also very useful if you sell any standard-bred poultry in helping to locate any special strong points in birds that prospective customers may call for. But above all it gives you a permanent record to keep trace of the breeding and markings of the fowls.

Young birds seldom ever do their best if allowed to run with the old ones and it is even more difficult to get best results from the old stock if allowed to run with younger stock. It is damaging to both the old and 'young. The same rations are not exactly best suited for them. Old birds fatten much easier than the young ones and hence it is best not to feed the old ones as much fat-producing ration, especially corn, unless you wish them fattened for market or home use.

Again, the young birds will eat more green feed than old ones and will live upon a less ration of grain feeds. It is therefore a saving to have the different ages separated.

So in bringing in your young stock keep it in separate runs, if possible, from the old birds.

If your fowls have had wide range this summer you must remember that with winter here they will not be able to pick up as wide a ration of bugs, worms, etc., and you will have to give them a more generous supply of meats, etc. To get best results, give your birds a balanced ration and now is a good time to begin. Doubtless if you are located, as many of our readers are, on a farm away from a town, the question of fresh cut bone or meat is a most difficult one. If you have a good supply of butter milk or sweet milk by feeding these in liberal quantities the use of meats can largely be done away with. If your milk supply is limited, it is necessary that you get beef scrap, beef meal, or some form of meat feed. You will find that it will be a paying investment.

During the summer birds were largely able to take care of themselves in fighting lice by hunting up a dust bath by the roadside or some other dusty place. Now that the fall rains have taken such conveniences away from them, you should supply them with dust boxes. Use boxes six to eight inches high and twenty to thirty inches each way. Place these with some dry dirt from under some house in each run.

If you expect to send any birds to the January shows, and you should send some, December is the time to get them in show room condition. It is best to select your show birds, say a month in advance of the coming show. Select several more birds than you intend to show, so if one or more birds are out of condition when the show time arrives you will have another ready to take the place. Birds for the show room should be kept up and fed for two to three weeks before the show in order to get the proper weight on them. In selecting birds, don't pick small birds and undertake to fatten them up to standard weights. You will likely lose in shape, symmetry, and typical carriage. Handle the prospective prize winners every day if possible, as thus you will get them used to handling and they will make a good appearance in the hands of not only the judges but of any prospective buyers who want to examine your birds.

McCULLOCH'S POULTRY POINTERS

Written for The Industrious Hen by Plummer McCulloch

RE you getting your share of winter eggs? What do ۲ you feed? How do you feed? When do you feed? I think corn is one of the best feeds we have, especially for a winter feed. Of course you can feed too much corn to be sure. Corn, wheat, buckwheat, oats, cracked corn and a little sunflower seed makes a good bill of fare. Feed oats or buckwheat in the morning, wheat at noon and corn at night. Or feed wheat or cracked corn in the morning, once in a while for a change. A few handfuls of sunflower seeds thrown in the litter every two or three days I think is a very good thing. I believe in plenty of exercise, but I don't want my poultry to have too much exercise. Too much is as bad as not enough. I feed all grain in a deep litter and make them scratch for it. Once in awhile I feed whole corn on the cob and let them pick it off for a change. I find it a very good plan to keep a box of bran before your fowls all the time. I think it increases egg production and at the same time keeps the flock in a very healthy condition. Oyster shells, grit, charcoal, etc., must not be forgotten and mind the water, as it is just as important as food. I think it pays to heat the water slightly in very severe weather. Keep your fowls busy, give them plenty to eat, but not too much. Let them have enough exercise, no more no less. Feed regular, and eggs will come.

The breed question seems to be a "puzzler" to some beginners. I want to say right here that if you take most any variety of fowls and care for them properly they will pay you well. They are all good. It would not do for me to tell you what variety to start with, as I would surely tell you White Plymouth Rocks.

Choose your own variety. Take the one that suits your taste and they are the ones that you will do best with.

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

HAVE been breeding the beautiful browns for twenty-one years and have come to consider them as one of the standard breeds of the earth. In the poultry world I consider them as we do bread in the provision line. Brown Leghorns will never go out of style. People like pure breeds and they like them uniform in shape and color. They can be pretty and yet not show birds and uniform in shape, too; it is a step to the good looks of the yard.

Shape can be more easily bred than color, and shape once gotten can be kept. Color may very easily get away from you. For this reason breeders have rather given color the most value. Then again a standard colored Brown Leghorn, either male or female is a very beautiful bird, that when a man or woman succeeds in getting the color very nearly right we like to see them rewarded.

Some fifteen years ago a leading Brown Leghorn breeder was asked which was the most important, color or shape, and the answer was color, and it was right. That does not mean we want ill-shaped birds, for we do not, but any one who tries to breed the male or female to standard color will soon find he or she will have full respect to the even beautiful color of the male or female when they see it. Yet this same breeder was beaten some years ago by a superior colored bird to his; his being not quite so good in color but a little better in shape, yet he kicked. We had better admire right whether on our birds or on the others.

The color of the male is brilliant red and black. Neck and back and wing bows are all to be the same red color. The off color will be, the neck will often be a shade or two lighter or may not have enough red on it, leaving a black cape. When you have this you mostly have a very good saddle in color. I think it is better to have a good neck with the color coming down to the bottom of the cape and have a saddle not quite so good than to have a black cape. But when you mate for the fully colored black centered neck and back you will be sure to get some males and females that are not dark or if you mate lighter you will get more too light, but I prefer this mating as it makes the flock look more even. In selecting the females for the male line do not take poor shape, for in scoring or judging in any way we get enough cuts without making more cuts on shape than we can help. Combs should be as good as you can breed them and we suppose the females have been bred from good males in color, for the longer they have been in line the better will be the results. See that the lobes are clean of red. The neck color will tell you the value of the bird. The center should be black but the red color should come down to the bottom of the feather. That is come around the point. When you have this kind of a neck you will have a dark back if rightly bred, but it should show penciling. Tail should be well spread.

The male mate for the female line should be the son of a winner and the grandson of a winner. It is more important that he be out of a very good hen than how he looks, although the size and shape should be good, comb small, lobes flat and clean. The hackle should have striping and the edges golden. I like the wing bows to have as little red as possible. Much red seems to breed more brick color, the enemy of good wing color. Under color of neck should be good, too.

The combing of gold, red and brown in the female is one of the beauties of the show room. The old Standard read brown, penciled with light or golden brown, but the latest Standard says brown stippled with lighter brown. This reading was put in so a darker brown could win. The darker you breed the female the easier to produce a clean wing, but this I know that the golden brown is far the handsomest and when even colored, finely penciled, will win under the very best breeder judges. I know that most of the rank and file of the Brown Leghorn breeds prefer the beautiful lighter brown.

All the winners of the Rose and most of the S. C. Browns for the last ten years at Madison Square Garden have been of the Golden Browns and they have been the best females ever bred.

My old Queen Esther was pointed out by Mr. Drevenstedt as a model in back color for the S. C. Browns and she was like a simmer of gold. She was taken for a pattern in color by Mr. Wittman, too, who afterwards bred the world-beaters.

Now, I want to touch on a subject that is not mating, but belongs right in here. It is this, no matter how well you mate



Rose Comb Brown Leghorn Hen, Winner of First at Madison Square Garden, Owned and Bred by W. W. Kulp, Pottstown, Pa.

you will have many off or not up to color, and many will be spoiled by local conditions. Anything that checks the full and rapid growth will spoil the richness of color and in the wings will cause the bird to leave out the color entirely. Many do not understand that white is but the letting out of color. To put color in feathers takes effort of the bird and when its force of life is diminished the lice, poor runs, poor feed, gapes, or anything having the same result, will cause dull color and white wings.

As a money crop, the chickens and eggs alone, in the United States, annually, is equal to, or amounts to more than the entire cotton crop of the South. If I have it right the income from the chickens in the United States for 1904 was \$600,000,000, a sum much greater than our entire cotton crop for the same year.

No meat of equal weight contains so many life giving elements as the egg.

Make the hens scratch in clean litter for every kernel they get. They need the exercise, they will not eat so fast and stuff full, then go and loat.

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SHORT CUTS TO PROFIT WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY J. ROBERT LIVINGSTON

S IT becomes my privilege to add to the lists of poultry plants visited in search for a better knowledge of the features that are effecting the profits, I am impressed with the fact that there is not sufficient thought given

to the minimizing of labor in their establishment.

As a business the unit should and may be 2,000 birds and a competent superintendent may be able to count on that as one man's labor and at a profit at any price that has prevailed for productions within the writer's knowledge.

There is no doubt that this number or unit may be, under favorable conditions to 2,500, possibly 3,000 birds. This means that the feed account for their maintenance must be supplemented by the cost of one man, that wage being effected by local conditions.

Now, it will be quite evident to every poultryman that to be able to accomplish this that the method of housing his birds is the point which makes this possible or impossible. It is quite as impossible to expect to locate a poultry plant intended as a business, at any point picked at hazard as it would be to start a brick yard. And to establish one with a reasonable assurance of profits it is quite as necessary to give the same consideration to location for one as the other. This does not apply to the man or woman who wishes to keep 50 or 100 fowls for such profits as they may secure from that number, but those profits will be proportionately effected by a disregard for the location of their egg and broiler factory. I could mention several poultry plants at a great loss, but it is no fault of the business, but of the architect of that particular plant and were we to sit down and figure the cost and cause of the losses it would be an easy matter to put the finger on the exact causes. The birds are not at fault, it is "the man behind." For him who is just entering the business it is easier to avoid these rocks of failure than for him who has made his start, to find it false, because the moral courage required to recognize

a mistake in what has probably christened as a pet theory is considerable, and the cost to the pocket to correct this mistake is also considerable.

There is no branch of agriculture where the profits are so great as in the poultry end and there is no branch where so little advance has been made toward improvements in its management as a business as they should be. There will be another rush to get into the business as there was to the gold field in '49, because, for the few the profits will be nearly as great.

In ten years there will be as great a change in the accepted requirements of poultry as a business, as between the old hen and the incubator and the men and women who are first to recognize the necessity of conforming to these requirements will be those "in on the ground floor" and who will reap the fortunes.

The changes in the future of *fortunes* for the poultryman are only now becoming apparent when the place of these changes neccessary become so, but there is no doubt whatever that in another generation the oft repeated statement that "there are no fortunes to be made with poultry" will be entirely disproven.

In this day where a ten thousand hen plant is a very fair sized "chicken yard," the time is not far distant when this will be one of the smaller ones, and the profits of the larger will also increase when we have taken hold at the right end and opened our eyes to necessities as yet recognized by but a few

But then the fortunes made by the "cotton kings" will fade as wonders and the great American hen will prove a greater factor to wealth than we now have any idea. The interesting problem of the present moment is who will be the Rockefeller's, the Armours and the Vanderbilts of the poultry?



HE show at Charleston, S. C., November 5th to 10th, under the auspices of the Charleston Poultry Association was a success in every sense, and seems to be well named, "The Banner Show of the South." The

exhibition was held in a large store room on the busiest street in the city and all of three stories were well filled with the cream of the South, as well as some from the North. In point of numbers it was about the same as last winter. Perhaps a little larger. In point of quality I do not hesitate to say that I have never seen more strictly high class birds taking all the leading classes in a show of this size. It was simply tip top.

The cooping was uniform, neat and attractive with the Association's own coops. Geo. O. Brown and the writer were on hand early the first, or opening day of the show, and found everything in apple pie order for work. Judging commenced at once and was completed by noon of the second day, and within thirty minutes after the judges had finished all the prize ribbons were in place. The judging was done by comparison and seemed to be quite satisfactory. The White Rock class led in point of numbers, there being about 150 birds in the class. White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, White Leghorns, Buff Rocks, Silver and Buff Wyandottes, followed in order named. A White Rock hen captured the Ivory Soap Silver cup for best white fowl in the show washed with this soap. This hen won second last year as a pullet, loosing first by onehalf point in the score, which goes to show that the best, as a rule, get there, when in condition. There were more than a dozen elegant cups offered at this show on different things, and there were enough good specimens to merit every one of them.

Some of the leading classes were not as large as last year, such as the Barred and Buff Rocks, Buff Orpingtons and Buff Wyandottes, but the number was made up by a great variety of breeds of the ornamental classes, bantams, etc. The show was held during the city's "gala week," and by that means secured good attendance. The officers of this association certainly know how to hold and manage a show. Secretary Mc-Carty especially is an inveterate worker and deserves all the credit he can get.

Poultry shows of the tone, character and size of the Charleston exhibition go a long way toward the building up and fostering of the thorough-bred industry in this country. A casual observer could not well visit such an exhibition for any length of time without great danger of catching the fever, and that, too, of a very malignant type. May we see many repetitions of such shows in this good old town, and many others of similar character scattered through the South.

Be slow to anger. There is little, if anything, in letting one's temper get the better of the man.-Ex.

RHODE ISLAND REDS ARE POPULAR 😽

HAT the Rhode Island Red fowls, while comparatively a new breed, are fast becoming the most popular fowl of the age, both for utility and fancy purposes, no one that is at all posted will deny. The present popularity of the Reds is not due simply to the fact that they are something new, but to their many good practical qualities, such as hardness, great winter laying qualities, early maturity, and beauty of plumage, which recommend them to everybody. The

general public demands a medium sized fowl, as the largest

the fact that the raising of Reds exclusively constitutes the principal business of one entire county is pretty good evidence that the better you know them the better you will like them.

They take their name from their beautiful red plumage and I hope the leading breeders will keep to the rich cherry red and as far from the buff as possible, as it is infinitely more beautiful, although harder to breed; but when you get it just right there is no color in the show room to compare with it.

Life is too short to use the full name on all occasions



No. 2



No. 1.

breeds are laying in many respects; but the breeds known as the American class are what the practical poultry man generally selects from when he starts in the business on a large scale. I had not raised Reds very long before I realized that this breed was far superior to any of the other twenty varieties of popular breeds that I had raised, and I decided I would have a set of photographs taken of the different ages to prove to others their many good qualities.

My daily mail shows that the country is full of people who want to know more about this breed, so I will try to make my description just as forceful and clear as possible,



No. 4

still confining myself strictly to facts and not exaggerating one particle, as a true fancier is liable to do when talking about his favorite breed of fowls.

The accompanying pictures were taken on the Dc Graff poultry farm, Amsterdam, N. Y., and illustrate typical specimens of the breed at each age, as many of them afterwards won first prizes and club ribbons for shape and color at our largest shows.

Rhode Island Reds were first bred in Rhode Island and





so I will heareafter speak of them as Single Comb and Rose Comb Reds.

Cut No. 1 represents a Red chick that has just passed the dangerous point of indigestion that kills so many that are not properly fed. I know of no breed that possesses more vitality right from the shell than a well bred Red and if given half a chance he will live.

Cut No. 2 represents the smallest size of broiler on the market and even at this age they are plump and make as delicious a morsel as any epicure would care to eat. The chicks feather out comparatively slowly until they are about two months old so that most of the food consumed goes to-

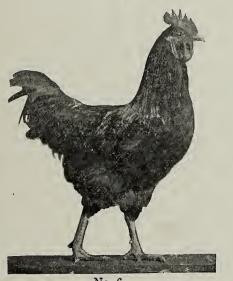


No. 5.

wards making flesh, bone and muscle, instead of feathers, like some breeds that feather out so young that many die from the severe strain on their young systems.

Cut No. 3 represents the most important age of the cokerels from a commercial point of view, as a 2 lb. broiler, especially if plump and early hatched, is worth more at this age than he ever will be afterwards when feed and care are considered. No cockerels are allowed to live on this farm unless they show signs of scoring over 90 points and then they are given the best of care till fully developed, for breeding purposes. The oblong body which the standard requires, shows very prominently in cuts No. 3 and 4 and I recently ate a half grown cockerel that had a keel of white meat 8 1-8 inches long.

Cut No. 4 and 5 are the roaster age and they appear awkard, as they are getting their second feathers and growing so fast that they do not have much style about them; still their rapid growth, well shaped bodies, long, keen bones and plump, wide breasts make them a very desirable table fowl at any age, and they always appear to best advantage when dressed in the market, with their yellow skin and legs.



No. 6.

Cut No. 6 represents the cockerel age when he just realizes he is the head of a fine pen of pullets and he thinks he is king of all he surveys. Still a flock of half grown cockerels can be yarded together better than any other breed I have ever handled, which is a very important point when they are raised in large numbers. Both cockerels and pullets mature early and when fully developed I know of no bird in poultrydom that can equal its combination of utility and beauty.



No. 7

Cut No. 7 shows a finely developed pullet just as she is about to lay her first egg and if given the proper material she will continue to lay regularly all winter.

Cut No. 8 is the crowning feature of the whole family, the old hen that does not need to be killed as soon as she is over one year old because she will not "fat up behind" like many of the larger breeds, but will continue to lay larger dark brown eggs each year till she is four or five years old, as many old breeders will testify.

No warm houses are required for this breed and in fact they do better in curtain front fresh air houses, as they are abundantly supplied with feathers to protect them, as anyone that has ever had occasion to try and wash one will testify. The only valid objection that can be raised against the Reds is the fact that some strains do not breed true to color but the fine specimens that have been shown lately have surprised the



No. 8

knockers by their high quality, and one important thing to consider is that if the females do not breed true to color they can be depended upon to breed a good layer which is most important to the majority of breeders.

The many good points of this breed are rapidly pushing them to the front in spite of the united efforts of the old line breeders to keep down what they know will be a strong rival for public approval, so I will say no more in their defense as I know they are perfectly able to take care of themselves at any season of the year.—Edward T. DeGraff.

At Richmond, Va., there is a firm that makes a business of fattening geese. The past winter they fatted 10,000. The fattening pens hold 2,000 at a time and when these are ready for market enough have been collected to take their places in the pens. This firm fattens more geese than any other in the South.

Try having your school boys and girls draw maps of your farm and plat the fields, orchard, meadows, gardens, etc. It will be excellent practice for them, and, unless you have tried it, you have no idea what a convenience it will be to you in planning your crops and laying out your season's work.

Don't forget the oyster shell and grit pans. Have them full all the time. They are the hen's teeth and without them we would soon have a bad case of indigestion on our hands. Charcoal should ever be on the menu. It is a regulator and a tonic for our pets.

If you are going to feed a mash this winter, do not give it to your birds in the form of soup. Make it a crumbly mass —just damp enough to stick together.

At the expense of a few cents and a few minutes time each day a good sized flock of fowls can be supplied with all the protein they need if a person has a good bone cutter.



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

REESE V. HICKS, Editor

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THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN is issued promptly on the first of each month. It furnishes the latest and most authoritative information obtainable on all matters relating to the Poultry industry, Live Stock breeding and in-tensive farming. Contributions that are practical and pithy are solicited. The Editor is not responsible and does not always endorse the opinions as expressed by his contributors. Subscribers desiring a change in address will please give the old as well as the new postoffice.

ADVERTISING RATES

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

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

A glance at the list of show dates will convince you that it will be a physical impossibility for the editor of THE IN-

Our Editor At the Shows. DUSTRIOUS HEN to personally attend all the Southern shows even, owing to a conflict of dates. Yet he hopes to attend the ma-

jority of them and shall be pleased to meet old friends and make new ones among the poultry folks. You will see THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN booth at all the shows, for where the editor cannot be a representative will be sent and you are cordially invited to call and make yourself at home.

Many of our subscribers are taking advantage of our great clubbing offers, and are getting their year's reading while they have the opportunity. This is the most interest-Reading at ing and instructive season to read a poultry Half Price paper, for the reason that the laying, incubating and breeding seasons are near at hand, and it behooves every lover of poultry to post himself as thoroughly as possible on all the ins and outs and whys and wherefores of this great industry. Our clubbing propositions are very attractive and offer to our readers a variety of reading such as is soldom gotten together under one proposition.

Secretary W. F. Maury writes us that the Chattanooga breeders have decided not to hold their annual show December 12 to 14, owing to inability to secure a Chattanooga suitable show room.' Chattanooga has some Show Off. live breeders and it will be generally regretted that the show had to be abandoned this year. Two years ago

one of the best displays of birds in the South was exhibited at Chattanooga. Located so favorably to three states as Chattanooga is, there should be a first class show each year, and we hope its progressive breeders will come next year with a strong bid for the best show in the South.

A new exchange on our desk is the Dixie Breeder, which takes the place of the Dixie Game Fowl. The wayside of

More New Poultry Journals.

poultry journalism is already lined with little green mounds of the departed, but still we bid the new comer welcome. Each poultry journal has a special field that it can cultivate better than any other journal, and if that field will only support the journal that caters to its special interests, good and well; if not, another green mound. THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN will exercise fostering care over the new comer and if it will

A circular letter is being sent out to the poultry departments of the various State Experiment Stations suggesting the organization of the instructors **Poultry Investigators** and investigators in poultry hus-To Organize. bandry. As the letter well states, the field of poultry husbandry is a comparatively new one, and much can be gained by those engaged in the work holding an annual meeting to exchange views and experiences. It is suggested that the meetings be held at some event of special interest to poultrymen, like some leading show. Prof. James E. Rice, of Cornell, is the prime mover in the proposed organization.

follow in her wake there will be an abundance to feed all.

The editor of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN will attend the Madison Square, N. Y., show the first weck in January and go from there to the annual meeting Madison Square of the American Poultry Association And Auburn, N. Y. at Auburn, N. Y., Jan. 10. The Madison Square show is the leading display of poultry in the world and this year promises to excel former shows even. THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN will have a booth and her readers and patrons, both present and prospective, are cordially invited to make headquarters with us. Pencil and note book will be used freely and our readers given the benefit of such observations as seem profitable to promoting poultry culture and poultry shows.

Volume 1, No. 1, of the U. T. Farmer, published by the Agricultural Club of the University of Tennessee, is the latest product of the Agricultural Experiment Station U. T. of this institution. L. R. Neel is the editor-in-Farmer. chief; Andrew Jackson, associate editor; Herman Work, business manager; V. S. Bright, assistant business manager. The publication is full of most excellent articles from these young men, who write from the knowledge and experience they have received on the farm at the Experiment Station. The U. T. Farmer is published monthly at \$1 per ycar and every farmer in the State of Tennessee would be benefited by reading it. THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN will be glad to receive subscriptions for it. It is a monthly publication.

Announcements have been made of the Winter or Shorter Course in Agriculture at the University of Tennessee. There will be two weeks of special lectures on **Poultry Course**

At U. of T.

poultry, methods, appliances, etc., and the last week in January and first in Febru-

ary are the ones selected. Arrangements are being perfected whereby the services of some of the best known experts in the various lines will be secured. It is hoped to have a specialist of national reputation on the various breeds, one on judging and scoring, one on practical work in the poultry yard, and one on artificial incubation and brooding. These lectures will be the most comprehensive attempted yet by any agricultural department of our Southern Universities. Full announcement will be made in our January issue. Watch for it and make your arrangements to come and take these lectures.

Every breeder of poultry, no matter on how small a scale, should make it a point to attend one or more of the coming

shows, and also take along a few of his choice Attendance You have had a hard year's work, birds. At the Show. perhaps, and to get out and mingle with other folks at a good show will be beneficial to your feelings. If you will keep your eyes and ears open, you can learn something of value for next year. The farmers who have only a few chickens on the farm and the women folks attend to them, especially should take in the shows, and what is more important, bring along those same women folks that are the mainstay of your best profit-paying farm products, the poultry. Give the wife and daughter a chance to see the fine birds. It will help open your heart and it may be those women folks, with the help of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN can persuade you to build a new hen house, get a grade better poultry, and let the hired hand have a half day once a week to clean up and help generally around the chicken run.

At the Auburn, N. Y., meeting of the A. P. A., Jan. 10, that body will decide for itself whether the plan of reorgan-

Auburn Meeting of A. P. A. ization outlined for it will be adopted and the association be renewed in vigor of go on in its old way with

only a few hundred members where it should have thousands. The report of the committee was published in a synopsis form in the September number of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN, and this synopsis embodied the essential features of the proposed changes, so that we do not deem it necessary to publish the entire report. The A. P. A. deserves much credit for its fostering care over the poultry industry all these years, but it is plain to every one that it must be put upon a more representative basis than at present. This is exactly what the report of the reorganization committee proposes to do. There have been ruomrs of trouble and actual trouble enough growing out of bickerings inside the A. P. A. These should be ended by adopting the report, with perhaps some modifications, and giving the great bulk of American countrymen a say-so in the affairs of the A. P. A.

During this show season it shall be the policy of THE IN-DUSTRIOUS HEN in publishing the list of winnings at the various shows to publish only those win-**Publish Winnings** ners who are advertisers or subscribers to **Of Advertisers** THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN. Our reasons for doing this are several but the main ones may be stated as, first, justice to those who are our advertisers, and, second, justice to ourselves in a financial way. Our advertisers do not pay their money to this paper simply to see their names in print; it is a business proposition with them; they want to sell poultry and eggs. Prize winnings at a show are fine advertising in the show room, and to publish these winnings in a poultry journal is far better advertising than any show room talk. It is not good business policy to take the money of an advertiser and run his add and then on the next page run free a list of show winnings, among which is an item showing that very advertiser lost all firsts to a man who never spends a cent of money for advertising. That is where the injustice to the publisher of a poultry journal comes in when he runs the winnings of a non-advertiser. He is knocking the very people who enable him to exist. The ancients handed down a saying that the gods helped those who helped themselves, and it is especially true in poultrydom. If you want your winnings in THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN, advertise.

An article on the digestibility of fish and poultry by Prof. R. D. Milner, of the Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station, Fish and Poultry. Storrs, Conn., is very interesting to those who take an interest in such important subjects, a bulletin of which can be had free of cost by addressing the station as above. Prof. Milner says that "for the

proper estimation of the nutritive value of any food material, it is not sufficient to consider merely its percentage composition; that is, the amount of the different nutritive ingredients it contains. It is necessary to consider also its digestibility, or the amount of each ingredient that will be digested and absorbed, and so made of use to the body for the purpose of nutrition-the building of tissue and the yielding of energy. Thus, two foods might be very much alike in chemical composition and yet, because of differences in digestibility, differ widely in actual nutritive value. This is known to be the case with graham and white flours. If these two grades of flour are milled from the same lot of wheat, their composition is found to be much the same, there being a little more protein in the graham than the white flour. Bread made from the white flour, however, is much more completely digested than that from the graham flour. As a result the body actually obtains more nourishment from a given quantity of white flour than from the same quantity of graham flour. As regards the digestibility of poultry and fish but little is known." A study of the bulletin tables, however, makes one content to live on either poultry or fish diet, the nutritive values of which do not seem to differ much one with the other.

The Southern poultrymen are disucssing the annual meeting of the Southern Poultry Association, which meets with the Tennessee State Show at Nash-Southern Association ville, Jan. 14-18, 1907. The question and A. P. A. Branch, is frequently asked, "What are we going to do with the Southern Association if the A. P. A. forms a branch in the South?" This question is quite a pertinent one, now that the A. P. A. holds out an olive branch and proposes to allow the organization of branch associations. There is no denying that the A. P. A. is making a strong bid for peace, harmony and union under and in one strong central association of all the poultry interests in the land. It is also true that the remedies proposed, which will likely be adopted by the Auburn meeting, will make a representative association out of the A. P. A., something it has not been heretofore. There is a strong sentiment all over the South that we should join hands from the South with our brethren over the border and establish the Southern Association as a branch of the A. P. A. The Southern Association has perhaps not accomplished quite as much the first year as hoped for, but that was no fault of the officers, especially President T. J. McCarty and Secretary J. A. Murkin, Jr. They have been diligent in their efforts and have made good progress, when the field and circumstances are considered. The Association has been the means of advancing the cause and has served to arouse a more widespread interest in some good practical organization for upbuilding the poultry industry throughout the South. That it has already accomplished good no one can gainsay. If it comes to a question of abandoning the Southern Association and falling back into the A. P. A. under the old or present plan of organization, then it is undoubtedly best to continue the Southern Association. The real question now is should the Southern be turned into a branch of the A. P. A. if the Auburn meeting adopts the proposed changes. In order to either continue the Southern Association or turn it into a branch of the A. P. A., it will be necessary to continue the Association at the Nashville meeting at least until it can be known what the action of the meeting at Auburn is. Then we think our Southern breeders should join hands and meet at Nashville and discuss and plan the future of the Southern Association. If the consensus of opinion at Nashville is that we should join hands and enter the A. P. A. as a branch, in the event the proposed changes are adopted by the Auburn meeting, then that can be settled by suitable resolution. If it is decided that the Southern Association shall proceed to hoe its own row alone, then let us buckle down to business and make the welkin ring with Southern Association.

* PREPARING FOR THE SHOW ROOM *

F who has given the minutest care to his exhibition stock from the time they were hatched until the present must be accredited with keen foresight. The training and special care of the birds must not be neglected until the time for the show is near at hand. It should begin when the chicks are hatched—and going still further back, we might say that it should have begun for the several preceding generations. We state this with the understanding that we are diligently trying to avoid saying anything that is in the least discouraging to you, reader; if you know that you have neglected this in a measure, do not let pass this season's opportunities; put your best efforts forth with the stock now available and determine to be in a better position another year.

The amateur will not find it the easiest task in the business to make proper selection of the stock which he must depend upon to win him honors. He should prepare himself by studying assiduously the requirements of the American Standard of Perfection, the authorized guide for judges in awarding premiums. All information that he can gain in one way and another he should turn to some value. It is plainly evident that birds for exhibition have to undergo considerable physical strain, therefore all specimens should have vigor of constitution; they should all be in perfect health. If your birds belong to a class in which weight is one of the first considerations, take those birds of large size which promise to come up to the standard weight when properly conditioned. Do not select a small, under-sized specimen and endeavor to bring it up to weight by putting on excessive fat; the results will in more than one respect be unsatisfactory. There is no detail which in selecting show specimens can be overlooked; defects sometimes almost indiscernible will throw a bird out of the competition. All these things must be watched against. If you do not consider yourself capable of passing judgment on the fowls, obtain the services of some one who knows them well.

Suitable coops should be in readiness for the stock selected, each bird being given a separate one. By all means do not crowd your birds into small coops. Have them of a reasonably large size-six to eight feet floor space and high enough that the fowls can not strike their heads and combs against the top. Have everything arranged as conveniently as possible. Place the coop in a poultry building, a well lighted, open-front scratching shed preferred, along the side of a wall. Arrange so that a light may be had in the house at night, as you will probably need to do some of the work in the evening. Into the coops put a quantity of straw, cut into short lengths perferably, excepting for feather legged birds, in which case the bottom of coop should be covered with sand. The coops should be cleaned twice a week and after the stock is washed, which is several days before the show, they should be cleaned daily.

To properly condition the birds they should be placed in these coops about two weeks before the show. This will give them plenty of time to become accustomed to their new surroundings and all the work necessary can be done in that time. When around your birds, make no undue noises that might frighten them. If they are naturally wild, they must be worked with to overcome this. When feeding them, approach as closely as possible and stroke them gently. You will gradually gain their confidence and they will become perfectly tame.

Training is quite important in preparing the birds. Typical carriage or symmetry is one of the chief requirements of fine birds, and the training will induce them to assume a position which will show the specimens off to best advantage. It takes time and patience to train the fowls properly, but the results fully justify it. After some of the fear has gradually worn away from the bird, remove it from the coop and place on a stand. By gently stroking the bird under the throat it can readily be made to assume something near the desired carriage. There are many means by which the birds may be taught to stand correctly, and the ingenious fancier will make good use of those which may be suggested to him.

It takes an infinitely greater amount of work to properly fit white birds for the exhibition than it does the partially colored ones. In addition to all the other work, they will need to be given thorough washings to make them "as white as the driven snow." This is always an aggravating and patiencetrying task, and right here frequently starts the fancier's discouragement.

From the time the birds are washed until they are in the show room you should give them your closest attention. In every way try and prevent them from soiling their plumage. Do not feed a mash at this time—give them hard grains. When sending them to the exhibition be sure and start them so that they will arrive at their destination in time. Have the sides of the shipping coops inclosed and the top slatted. Watch your charges from the time they are started on their journey until they are safely home again. At our large exhibitions with so many fowls entered, there are very likely to be confusions, and it is best to take unusual precaution with their identification. On the shipping coop have a card bearing your name and address, the number of fowls sent in coop, leg number of each, etc. See that your entries are properly made.

The size of exhibit you make will be governed by the number of extra fine specimens you have the time you can give to their care, and the confidence you have in their quality. When conditions permit, it is the best to make a large exhibit, for several reasons. If you have a goodly number you will have a better opportunity of selling some of them, provided you wish to do so. It will make a better impression on those who may in the future be your customers.—*R. H. Jones, in Commercial Poultry.*

Try to please rather than try to displease. Say a good word for the other fellow when he deserves it, and thus promote interest and helpful influence.—Ex.



Master Howard King Feeding S. C. W. Leghorns in the yards of W. S. King, Lonoke, Ark.

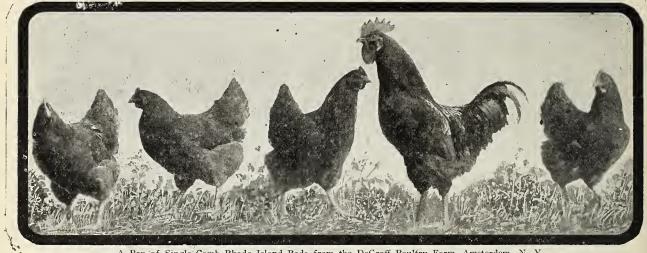
Home of the World's Best White Wyandottes. J. C. Fishel & Son, Hope. Ind

- 54 P

RHODE ISLAND REDS-THE IDEAL FOWL

BOUT the hardest, and in fact the most important thing, that any breeder has to decide, is what breed he will adopt, and if he is wise he will confine himself to one breed, and breed that as near to perfection as possible.

The Reds, being hardy and very vigorous, their eggs will hatch a large per centage of healthy chicks at any season of the year, and I know of no other breed of fowls that the young chicks seem to be so capable of hustling for themselves as in well bred Reds. They do not waste their energy in growing feathers when young, but the food consumed goes towards making flesh, bone and muscle, and not until over two months old color from head to tail coverts as possible to breed, with tail feathers and part of wing feathers mostly black. The males should have an indescribable brilliant, lustrous red all over that has to be seen to be appreciated, and when you get them just right there is no fowl in poultrydom to compare with this combination of beauty and utility. The breast and all lower soft feathers should be of a rich, dark bayish red color, very similar to the surface color of the hens, and be the same color right to the skin. Over the back and wings there should be a darker red shade that harmonizes in all sections, and not have the back and wing bows a mahogany red, while the hackle and tail hackle are a straw color. The main tail feathers should be a clear black, which sets off the other colors to perfection, mak-



A Pen of Single Comb Rhode Island Reds from the DeGraff Poultry Farm, Amsterdam, N. Y.

do they get a full set of feathers, so that by two months, with good care and proper feeding, you have a delicious broiler, that will weigh about two pounds, and have the meat where it will be most appreciated by the epicure that is willing to pay any price for the best the land affords.

When they reach the age of three and four-months old they make fine roasters, and in fact at any age, their long, plump bodies, wide breasts, with yellow skin and legs, make one of the finest table fowls to be had. The pullets mature very early, and cases of pullet laying at five months old are not rare, while the cockerels do not become troublesome until quite well developed, and even then if yarded by themselves they cause less trouble than any breed I ever handled.

The desirable color in females is to have as rich dark bay

ing the breed one of the most interesting for the fancier, but their stronghold is with the practical poultry man that wants a fowl that will lay during the winter weather, when eggs are high, and one whose chicks can be quickly grown, and the cockerels disposed of at an early age to advantage. One that when the fowls are past their usefulness he can get something for at the market, and I claim that this breed, from my experience, comes nearer to doing all these than any that I have ever handled.

Give a properly matured flock of Reds a curtain-front house with protected roosting space, and let them exercise for their feed, and I will leave it to the fowls to prove all that I have claimed for them and to your entire satisfaction.—Edward T. DeGraff.



DeGraff Poultry Farm, Amsterdam, N. Y.



THE Mountain section of East Tennessee, when the waters of the Holston, Watauga, Nolachucky and other streams furnish well watered valleys for small farming, should make an ideal location for commercial orchards and well ordered poultry plants.

Neither well kept orchards nor very efficient poultry keeping are to be found in connection with the usual old-time farming. Wheat, corn, oats and hay as standard crops, for the income of the farmer and the living of the family, take the attention of the farmer and such of his help as can be used during the season of active farm work. So it happens that orchards, poultry or any other special line of industry must have a subordinate place on the farm. If some of the 100 acre farms could be divided and the smaller areas used for peach, apple and cherry orchards in connection with the systematic and up-to-date poultry stock there could easily be established good paying farms with comfortable country homes.

As to "orchards" there are very few which enable the owner to have fruit to sell. In some cases a scattering lot of peach and apple trees along fence rows or about the house and barn constitute the supply for many farms. A separate enclosure excluding stock is seldom found and young trees are in great danger of destruction before the time for fruit bearing. Then it may be noted that apple trees bearing winter keeping apples are not abundant, the farmers being content with early ripening varieties which supply the family with summer fruit. These are indeed very needful and may be sent to a near market with good returns, but varieties like the Winesap, for winter use, should be more carefully cultivated. If varieties after some years should seem to ripen easier then the selection of others should be made and added to the orchard. Peaches ripening early or late can be readily sold in the country and smaller towns at good prices. The peach and cherry fruits are much neglected by a majority of farmers and while there are many localities where the late

spring frosts may be escaped these valuable fruits are not cared for, so as to realize the best results.

As to poultry in the orchard, up to the time of ripe apples, there could be very little objection, but when apples suitable for use begin to fall it would be well to shut out the chicks until the fruit could be gathered. It is quite true that stock poultry with eggs for hatching is the only real plan of good profit. The ordinary farmer who sells eggs to the country merchant may get a scant return for his labor, with chickens of mixed varieties, but his income is small compared to the poultryman who cultivates a special strain and sells eggs and choice birds to his neighbors and other patrons. The country poultryman is much needed to improve the methods and stock of birds on the farms where orcharding, market gardening or any branch of intensive farming is to be combined with poultry raising.

Mr. H. P. Gould, assistant Pomologist of the United State Department of Agriculture, recently made a trip of inspection of orchards in East Tennessee, stopping at places where there were observers, making reports to the department. He was pleased with the outlook for the cultivation of fruits with reference to commercial uses and said the chief difficulty was the late frosts in the spring, about the time that the fruit trees were in bloom. If all farmers who care to have orchards will make careful observations of the effect of frost on certain locations and make their plantings of fruit trees on those places least liable to frost-killing some advantage may be gained. It is not certain that the late frost in the spring, so destructive to fruit crops in East Tennessee will continue, as in the memory of the older citizens a crop of apples seldom failed from year to year. Then if we cultivate the most valuable kinds, a crop once in three or four years will be worth the labor and care bestowed. Small fruits may be added cheaply and be a source of revenue to the careful farmer. Small beginnings, where the capital is limited, may result in larger results if wise management can be used.

THE BUSINESS STANDPOINT OF ADVERTISING IN POULTRY JOURNALS WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY B. S. HORNE, VIRGINIA

OLLOWING up an article on "Advertising" in the October HEN, there are some things to be considered from a business standpoint.

The greatest of these considerations is the appearance of the papers from the 15th to the 25th and in some cases the last day of the month of issue.

No matter how large the circulation, or even the amount of business it brings to advertisers in general, this one fact lessens its value as a medium for advertising. For instance, if you wish to run a "special" for Christmas, or any other occasion and the paper appears the 20th of that month, what chance has the advertiser to make a sale before the "special" is a thing of the past. The general reader is not looking for such ads. in the November issues.

Poultry papers are not a good advertising medium from a business standpoint and never will be until they decide to make their appearance promptly the first of the month. Other monthly magazines come out on time, so why can't the poultry editors keep in line. It would undoubtedly increase their circulation and advertising accounts. There is a good deal of dead advertising carried and I think this lateness is the main cause. Advertisers do not see their ad. before the forms close

for the next month or if they do there is no time to make a change, so they put it off for another month. There may be very good reasons for the delay but it would be a great benefit to every one if this could be improved. I know that large concerns in all cities give the preference for ads. in weeklies and monthlies to those making their appearance promptly, as they must change their ad. each month and have that month to sell that special line of goods, not five or ten days of it. Subscribers in recommending a paper to their friends will always tell them to take the one first out and as a rule that one is the best in every respect. I don't want to be considered unreasonable in this, and if wrong will be glad to have it pointed out to me. One more point. There should be more discussion in the poultry journals as to methods, etc. If the papers appear promptly they can be read and the writer jumped on, if necessary, in the next issue, which will keep things going. As it is now, a month must intervene for an answer and interest wanes. The "New Year" is almost with us and it would be a good time to get the January numbers of the poultry journals in the mail on January 1st and if there is any way to accomplish it, let us have it. With malice to none, etc.



WONDERFUL WHITE WYANDOTTE POULTRY WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY H. P. RAŃKIN, HARTINGTON, NEB.

ITH all that has been said and written about White Wyandottes and with all the prominence of this grand variety of fowls which is doing such a great good work to help push the old barnyard mongrel out of existence, still the public and a large number of breeders, fanciers and poultry en-

thusiasts do not realize how and why this great and lasting popularity came about.

Without fear of authoritative or successful contradiction it is safe to say that no one variety of fowl in all the world today surpasses them as an all round, general purpose, utility, profitpaying chicken, and they have very few equals as ornaments for the show room or lawn when bred in their purity by our most progressive American breeders by the latest and most advanced American systems.

But with all the desirable qualities which the White Wyandotte possesses, would they be where they are today in America if they were not purely an American product? I can hear all true Americans answering with me as with one voice, "No, never." Like the American citizen himself, who is the result of a mixture of Dutch, German, French, English, Irish, Scotch and what not, the acknowledged leader of all peoples, master of all trades, a specialist in any, so our American varieties



White Wyandotte; H. P. Rankin, Hartington, Nebr.

of chickens, and especially "America's Big Four," which includes the Barred, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes, have been found by actual test and experience by our Government Experiment stations, egg farmers, market poultrymen and life long fanciers to have no superiors, if any equals, in producing large quantities of eggs, extra choice, sweet-meated, yellow handsome and finely feathered show specimens that are interesting, pleasing and delightful to the eyes of all legged table poultry or graceful, who admire the beautiful.

It is a fact that the White Wyandottes have been blessed with a highly progressive Club of live and active members, a most worthy, original and capable secretary, besides its many other pushing, sincere and influential officers, but these facts alone would never in the world in such a live, progressive country as America and in such a wide awake day and age of the world, put a variety of poultry at the very top and into such lasting prominence and popularity as that of these beautiful birds if they did not pay the profit by bounteously filling the egg basket, the dinner pail and the world's bread basket with superb quality. White Wyandottes, as they are bred today by our most progressive American breeders are fast approaching the perfect standard at which we all are aiming. The creamy, brassy and flecked plumage is rapidly giving place to pure white quills, snow white feathers, and good combs are the rule rather than the exception, while pearl or glassy eyes have been replaced by the red or bright bay, white or part white ear lobes to the pure scarlet, red and green or colorless legs to the beautiful yellow so much admired and sought after in both our show rooms and market.

Fanciers, breeders, poultry experts and even farmers are fast learning that naturally yellow legged fowls are not inclined to throw or breed green legged birds, and this fact, together with the knowledge that green legged birds can be sold for nothing but cheap utility stock, that they are graded low and discounted on the market, while the buyers of fancy table poultry are gradually becoming more and more suspicious of any but first class stock, has created an even greater demand for the yellow leg.

Of course much leg coloring depends upon the houses, runs, foods, conditions, etc., furnished the growing chicks and the breeding stock, but it is also true that the yellow leg of the White Wyandotte is one of its strongest points for favor, not only as a work of beauty, but as a sure proof of stamina.

Thus we have today in our bird of curves, not only a fowl that is beautiful to the eye on the green lawn or well lighted show room, but one that will fill the egg basket as full as the fullest and at the same time produce as much of the very finest and choicest poultry meat at as little, if not less, cost than any other breed in existence.

The writer does not make these claims to boost or boom the White Wyandotte, neither is it his desire to exagerate or make one over statement. Their march is steadily onward, as it ever will be, for they were produced by Americans for Americans to meet our American demands.

My object in writing and giving these few lines to the public is that I may perhaps help some beginner, amateur, or possibly someone who has made a mistake and chosen a variety that has proven unprofitable or unsatisfactory, to select one that will bring them the desired results both now and ever afterward and without fear or favor. For such a purpose I can heartily recommend the White Wyandotte variety, for long will they continue to represent a type and a large portion of the much talked of "Better American Poultry and More of It" in our land.

The hen house should be repaired before the storms of winter come on. If it has cracks cover them, and also line with paper on inside, if needed, during the winter. Avoid roup by keeping the fowls well protected from the storms of winter.

If you want eggs in winter, see to it that your fowls are properly fed and watered, and that they are comfortably provided with scratching room, also with good dust bath, and on stormy days, days when snow is on, etc., do not allow them to go out. But give them comfort within.—Ex.

It is well known, though less well known than it should be, that chicks thrive wonderfully on plowed ground, and one well known poultryman plows up alternate strips of his chick range so that the young stock can have their choice of either fresh ground or grass ground. He insists that the youngsters spend most of their time on the plowed ground.—Ex.

A supply of pepper pods won't be a bad thing for winter. Boil them in with wheat, oats, mash, etc., and feed now and then. Salted bacon is a treat to confined hens in winter a little now and then, though expensive, will pay in egg results, and healthy fowl. Feed meats now and then. Salty bacon is said to be fine, tending to check kthe feather plucking.—*Ex.* ×

A SCIENTIFIC POULTRY FARM



IE possibilities of poultry farming in Tidewater Virginia as an industry easily to be developed by men of insight and industry was admirably exemplified in the fine success of one on the farm of Captain John L. Roper, managed by Charles Ainge.

Mr. Ainge's success and the methods by which he arrived at it is a matter of intense interest.

That the poultry industry is a great one is shown by these statistics from "Success," which styles it "Uncle Sam's Largest Industry." In the year of 1905, the yield from the various products was as follows:

Poultry and eggs	\$280,000,000
Gold, silver and sheep wool	272,434,315
Cotton	
Hogs	186,529,035
Oats	78,984,900
Potatoes	
Tobacco	35,519,925

Captain John L. Roper's modern poultry farm is a chicken paradise, where only scientific methods are used in breeding and growing the stock. It is not far from the city of Norfolk and was started last September by Mr. Charles Ainge, formerly of New York State, who has had over twenty years' experience with the largest paying poultry plants in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maine and California. Mr. Ainge has stocked the Fox Hall Poultry Farm, by which name Captain Roper's place is known, with the best bred poultry that can be found in the United States.

Some of the stock imported and 50 per cent. of them arc now laying. There are six hundred standard-bred hens, and they appear as healthy as it is possible for hens to be. They are kept in pens, fifteen in number, twenty feet by one hundred and fifty feet, with five or six roosters in each pen. The breeding house is three hundred feet long by twenty feet wide and adjoins a cook and feed house, thirty feet by thirty feet. In the latter are kept all the various kinds of feed, in separate bins, and it is in this house that the mash for the chickens is cooked. Then there is a steam-heated brooder house, which accommodates three thousand little chickens. The temperature under the hovers in which the little ones stay for the first few days is from 90 to 95 degrees, while the temperature in the room is from 75 to 80 degrees. There are twenty-six colony houses, with yards 20 x 150 feet, and each of these houses will accommodate from fifty to seventy-five chickens when they are taken from the brooder house.

A trip to the Fox Hall Poultry Farm will furnish interest



No. 1.-Breeding House, 20x350 feet. No. 2-Laying House 20x350 feet. No. 3-Colony House, 30x30 feet. No. 4-Incubator Cellar.

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for an afternoon. Two hundred and fifty acres of rich, fertile soil are set aside for the poultry.

The first house you enter on reaching the farm is the incubator cellar. In this there are twelve incubators, with a capacity of hatching 360 eggs each. In the egg room eggs are stored in trays in which they are securely held by small wire grips. They are turned over daily and in this way can be kept fresh for a month. As an expert, Mr. Ainge segregates the perfect eggs from those that are deformed by the means of an X-Ray, and the best are placed in the incubators, from which they are hatched in about twenty-one days.

They are then transferred to the brooder house and for the first one or two days are kept under hovers lined with soft flannel. They are then let out in a little yard covered with sand inside of the house, and they are allowed to scratch around in this for about six weeks when they are transferred to the colony houses until they are fully enough matured to place in the pens. Things assume a busy appearance from the time the cook and feed house is entered.

A four-H. P. gasoline motor engine is puffing away at grinding the corn and the large grain food. This is emptied into the bins. The first four pews are stocked with White Plymouth Rocks. There are 156 hens of this breed and twenty roosters. The birds are all as white as the newly-fallen snow and appear very vigorous.

In the next five pens are the Buff Orpingtons, a large, much-feathered chicken with a buff color. This is a table fowl and is not as prolific as the Plymouth Rock. Following these are the Black Minorcas, in three pens of forty each. These are said to be the best layers that grow and produce the largest eggs.

Single Comb White Leghorns occupy the next five pens and are probably the most showy of any of the stock. They are said to be the next best layers to the Black Minorcas.

The nests are also in these houses and the chickens are so well trained that they will not lay eggs anywhere else.

Mr. Ainge seems to live for his business, and there is nothing about chickens that he cannot tell you. He has on exhibition in the brooder houses a number of blue ribbons that he carried off at the various expositions and State fairs for the best bred stock, and he predicts that Fox Hall Farm will produce stock equally as fine as any that he has ever seen. One of the White Plymouth Rock roosters that he now has came from the same stock of Edward B. J., a famous rooster, that was sold for \$500.

Mr. Ainge planned the construction of all the houses and pens and laid the water main that supplies the farm. He also has a number of inventions that he finds very handy in poultry raising.

While there are 250 acres of land devoted to the raising of poultry, the chickens will not occupy all of this space. Sunflowers and wheat are planted on the farm for use in feeding, the sunflower petals giving the chickens a glossy appearance. Mulberry and cherry trees are also planted in the pens for shade.

Chick feeds, egg feeds for laying houses and special balanced rations for fertile eggs are prepared here, using engine and grinding mills for, the grains, also steam cooking machine for cooked feeds for eggs, and warm water is used for drinking during winter months.—*Charles Ainge*.



HE ravages of lice and mites will not be as noticeable during the cold weather as during the warmer months, but because these little pests are not in plain view, do not think they have departed for other climes. They have only retired for the season and will be found ready for full service next spring, unless they are destroyed before that time. Go over the perches with a paint brush and a dish of coal oil in hand. Paint every part of the perches and the walls adjacent, if the perches or their support touch the walls. Make a thorough job without regard to the quantity of oil needed, and the dormant insects with hundreds of thousands of eggs will be destroyed.

Feed oil meal freely at this time of the year. Linseed oil meal is very rich in the elements that go to the production of eggs. It will almost take the place of meat feed and poultry of all kinds is very fond of it. Considering its value, it is as cheap as anything that can be fed to poultry. Mix oil meal with three times as much bran and make a mash of it, or feed it dry in troughs; mixing with bran as for the mash. If the tops of the troughs are slatted so the hens cannot get into them with their feet, but very-little will be wasted. The self feeding hoppers sold by all supply houses are excellent for use in feeding dry mashes.

Feed Epsom salts to all poulrty about once a week. A teaspoonsful of the salts for each twelve hens once a week is about the proper dose. Dissolve the salts in water and thicken the water with wheat middlings to a very stiff dough. This will distribute the salts evenly and each bird will get its proper share. Salts will cure bowel trouble in chicks very often. Not long ago a neighbor had a lot of chicks in a brooder, which began to die off at an alarming rate. We prescribed Epsom salts, and not another chick died, while the survivors began to grow "like weeds" and today are a thrifty and flourishing lot of birds, promising to make good size and remain perfectly healthy. For chicks half as much as is given to grown hens should be used. Epsom salts used in the quantity named, will slightly physic the fowls, purify the stomach. and intestines and tone the vital organs until they perform their proper functions regularly.

Do not delay securing a store of dust for dust baths during the winter. If this is neglected too long, use coal ashes which have been sifted to separate them from the coarse clinkers and slate. Never use wood ashes for a bath as the alkali destroys the oil of the feathers and changes yellow legsto white ones.

Salt is as necessary to poultry as to other animated beings. Salt is an important component of the blood and must be supplied in some way. Poultry that has never been given salt will eat enough to cause death, if given unlimited quantities. at first. The best way to feed it is in mash, salting the mash about as much as ordinary food would be salted. A dash of pepper is also good as it acts favorably on the organs of digestion.

Arrange so as to have a large variety of feed for the laying hens during the winter. They like a change of diet and will do better for having it. Above all arrange for green feed of some kind. Any vegetables are good and waste products of this kind should be stored for winter use.—*Poultry*.

Fancy, high-priced buildings are not necessary. Good dry, comfortable quarters, well ventilated and with no direct drafts, is all that is required if kept clean and free from lice.

Ask the poultry buyers if the price is any better on aneven lot than on an assortment of sizes and breeds. It may induce you to keep but one breed—and good fowls only.

American life has got down to a cash basis. We've got everything on the bargain counter. We are eternally asking the question, Will it pay?

RATIONS FOR LAYING HENS

O ONE appears to have found just the only feed for laying hens. Many very successful men have a good ration which they feed, and so long as it is satisfactory they do not make attempts to find a better.

Some of the various State experiment stations have been experimenting along this line, and we give a few results: "As regards the general food requirements for poultry, W. P. Wheeler, of the New York Experiment Station, in a recent summary based on station work, points out that the construction of the digestive apparatus of poultry and other birds indicates extreme efficiency and a capacity for rapid work. Like any complicated and delicately adjusted apparatus, he suggests that "it should not be overloaded nor violently disturbed when running at high pressure. It may be said to run at high pressure while the extremely rapid growth of young birds occurs, and during the extended laying season, for the resulting products call for an uninterrupted supply of food and the transformation of all material that is available. It should be borne in mind that growth and egg production can only be sustained by the food in excess of that required to support life. * * * Hens in full laying seem to require rations which have a larger relative content of protein and ash, and show an increase in fuel value of 15 to 40 per cent., according to size, over those required for maintenance."

According to Professor Wheeler's estimates, when the egg yield is assumed to be 100 per year, the production of a pound of eggs requires 4.56 pounds of digestible organic nutrients in the food, and each pound of increase in the yield above this limit required 5.1 pounds of digestible organic nutrients.

As a sample of a ration which would correspond to the requirements of the standard mentioned above, Professor Wheeler suggests the following for hens weighing five to eight pounds: Cracked corn, one pound; wheat, .75 pound; corn meal, .75 pound, and .5 pound each of wheat middlings, buckwheat middlings, and animal meal, with .66 pound of fresh bone and .75 pound of young green alfalfa.

The natural food of poultry consists of grains, insects, green forage, and grit, and accordingly in domestication it is reasonable that they should be fed cereal grains and other milling products, such animal feeds as meat meals and skim milk, and should also receive an abundance of green feed or such substitutes for it as roots or steamed clover. Oyster shells, grit and an abundance of clean drinking water are also prime requisites.

In the United States corn is a favorite feed for chickens, though, as Professor Wheeler states, common grains "seem practically interchangeable, and many grain by-products can be freely substituted for different whole grains or for each other, and all combined as desired."

The Massachusetts station has compared corn with wheat and corn with buckwheat, beef scraps or other animal feed constituting a part of the ration in every case. As regards corn and wheat, the results for several years have not been entirely consistent, though on the whole the egg yield on both grains has been satisfactory. In a comparison of corn and buckwheat, the egg yield has been rather small with the advantage decidedly in favor of the corn.

In a test at the Utah station the egg yield on a wheat ration was better than on corn, though both grains were fairly satisfactory. Substituting sunflower seed for most of the corn did not materially affect the egg yield, though the cost of feed per dozen eggs was somewhat greater on the sunflower seed ration.

In Ontario, an important poultry region where the winters in general are more severe than in the United States, wheat, according to Professor W. R. Graham, of the Ontario Agricultural College, is the most popular feed. Corn, he states, is not used there to so great an extent as in the New England States, though he believes that its use is justified, and might be profitably extended. Owing to its high fuel value and fatproducing qualities, it is an important addition to winter rations. According to Professor Graham:

"Oats should be a first-class food for poultry, but, owing to the large percentage of hull they are not relished by chickens, and for this reason they are somewhat indigestible. When ground, they are used pretty freely in mush food; also, the rolled and granulated oatmeals are used for feeding young chickens. The ground oat, without the hull, is used extensively for fattening fowls.

"Barley, either whole or ground, is very good. It has rather too much hull; but otherwise it is a satisfactory food. It is considered by many to be next to wheat in point of value.

Buckwheat is very popular as egg-producer in districts where it is grown extensively. Some difficulty is at times experienced when first feeding it to fowls in getting them to eat it, but this is usually overcome in a day or two, if other feeds are withheld. Boiling the buckwheat will sometimes start the birds to eat it. After the birds once get accustomed to its appearance, it is much relished by them. Ground buckwheat is an excellent food to use in a fattening ration. It is somewhat like corn in its fattening properties, and therefore it is better for winter than summer use.

"Shorts and wheat bran are both used extensively in making mashes, or soft foods. They are excellent foods to use in maintaining the health of the flock.

"The relative merits of whole grain and of ground grain made into a mash have been studied from time to time. The practice of successful poultry raisers and the results of numerous tests show that to secure the best results the day's rations should be made up of both sorts of feed. In experiments at the West Virginia station better results were obtained with both old and young fowls when about one-third of the grain ration was fed ground and moistened than when all of the grain was fed whole and scattered in the litter."—Homestead.



Second Pen S. C. W. Leghorns at Central Arkansas Fair, October, 1906. Owned by W. S. King, Lonoke, Ark.



N October 8th, 1906, at 7:50 a. m., there started from Union Station, St. Louis, via Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain Railway, a poultry show on wheels, probably the first train of the kind ever run. This train was called the "Poultry Industrial" by the railroad people and was started with a view of building up the poultry industry on the line of that system by the Industrial Department of the Missouri Pacific Railway and Iron Mountain Railway.

The trip was a big success in every respect and we believe warrants all the publicity that the poultry press is capable of giving it. The train was made up of two fifty-foot passenger coaches. These coaches, however, had been especially fitted up for the trip-all seats taken out-one fitted up with forty Standard Empire coops, each two coops containing one pair of adult and one pair of young fowls. Each coop carried a neatly painted galvanized sign, eight inches by four inches, giving the name of the contributor of the birds of each particular coop, viz.: (White Plymouth Rocks, John Jones, Breeder, Sedalia, Mo.) In this way visitors obtained what information they might want in those lines and owners obtained publicity which we are quite sure will repay every one who was enterprising enough to loan birds for this trip. The breeds represented were as follows:

Plymouth Rocks-White, Buff and Barred.

Wyandottes-Silver Laced, Silver Penciled, Golden Laced, Partridge, Buff and Columbia.

Orpingtons-Buff and Black.

Leghorns-S. C. White, S. C. Brown.

Light Brahmas, Rhode Island Reds, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Black Langshans and Buff Cochins.

The other car contained seven different makes of incubators, three of brooders, bone mills, cramming machines, feeds of all kinds and descriptions, shipping and exhibiton coops, poultry wire, drinking fountains, grit boxes, in fact, as complete an assortment of poultry fixings as can be found in any poultry supply store. Advertising was permitted in the way of signs and banners to a reasonable degree. This car was set off to fine advantage by the Railroad Company with a few carnations, ferns and potted plants. The "crew" consisted of Mr. John T. Stinson, Agricultural Agent of the Missouri Pacific Railway System, Prof. R. M. Washburn, State Dairy Commissioner of Missouri, and Mr. C. M. Lewelling, of Beaver City, Nebraska, Institute Lecturer, and Mr. Henry Steinmesch, Poultry Expert, and talker for better poultry and more of it. We were billed (dodgers and printed matter being distributed in advance) for twelve full day stops, but after we got started requests were received from several towns not on the original itinerary and by close figuring and using one Sunday we managed to work in two extra towns so that in the fourteen days that we were out we visited fourteen towns. In that time fifteen thousand people passed through the cars and our institute meetings were attended by over five thousand people.

Now, don't suppose for one minute that this result was accomplished without work or hustling, or ingenuity. At our first stop the cars were placed on a convenient side track close to the station, right in the heart of the town. The cars were a standing advertisement, they were just out of the shop, newly painted, and on the side in great big gilt letters, carried the sign "Poultry Exhibits." Everybody came to the show, some from a distance of eight to twelve miles, and we felt we had made a very fine beginning. At Potosi we were somewhat at a disadvantage as to location for the reason that the town proper was three-quarters of a mile from the railroad station, and there was no way in which we could get any closer.

Things did not look very encouraging for a crowd, but Mr. Stinson got busy, making his first call on the president of the school board with a view of obtaining consent for a recess to permit the older scholars to visit the cars. This was granted and also permission for the scholars to remain over for the lecture on poultry. The editor of the local paper was enlisted and in every case proved himself a willing and useful recruit. The result was we had four hundred people visit the cars before we left and we had a fine and enthusiastic audience at the lecture in the court house at 2 p. m., and more people at the cars after the lecture, and the going and coming kept up until we were ready to pull out for the next stop. We might say that at this point we commenced to especially interest the older scholars, asking them (boys and girls alike) to write essays on poultry raising, based on what they had seen at the poultry cars and what they had heard at the institute meetings and also to embody any ideas of their own.

As an incentive we agreed to offer three prizes for each school and these prizes consisted of one annual subscription of one poultry journal each. These essays are coming in now. They will be carefully "culled" and we believe that every. poultry journal in the country will be willing to swap one annual subscription for one prize essay. It was really an interesting sight to see from forty to one hundred and fifty boys and girls with their note books and pencils in hand jotting down items, and the writer feels that if this same plan could be carried out all over the country there would be such a chicken fever as was never dreamed of before.

In conclusion we want to say that the object and motive of the trip was simply one with a view of increasing the poultry industry on the line of the Missouri Pacific Railway System. The more poultry and the more eggs they haul, the more revenue for the road. The better the poultry and the better the eggs the more money it brings to the people on the line of the road, and the more money these people get, especially such easy money, the more luxuries they will buy in St. Louis, Chicago and other places, making more revenue for the road for the hauling of these luxuries.

A little roundabout, but railroad companies and other large corporations are always planning for the future and if there is business to be had, they are perfectly willing to wait for it.

Another trip of the same kind was planned for two weeks' run through parts of Arkansas, leaving St. Louis about November 10th, and if the people keep up their interest it is intended to gradually run these Poultry Industrial cars over the entire Missouri Pacific System, some sixty-three hundred miles of road.

We might say that in locating places for our institute lectures we were accommodated at some places with a court house, at other places with a church, then again in an opera house, and one place we held a meeting in the tabernacle. The people appeared to be hungry for an exhibit of this character and we candidly believe that other roads would do well to work out schemes on these lines, of which no doubt the Missouri Pacific Railway Industrial Department, is the originator.

Beef scraps is the name of a byproduct of slaughtering houses and consists of waste pieces of the animals, such a shins, heads, lights the "sticking pieces," etc. These are steam cooked, then subjected to strong pressure to extract all the fat possible, then kiln dried and ground into scraps or meat meal. When rightly made, they are a fine animal food for hens and chicks, but if filth and offal are thrown in with them they are anything but a good food. They are then only fit for fertilizer.—Ex.



As one of the organizers of the present East Tennessee Poultry Association I will state the object I had in view in its organization, and hope to hear from other members on the subject. My idea was to have an association composed of the breeders of East Tennessee, a permanent organization, that would hold a show each season in the same city, on the same dates and if possible in the same building, the main object being to bring the breeders of East Tennessee together with the birds that had been raised in East Tennessec, to compare results, consult with each other, and to do everything possible to advance the poultry industry. The object was not to get a large membership of many who are not actual breeders and many who are not directly interested in the breeding of fine poultry, but to have a membership of those directly interested, and the show to be held for the purpose of bringing the East Tennessee breeders and East Tennessee raised birds together once a year for the purpose of learning from each other and improving our condition; and the show not to be held for the purpose of a selfish scramble for prizes. The large shows of the East are held each season on the same date at the same place; they have something stable and solid about them. Now at the next meeting of the East Tennessee Association I hope we will decide from now on to hold the show each season in Knoxville, and if possible at Market Hall, and on the same date, the date and place to not be changed in future. And I wish to suggest the second week in January

as the best and most suitable time for the show. It is at a time that the business rush of the season is over. December with business men is the busiest time of the entire year, and they have less time than any other to prepare their birds or attend the show, and many of the larger birds are not fully developed before January.

Another thing, as this Association is for the purpose of developing the poultry industry of East Tennessee in all lines, let us make an effort to develop a few poultry judges in East Tennessee. We have many breeders who would make good judges if they could be brought forward and into the harness. As a means of doing this, let the East Tennessee Association pass a resolution to offer each season \$25 in gold to be given the best amateur poultry judge, the same to be contested for at the annual show. This will cause some of our young breeders to show up, and each season the one who wins the prize should be appointed as assistant judge for the next show and not eligible to compete the next season. By this means we can soon develop some first-class poultry judges here in East Tennessee. I hope that all future meetings and shows of this Association will be looked upon by the members as a meeting for social intercourse and consultation for the purpose of learning from each other and comparing results of the past season, and not for the purpose of scrambling for the prizes and to win at any cost over our competitor. Our shows are not held to make money, but to improve the poultry of East Tennessee.

______ 企业 DEFINITION OF A STRAIN A . 4 .40 .*

Many breeders advertise their strain when in reality they are not their strain at all, for it takes a number of years to establish a strain of fowls, which rightfully can be called a strain, and a breeder has not any right to call this my strain unless he has by careful breeding stamped the birds so that they may be recognized from other birds of the same variety, either in size, shape or color markings or both. Many breeders buy a bird here and there, and after breeding one year advertise their strain, which is wrong, misleading, and should not be countenanced.

The poultryman derives pleasure from the business and adds dignity to it by carefully fostering and establishing desirable features and qualities in his favored breed, making the same prepotent in the blood, thus securing a greater certainty of their being transmitted to the future progeny and until a flock of fowls can be produced which will show the improved distinguishing features claimed for it in a satisfactory degree, at least, sufficiently marked to be recognized by others who might be experienced with the breed or variety sought to be improved, it should not receive merit for being an established strain, for the palpable reason that there would be no assurance that other stock of the same breed would be improved in that direction by the use of stock from such supposed improved strain or variety.

The following definition fully describes what the meaning of the term "strain" is as applied to certain flocks of thoroughbred fowls, viz: One family bred through many generations by a faithful continuance of its own blood, except when it becomes necessary for the well-being of such family or strain to introduce sufficient foreign blood to maintain health and strength, after which breeding it out by drawing it from the strain itself; thus, in a yard of fowls which have been bred strictly in the family or strain, a female of blood foreign to the same may be used by breeding her to a male of

the original stock selected with a view to making or preserving the characteristics already established as nearly as possible. If the progeny from this mating is satisfactory, two lines of the same family can be started by breeding a male of the one to the pullets of the other, and vice versa, after which select a male of the original stock to matc with the female progeny of the last matings.

In addition to the foregoing, it is to be presumed that the family or strain possesses one or more qualities in greater excellence than other families or strains of the same brecd, which may distinguish them from the race in general, or that a greater part of the various individuals of the strain can be recognized by the same. This is the second object for carefully preserving the family strain.

To what extent this faithful adherence to a certain line of breeding may be carried on, so as to perpetuate a strain, we cannot assert, but that some breeders do aim at it we are well assured. Take for example: One breeder has been breeding for a certain color or shape by this method of establishing a strain for several generations back, until he produces good color both in penciling, striping and general shape in the greater part of the flock, in fact the individuals are so much alike in these respects that close observers recognize the same and pronounce them as such a man's stock, thus showing them worthy to be styled a strain. On the other hand, there are those who claim and advertise particular strains of fowls, which are wholly unworthy of it, and the stock produced from the same, by its irregular breeding, is a verification of the injustice of the claim. Because a man has a flock of fowls which seem to fill his ideas in several sections, it is no evidence of a carefully bred strain of fowls, as he may have picked them up from several yards on account of this uniformity, which if bred together would fail to produce the characteristics wanted .- Farmer's Gazette.

MISTAKES OF BEG NNERS WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY H. C. AUSTIN

4

HE poultry business, like every other business, has its ups and downs, but there is something fascinating about the business that is hard to resist. When you figure up the profits, the excitement runs high, for there can be more money made on paper in the poultry industry than in any other. These figures on paper can and often are realized by experienced breeders. Often a man with the capital will figure the profits for awhile

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and decide to go into the business heavy. So he does by building fine and extravagant houses, and sending off hundreds of miles for his stock to strangers, when he could have gotten better stock near home. The sharper sees the buyer is a new one, and sends him some worthless stock at a long price, boosting it up as some prize winner at Madison Square. Thus this beginner spends several hundreds of dollars for several different breeds. Next the beginner starts an add of "So and So" strain, and don't know he is advertising the other man as much as himself. If a man should want "So and So" strain, he will go to the fountain head to get it.

When the show season comes on the beginner has nothing in shape for the show and he must go and buy show birds at a long price. He wins a few premiums and thinks he is sure in it now. These prize winners are not mated for good results but only to win prizes. Consequently he gets nothing of any value from his matings that year. This beginner knows it all and will not give up that he is beaten. So he makes another investment in show birds, investing in a new breed, selling out his other breeds for about one-fourth of what they cost him. He pays a long price for some culls of the new breed. Nobody but an expert breeder can successfully mate and breed this new breed. So the next year he has one or two birds out of two or three hundred that will do to go to the show room. About this time new breed man gets hold of him and like a drowning man catching at a straw, beginner grabs onto another new breed. After four or five years of this business, he decides that the poultry business is a failure. He has spent two or three thousand dollars and learned that he did not know anything. He knows that if he starts out to practice medicine or run a store he should at least have some idea of the business. A man to make a success in the poultry business must be a business man, a nurse, and a doctor combined, for he will need these qualifications to handle his chicks to advantage.

Then we have another class of men who start into the poultry business. They have the capital but not the experience. They go to some experienced breeder who has bred and can breed prize winners, and get the expert's service to run and manage the plant for them. You never hear a man who does this say the poultry industry is a failure. In a few years you will see such a plant paying a good dividend on the investment. The man who makes a success with a poultry plant on an extensive scale must have years of experience. You can't just throw out the feed and expect best results from poultry.

The breeder that is always dropping a tried breed and taking up new breeds seldom succeeds. A breed is what the breeder makes it. A good breeder can make a success with any breed that is standardized. A man that is not a breeder will make a failure with the best of breeds. There is where the new breeds mainly come from. There are few breeds originated with old breeders. Old breeders know there are no better breeds than the old ones. Show me a mixed up and make up breed that can be kept up except by an expert breeder. These mixed up breeds will run out in a few years in the hands of a common breeder. So my advice to beginners is to look well and get something you can rely on. Stick to this breed and learn to breed them. You will never learn by changing breeds so often. Don't be one who says there is nothing in the chicken business. Such men usually had better say there is nothing in the man. The poultry industry has proven to the world its right to be called the greatest and largest profitpaying industry when rightly managed. With proper encouragement in East Tennessee it will soon pay more ready money than any other three industries.

# HOW TO GET MORE EGGS

HE world abounds in theories upon every subject, and we are to some extent theory makers, all of us. But what I now have to say is derived from different methods which have been put into practice during the

last year. I do not claim to know a tremendous lot about the business, but this much I know, that our hens have been more productive during the last year than the year before, at a less cost per pen. More eggs at less expense is what we are all looking for.

Now a word for beef scraps. Having the hens shut in to keep them out of the garden, I have always found it necessary to provide some substantial food, for when the hens run wild they can get worms, grasshoppers and other insects, but in captivity not so. In previous years it has been our custom to buy "plucks," boil them and feed to the poultry. They cost but 90 cents per dozen, and a dozen will last two weeks for a pen of 30 hens. This year we considered another method; for we did not like the idea of starting up a fire simply to get a few extra eggs shelled out. I had read a good deal about the beef scraps, and being only a theory with me, I thought I would give it a fair trial. Fifteen pounds, I thought would do for a trial, at the rate of two and one-half cents per pound. The hens had been dull at laying for some time, but a noticeable change took place as soon as we began to mix beef scraps in the mash. I would not say but that another kind of meat food would have brought the same results. I am only making a comparison of last year's results with those of the present year. The fact is that we are now getting more eggs at half the cost, so far as meat is concerned, and with much less work. Last year the egg production was very low, especially during July and August. This year we have been getting eight and nine dozens per week from a pen of thirty hens, which is doing very well, I think, considering the price we are getting for the eggs.

But we have also changed the method of feeding in other respects. In previous years we used to feed mash in the morning and corn at night. The only benefit under such methods would lay with the hen, as she had the privilege of laying idle all day. Now it is different and the results are also different. We have not abandoned the mash theory altogether. It is the first thing we give them in the morning, with about a pound of beef scrap mixed in. About nine in the morning we start the automatic feeder, regulating the machine to feed about half a pint every hour, more or less, according to what they will eat. Instead of whole corn I use cracked corn with a little oats and wheat mixed. This method of feeding keeps the fowls busy most of the time. Though we feed the mash sparingly, we still hold to the idea that it is beneficial to the fowl, as the system requires a change. I read somewhere that a chicken's gizzard is a mill all equipped for grinding its own feed, and I believe the less mixing we do the better the results will be. The water should be in one place and the grain in another. Our hens have free access to the water, but not to the grain. If my judgment is worth anything, the hens should not be overfed, not more at each time than what she will pick up clean.-E. G. Calson in Commercial Poultry.



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

#### Thanksgiving and the Turkey

It is in the month of November that our President issues his annual proclamation for Thanksgiving. This we should observe, for truly we have a great deal to be thankful for, in this, "the land of the free and home of the brave." Thanks should be sent up to the Giver of all good gifts from every heart and home in our land. Prosperity in every avocation; no disease has scourged our country—only blessings of every kind on every hand.

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

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

I raise breeds altogether, but if I have any culls I always put them on Xmas market, as prices are usually better then, but the shortage of the crop and good prices on everything else, will undoubtedly give us fine prices on the few that are raised. I have a nice flock myself, as no disease of any kind has troubled me, and now I have some of the largest, finest Bronze Beauties I ever raised, and hope to please every customer. Whether for market or breeders, we should have the best size, because it pleases the customer and fills our pocketbooks.

#### Why Vigorous Turkeys Pay

It is very surprising to me that some farmers' wives persist in keeping a mixed breed of turkeys. They will not lay nearly so many eggs nor hatch as well, nor the turkeys be as strong and thrifty. It is just as important to keep full blood turkeys as any other kind of stock. There is room for improvement, even on them. Then why not improve the general flocks and keep pace with the husband? Keep the best specimens for breeders; the best are none too good.

It is not necessary to breed for fancy points, but it is economy to buy good breeding stock, even if one has to pay twice the market price for it. Better buy turkeys than eggs, for at the end of the year you will have the turkeys. Not all the desirable qualities are centered in one breed of turkeys; so as to breed, choose the one you like best, as that is the breed you will succeed best with. Having a decided preference for white in poultry, I prefer the White Holland, their color enables them to be seen readily at nesting time, or when they have their young. They are very domestic, always stay close at home and seldom steal their nests.

It is a prevailing idea with some people that hawks and crows will see white fowls easier than dark ones, and a great many will not raise them on that account. I know by experience that this is a mistake. The hawks and crows see them all. It may be where one has a mixed flock they will pick on the white ones, but if the flock is all white, it will fare no worse than a flock of dark colored fowls. I lose but few by hawks and crows.

Having decided as to which breed of turkeys to raise, if you are a beginner two hens will be enough to start with. I prefer hens two years old, but if one is obliged to use young birds, they must be early hatched. They should be of good shape and size and not overfat. Then buy a gobbler from another breeder to make sure he is no kin to the hens, as inbreeding decreases size and vigor. If the gobbler is early hatched and matured a young one is better than an old one, as old ones are so heavy. He should be of large bone and frame, not overfat, but healthy and vigorous, one that is ever on the alert.

Breeding stock should be purchased in the fall. November is none too early, as you then stand a good chance of getting first choice. Turkeys require some time to get acquainted and become accustomed to their surroundings. Too much stress cannot be laid on the importance of using good breeding stock, as herein lies the foundation of success. —Progressive Farming.



Colony Houses in the Distance S. T. Schreiber's S. C. Black Minorca Farm Rockfo rd, Ill.



Main House, 16 x 80 ft., S. C. Black Minorca Farm S. T. Schreiber, Rockford, Ill.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

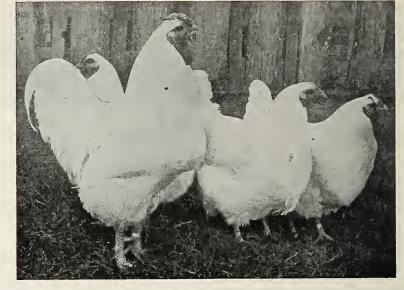
PEKIN DUCKS AND DRAKES. How many Pekin ducks should be mated to a good vigorous Pekin drake? -L. R. F., Jennings, La.

Ans.-Five or six.

#### CURE FOR ROUP.

Will you please give me a cure for roup? Mrs. C. W. B., Pennington Gap, Va.

Ans.—In our advertising columns you will see a number of remedies for roup advertised. They are put up by reputable dealers and we would advise you to write promptly and get one of these medicines. In treating roup, promptness in applying the remedy counts for much. A very good home treatment is to pour kerosene oil over the head and in the throat and nostrils freely. Roup is of a contagious character and many claim is incurable. If the outbreak is very bad and highly fatal, we would advise killing the seriously sick birds, unless especially valuable birds. Be sure and separate all sicks birds from the rest of the flock just as soon as the illness is noticed. Place the sick ones in a warm, dry room and feed them mash highly seasoned and high in protein or meat values.



A Special Mated Pen of J. C. Fishel & Son, Hope, Ind.

#### B. P. ROCKS NOT LAYING.

I have forty Barred Rock pullets eight months old and they haven't laid an egg. I keep them in a house twelve feet each way and feed them corn, turnip greens, clabber milk, and they have to scratch in litter for corn. I keep grits, charcoal and fresh water before them all the time. Please tell me how to

treat them to get winter eggs .- S. C. P., Central, S. C.

Ans .- Your Rocks should be laying some, although they frequently do not lay until ten months old, but the majority of them should be laying before that time. Perhaps the trouble is in your feed. You are feeding too much corn. Try a feed of wheat every day in place

# CHECKERBOARD CHICKENS BRING HIGHEST MARKET PRICES.

Why are you raising Chickens? For your Health, or to Make Money?

If you want to raise the best chickens-chickens that will produce the most eggs, and chickens which when sold will bring the highest market price-you want to pay more attention to what you feed your poultry.

Any old kind of poultry feed will produce any old kind of chickens, but it takes the best poultry feed to produce the best chickens-chickens that make you a profit. Mixing a few things together doesn't make a Poultry Feed. It is a scientific proposition and requires a thoroughly equipped mill to grind and clean and screen and blend together grains and seeds in just the right proportion for the baby chicks or the laving hens.

## ASK FOR THE CHECKERBOARD BAG.

All Purina Poultry Feeds are put up in Checkerboard Bags, to insure that you get the original feeds. **Every bag is absolutely guaranteed**.

PURINA FOULTRY FEEDS are made from sound, sweet grains and seeds thor-oughly cleaned and sifted. No smutty or burnt wheat. NO GRIT or SHELL. Our reputation is back of every Checkerboard Bag. A feed for every purpose. Purina Baby Chick Feed to develop the little fellows; Purina Scratch Feed for every day in the year; Purina Mash to made hens lay; Purina Alfalfa Meal, green feed for the year 'round.

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

RALSTON PURINA MILLS, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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

ACME MILLS CO., Portland, Ore.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN



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of corn. In your climate it is not necessary to feed the grain feed in scratching litter except in cold, wet weather. It is best to get the birds to use out doors all they will when the weather is not too rainy and cold.

#### CORN AND TURKEYS.

Do you think corn good for our chickens and turkeys at this time of the year? (Nov. 1st).—Mrs. C. W. B., Pennington, Gap, Va.

Ans.—Corn is a good feed for the turkeys about the time you mention, as it is very fattening and turkeys should be fattened for four weeks before selling them. Thanksgiving is supposed to be the best time to sell them, although for recent years they have brought as good prices until after Christmas. Corn alone is not an ideal feed for laying hens, especially. It would be better to feed at least half wheat to your hens, even if you have to sell corn and buy wheat.

#### BOOKS ON POULTRY.

I am going into the poultry business. What book would you recommend me to buy on poultry raising?—S. C. P., Central, S. C.

Ans.—Among the good books are "How to Grow Chicks," "Poultry Book," "Pocket Money Poultry," and other good treatise on the subject of poultry raising that you will find described and priced in our advertising columns.

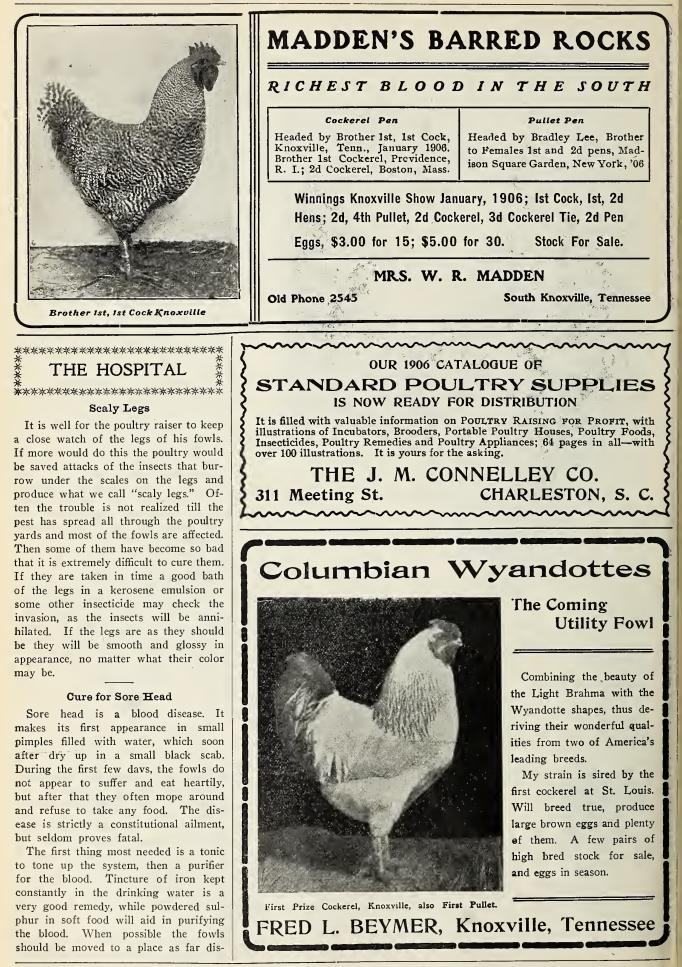
#### Attention, Secretaries!

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

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

Clean nests mean clean eggs and clean eggs mean well pleased customers,





WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.



tant as convenient from the place where kept and the disease should quickly subside.

There is another form of sore head. in some ways similar to the one referred to, but this is entirely different in effect. Strictly speaking, is roup, but those who keep posted and know the general conditions of their poultry can not fail to note the difference. The former is only a mild blood disease, followed by no harmful effects, while the latter when once given a start, will practically destroy the entire flock.—*Poultry World*.

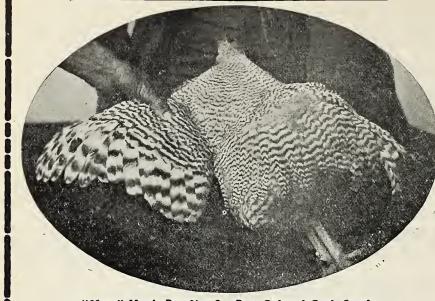
#### Permanganate of Potash for Roup

Roup is the most common disease in poultry. It is caused by a bacillus. The disease germs are most likely to attack fowls that are housed in quarters where there is filth, foul air and cold drafts. It manifests itself by hoarse breathing, swelling about the eyes, and discharge at the nostrils which dries and clogs the air passages so that the fowl must open the beak in order to breath. Slaughter and bury deeply is the best treatment, to be followed by thoroughly disinfecting the quarters, and the feeding and drinking troughs so as to destroy any germs that may remain.

If the fowls are worth the trouble the following treatment when adopted in the early stages, will usually prove effectual: Dissolve two ounces of permanganate of potash in six and one-half pints of water. Completely submerge the fowl's head in this solution, and hold it there as long as the bird can endure it without choking to death. This will cause it to sneeze thus forcing the solution through the nostrils when it comes in contact with the diseased parts. Repeat two or three times, morning and evening. Next dilute some of the same solution with four times as much water an give the fowls to drink, allowing no other water. Do not mistake a cold for roup .- Farm and Ranch.

Only a few more weeks and all the feed the fowls get must be supplied them. They will need grain food, green food and animal food, and arrangements should be made to supply their needs if they are expected to do well. The grain food is easily procureable at any time. For green food lay in a supply of second growth clover hay. When scalded this is almost equal to green clover and the birds are fond of it. The problem of supplying animal food is easily solved. Buy a green bone cutter, get bones from the butcher and grind them up. In addition to the above, supply grit, charcoal and clean water, and then if the hens don't lay get rid of them.-Commercial Poultry.

## TWENTY-FIVE YEARS EXPERIENCE



#### IN BREEDING

# **Barred Rocks**

HIGH CLASS BREEDERS A SPECIALTY

400 Youngsters From 1906 Matings

Show Birds for the Fastest Company or your money back

PERSONAL ATTENTION TO YOUR WANTS

HUTCHISON & LAMAR CRYSTAL SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI

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

#### Stricken at His Post

In his last meeting, at Oklahoma City, speaking to his wife and addressing her affectionately as "Mother," Sam Jones said: "I want you to arrange with Brother Holcomb to go to Cartersville in December and have him assist you in writing the story of my life." Alas! the time came sooner than was expected. The great evangelist and toiler for good was stricken at his post. Carrying out what was perhaps his last request, within one week after the death of this beloved man his old co-worker, Mr. Halcomb, with several stenographers, under the advisement of the bereaved widow, were working night and day, arranging and weaving together into tangible shape "The Life and Sayings of Sam Jones." This interesting volume, plethoric

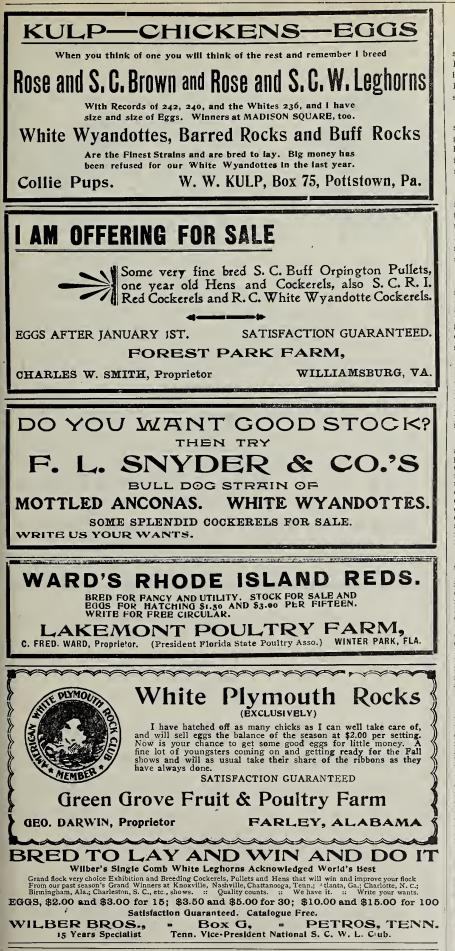
This interesting volume, plethoric with the finest illustrations, will come from the house of J. L. Nichols & Co. early in December. Send to them, 915 Austell Building, Atlanta, Ga., for illustrated circulars. Handsome agent's outfit will be sent for 50 cents.

The question of winter egg production is of vital importance to every poultry raiser. You want eggs for market when the price is highest; you want eggs when eggs are still scarce for early hatching. If the hen is kept in proper working order and is given the proper materials with which to make eggs, she can't help laying, even should she want to help it. If you comply with these two things, you'll have eggs in abundance all winter long.

Graded eggs sell for enough more to pay for grading. Browns and whites separate; large and small also; likewise clean and soiled. Of course all are freshly gathered.

Beets cooked and chopped make an excellent addition to the winter food of chickens.





#### BRIEF MENTION

We have received the premium list of the second annual exhibition of the Oconomowoc Poultry and Pet Stock Association. This exhibition will be held at Oconomowac, Wis., December 7 to 13, and promises to be a great success.

Frank Langford, of Nashville, and his high scoring Reds, are always "there with the goods." At Charleston, November 5-9, in the hottest of competition, he won first cockerel, first hen, second cock, fourth pullet. Only four birds exhibited.

We are informed by Mr. W. F. Maury, secretary of the Chattanooga Poultry Association, that the exhibition which was scheduled to be held in Chattanooga, December 12 to 15, has been declared off for the winter. The reason assigned is that the management was unable to secure suitable accommodations.

Much interest is being manifested in the show which is to be held in BristoI the first week in January. Geo. C. Brown, of Maryland, has been engaged to judge the show. A grand display of birds is looked for and in every sense the show promises to be a great success.

Mr. C. Van Winkle, of Dallas, Texas, has the proud distinction of being the owner of the champion White Rocks of Texas. At the recent Houston show he won more first prizes than all others combined. He also had the highest scoring hen at the show, regardless of variety, as well as the bighest scoring cock in the American class.

The third annual poultry show, to be held at Greenfield, Tenn., December 27.29, gives promise of being a great success. In quality of birds, and number of entries this show will surpass anything ever held in that section of the country, says Mr. W. E. Kirksey, president of the Greenfield Poultry and Pet Stock Association. R. E. Jones, of Paducah, Ky., has been employed as judge, which insures that this end of the show will be conducted strictly "on the square." Premium list and full information may be obtained by addressing S. T. Johnson, Secretary, Greenfield, Tenn.

One of the liveliest communities of the South today is Folkston, Georgia, the home of the 1906 colony. This colony is primarily organized for Northern folks who wish to escape the cold winter, who wish to seek a healthier climate, who want to get a home of their own. No other colony company has ever been so liberal with its patrons. Free fuel, free schools, free building lots, are some of the good things offered to home-seekers. Besides these, the colony company guarantees work to all and helps needy men to homes. Every state in the union is represented. Any one who wishes a new start in life, who wishes to get in on the ground floor of opportunities, had better write a letter at once to C. W. Waughtel, manager, Folkston, Ga.

The annual poultry show at Madisonville was held on November 14-15 with an entry of two hundred and fifty birds of the very highest guality. The weather was very unfavorable as it was snowing in drifts all day the first day and disagreeable and muddy the second day. This kept a number of exhibitors with their birds away and cut down the attendance of visitors. This show is free, there being no entry fees or admission charged. It is the intention of the exhibitors to promote the industry. The class of birds exhibited was very high, as Monroe county is noted as a poultry center. Joe Knott, the well known White Rock man, of Knoxville, made the awards by comparison and gave good satisfaction. Elsewhere we publish a list of awards.



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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

#### Boys' National Poultry Club

Editor Industrious Hen:

In a recent issue of your journal you did me the favor of publishing an article in regard to my club. I would like to follow it up with another, telling of my success. A large number of boys have answered, and better still, several have gone into it soul and body, and gotten several other members.

Now,' for the benefit of those boys who read my other article, and thought no more of it, I wish to tell a little more about it. The main object is to get together the boy poultry breeders, and to have them purchase from one another, thus encouraging each member. I will also answer any questions they should ask.

I have received many answers, coming from a large amount of territory, and hope to receive many more. I seemed to have conveyed an impression in my last article that only Southern boys were wanted. This is a mistake. Though I would like to enroll every boy in the South as a member, I will also take boys from the North, East and West.

Now for a word to the boys:

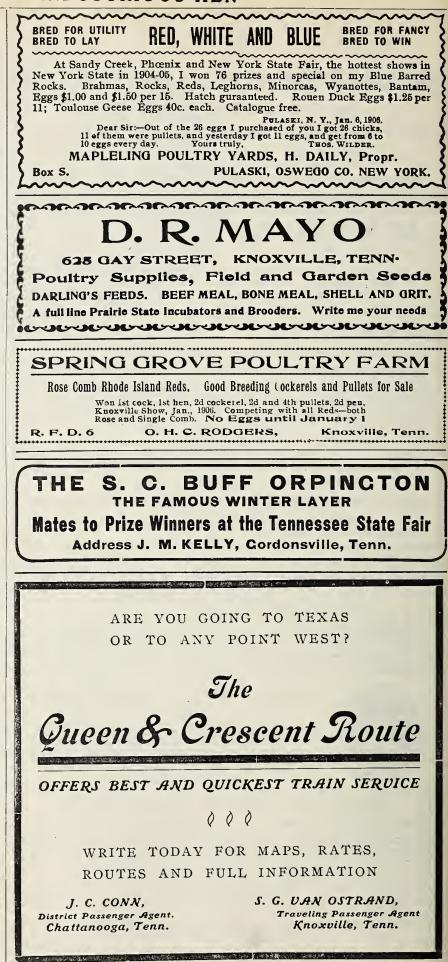
If you wish to join this club, write me (enclosing stamp), and I will answer you at once, at the same time enrolling you as a member of the Boys' National Poultry Club. Please get your name in as soon as possible, as I want to make out a list of members by the first of January, ready to mail to the enrolled members. The club is free to all boys under twenty-one years of age. Now be an "Early Bird," as you are all wanted right away. My address is,

Robert Fields, 33 Caruthers avenue,

Nashville, Tenn. [As this is the only organization of its kind on record, and in order to encourage the boys, THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN proposes to send to every one who joins this National Poultry Club, a year's subscription to this paper for half price, on the condition that in signifying their intention to join, they send in their names and postage as required to Robert Fields, and 25c additional to him for a year's subscription to THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN. The results of the club, together with a list of its members, will be printed in this journal.—*Editor*.]

It pays the poultryman to have nice, clean, comfortable nests. Pays in good, round, hard dollars and cents. Nests have more influence on the egg yield than the average man realizes. "Don't believe it?" Well, suppose you try it and satisfy yourself. If you have the right kind of nests installed take them out for a day or two and see if you get as many eggs as you have been in the habit of getting. It's the little things that count in the poultry business as in other things.—Ex.







WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.

#### This Etowah Hen Beats a Gold Mine

J. W. Brothers, of Clear Springs precinct, in this county, owns a hen that is a cross between a Plymouth Rock and a Leghorn and she is worth a gold mine. Her record for the past 11 months is one of such thrift and industry that cannot be discounted by investments in mergers, trusts, bonds, stocks, etc. Here is the tabulated record of this remarkable hen:

Beginning 11 months ago she laid 17 eggs and went to setting.

She hatched the whole number and voluntarily assumed charge of 16 chicks. hatched by another hen at the same time.

She raised the entire 33 chickens in a cheerful and patient manner.

Mr. Brothers sold 30 of the chickensfor \$8 and kept three for stock. She was next allowed to raise only

She was next allowed to raise only nine chicks but these with the eggs she laid sold for \$7, making a total of \$15 this one hen made in the 11 months. But that is not all. She's still laying and the last two eggs found in her nest were brought to Gadsden and weighed

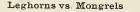
Thursday. One weighed even a quarter of a pound and the other a half ounce

Mr. Brothers is figuring on his pos-sible wealth if he only had a few hun-dred more like this remarkable hen.

Mrs. J. C. Shofner, editor of the "Turkey Department" of THE INDUS-TRIOUS HEN, won the following prizes at the Columbia show last week on turkeys the Columbia show last week on turkeys raised by her: 1st on young tom, scoring 97½; 1st on pullet, scoring 97 points. Her young tom won silver cup on highest scoring bird in the show of 2,000 birds. She also won 3rd on cock-erel in the B. P. R. class. Mrs. Shof-ner has the reputation of raising the finest turkeys in Tennessee, and as she certainly knows how, any of our sub-scribers who would like to know may get some valuable information by writget some valuable information by writing her. Questions will be answered through her department in this paper.



AIR



The West Virginia Experiment Station reports the following summary of an interesting experiment:

1. Fifty White Leghorns were com-pared with fifty mongrels for one year as to cost of food and egg production, ordinary care and attention being given them such as they would receive on the average farm.

2. In addition to skim milk used to moisten the mash the Leghorns consumed 61 pounds of food costing 85.3 cents, and the mongrels consumed 66.8 pounds of the same materials costing 92.1 cents.

3. During the year the Leghorns laid 116.5 eggs, worth \$2.24 per hen, and the mongrels 96.1 eggs, worth \$1.78 per hen.

4. The Leghorns gave a profit over the cost of food of \$1.39 and the mongrels a profit of 86 cents.

5. The mongrels gained in weight one pound per head more than the Leghorns. If this increase in weight is taken into consideration then the Leghorns gave a profit of 40 cents per hen more than the mongrels.

6. The highest prices for fresh eggs usually prevail during the months of November, December, January and Febru-ary. During these four months the mongrels laid only 364 eggs and the Leghorns 1,029, or practically three times as many.

This is the season when most breeders are overworked, and those wishing to in-fuse new blood into their flocks can now outlay. Don't be afraid to buy yearling males if you can get them. We have found them a good investment.



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

200 Choice Cockerels for Sale

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



Single Comb BUFF ORPINGTONS Exclusively

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

MRS. MARVIN M. FORD ELMMOOD, TENNESSEE.



Breeders of High Class Black Minorcas, White Minorcas, Buff Rocks, White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Buff Leghorns, White Wyandottes.

EGGS IN SEASON BIRDS FOR SALE

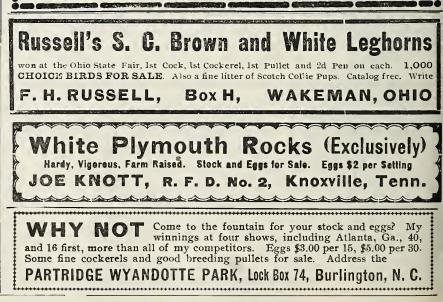
We have a fine lot of Homer Pigeons for Squab Raising. Prices on Application.

Ours is the largest and most extensive Poultry Plant in South Carolina. It will pay you to visit our place.

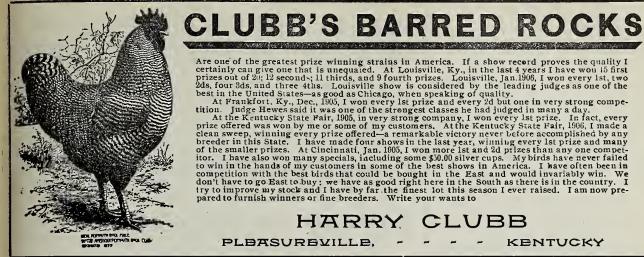
Congress and Sumter Sts.,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

ARM



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN



EAST

Are one of the greatest prize winning strains in America. If a show record proves the quality I certainly can give one that is unequated. At Louisville, Xy, in the last 4 years I have wou 15 first prizes out of 20; 12 second; 11 thirds, and 9 fourth prizes. Louisville, Jan.1906, I won every lst, two 2ds, four 3ds, and three 4ths. Louisville show is considered by the leading judges as one of the best in the United States—as good as Chicago, when speaking of quality. At Frankfort, Ky, Dec., 1905, I won every 1st prize and every 2d but one in very strong competition. Judge Hewes said it was one of the strongest classes he had judged in many a day. At the Kentucky State Fair, 1905, in very strong company, I won every 1st prize. In fact, every prize offered was won by me or some of my customers. At the Kentucky State Fair, 1906, in a degree a remarkable victory never before accomplished by any of the smaller prizes. At Cincinnati, Jan. 1005, I won more 1st and 2d prizes than any one competitor. I have also won many specials, iacluding some \$30.00 silver cups. Mybirds have never failed ow in in the hands of my customers in some of the borght in the East and would invariably win. We don't have to go East to buy; we have as good right here in the South as there is in the country. I try to improve my stock and I have by far the finest lot this season I ever raised. I am now prepared to furnish winners or fine breeders. Write your wants to

#### HARRY CLUBB KENTUCKY

PLBASURBVILLE.

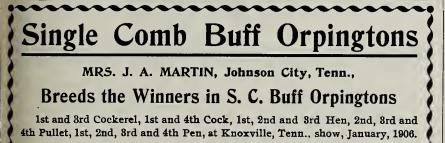
### \$500 Accident Insurance Free We have made arrangements, as stated

in our last issue, with one of the strongest insurance companies of the United States whereby we can furnish to each and every one of our subscribers abso-

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

EDWARD G. NOONAN, Proprietor, MARIETTA, PA.

BARRED, BUFF and WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS



Eggs and Stock at Any Time.

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#### alle -..... ..... WALTER J. HUNTER, Johnson City, Tenn. Breeds the Best in S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

The foundation stock was the best and they have been bred scientifically. No better birds can be bought, north, south, east or west. Get your orders in early and sharents will be prompt.

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lutely *free* a \$1,000 Accident Insurance Policy. We offer to all who subscribe now THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN for one year, a year's subscription to *Farming*,

a beautifully illustrated thirty-page monthly magazine, 10x12 inches, by Doubleday, Page & Co., New York, a year's subscription to The American Farmer, and give them free an accident insurance policy for

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

The policy is issued by the North American Accident Insurance Company of Chicago, a company with a surplus of over \$300,000, and protects you for one year without the payment of any dues, assessments or payments of any kind.

Should you be killed through any cause as set forth in the policy, the company will pay your wife or chil-dren ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, or should you injure youreslf in any of the wore out forth you will receive the the ways set forth you will receive the amount stipulated below:

| Loss of life                  | .\$1,000 |
|-------------------------------|----------|
| Loss of both eyes             | . 1,000  |
| Loss of both hands            |          |
| Loss of both feet             | . 1,000  |
| Loss of one hand and one foot | . 1,000  |
| Loss of one hand              | . 250    |
| Loss of one foot              | . 250    |
| Loss of one eye               | . 100    |
|                               |          |

#### **Partial Disablement**

Should you be injured so as to keep you confined to your bed or your house or away from your work, the company will pay you FIVE DOLLARS WEEK-LY for a stipulated period, so that in making this offer free to our subscribers making this offer free to our subscribers we are doing something that is of real *service* to you and your family. There is not a day you go to work on your farm, there is not a time you drive to town, and there is not a night you go to sleep when you are safe from the risk of accident. An automobile may frickt of accident. An automobile may fright-



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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

en your horse, you may be run over in the road, your barn or house may catch fire and injure you, your horse may shy and throw you out, you may be injured on a street car, a railway station, or in an elevator, you may be drowned or you may be killed or injured in numerous other ways in which this policy would protect you.

If you wish to accept our offer all you have to do is to send us \$1.50 for

which we will send you Farming, one year, price ......\$1.00 American Farmer, one year, price 50 The Industrious Hen, one year....50 \$1.000 Accident Insurance Policy

FREE.

Regular price of these three

papers ..... ...\$2.00 All sent for one year, with the free

Insurance Policy, for .....\$1.50 If your wife or children desire a policy and will secure us three subscribers to THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN at 50c. each and will send us \$1.50 with the three names we will send them one of the paid-up policies free, the only restriction being that we cannot sell more than two policies to any one person and they must be between the ages of sixteen and sixty-five.

#### Sign This Coupon

and mail it to us today. You do not know what may happen tomorrow. To the Industrious Hen Co.

Knoxville, Tenn.

Gentlemen:

Please place my name on your sub-scription list for Farming, The Indus-trious Hen and American Farmer for one year, commencing with the next number. I enclose \$1.50. Please also send me free a fully paid accident policy as above.

Name ..... Age .....P. O. .....

### State .....

#### Sixty Weeks for \$1.75

Sixty Weeks for \$1.75 Don't put off until tomorrow the matter of subscribing for THE YOUTH'S COMPANION. The publishers offer to send to every new subscriber for 1907, who at once remits the subscription price, \$1.75, all the issues for the remaining weeks of 1906 free. These issues will contain nearly 50 complete stories, besides the opening chapters of Ham-lin Garland's serial, "The Long Trail"—all in addition to the 52 issues of 1907. Whatever your age, six, sixteen or sixty, you will find THE COMPANION to be your paper. It touches every worthy interest in life—every in-terest that promotes cheerfulness, develops char-acter, enlarges the understanding and instills ideas of true patriotism. Ful illustrated Announcement of THE COM-PANION for 1907 will be sent to any address free with sample copies of the paper. New subscribers will receive a gift of THE COMPANION'S FOUR-Leaf Hanging Calendar for 1907, lithographed in twelve colors and gold. Subscribers who get new subscriptions will re-ceive \$16,290.00 in cash and many other special awards. Send for information. THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, 144 Berkeley Street, - BOSTON, MASS.

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN and the Youth's Com-panion will be sent one year for \$2.00. Send orders to THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN Co., KNOXVIlle, Tenn



## DINWIDDIE'S STANDARD AND BUSINESS BRED BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS AND S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

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

J. A. DINWIDDIE, ROUTE 3, NEW MARKET, TENNESSEE

#### PLYMOUTH ROCKS BARRED

Line bred for 10 years. Winners at Cincinnati (big A. P. A. meeting); Nasbville, Louisville, Princeton, Ind., and Owensboro, Ky. Thirteen out of 25 firsts, 9 seconds, 6 thirds, 5 fourths and 1 fifth, in competition with 825 Barred Rocks shown by 70 exhibitors from eight states. Did your matings produce the quality that you expected? Did those eggs you bought hatch the kind of birds that you want to introduce into your flock? Don't you need onc of those great big yellow legged, close, narrow, snappy, barred cockerels to help you out in the show room or to head your best pen? Then write to us. We can furnish birds with quality to suit for any purpose.

CLOVERBLOOM POULTRY YARDS Benj. H. Baker, Mgr.

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# WALKER'S **Barred Rocks and White Wyandottes**

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

#### WALKER BROS. R. F. D. No. 1

MADISONVILLE, TENN.

Doak's White Wyandottes

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

OWENSBORO, KY.

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

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



## WE WANT NAMES

We want you to send us the names and addresses of from ten to twenty-five persons liv-ing in the United States, each one having twenty-five hens or more. You can send us the names from any number of different post-offices. If you will send us these names we will send you TWO BEAUTIFUL COLORED PICTURES FREE. These pictures are repro-ductions of the most celebrated paintings in the world, and they are of high quality, and we know that you will be pleased and delighted with them; no pictures will be given for a list of less than ten names. We want to send a free sample copy of a special issue of the HOME MONTHLY (The National Poultry Journal), to a lot of poultry raisers who are not now taking our paper and for that reason we want these names. Send us immediately a list of at least ten poultry raisers and we will mail you, postpaid, **ABSOLUTELY FREE, TWO REPRODUCTIONS OF THE WORLD'S FAMOUS PICTURES**, beautiful colors, size 15x20 inches. Address: THE HOME MONTHLY, 20 North William St., New York.



#### The Sweetwater Show

One of the best shows in quality it has been our good fortune to attend was the show at Sweetwater, Tenn., November 22 and 23. Every bird in the show was a first class specimen and deserved a ribbon, but, as the competition was close in nearly all the classes many good birds did not find a place. There were nearly four hundred birds in the show which is good for a county show and especially when it is remembered that it was planned and arranged in less than two weeks. The eminent success of the show is due to Secretary John F. Childress, the show is due to Secretary John F. Childress, the White Leghorn man, who is a hustler in anything he goes out after. Judge F. J. Marshall placed the ribbons by comparison and spoke very highly of the show as a class. The prize winners are: Barred Plymouth Rocks—Cockerel, C. P. Hale; pullet, S. J. Randall; cock, hen and pen, one prize each, Walker Bros. White Wyandottes—Walker Bros. took all the first prizes. White Plymouth Rocks—D. P. Walker, all first prizes.

S. C. White Leghorns—John F. Childress, all first prizes. S. C. Brown Leghorn—Cockerel, Walker Bros.; pullet, Walker Bros.; cock, Ernest Mc-Campbell; hen, F. A. Carter; pen, Judson Co-rum. C.

Black Minorcas-H. L. Heiskel, cock and pen; William Lambert, pulcockerel, coc let and hen,

let and hen, Rhode Island Reds--Best pen, C. D. Brow-der', best pair, John McSpadden. Best Games, Will Jones; best Bantam, Gene Scrüggs; best Pigeons, Charles Cowan; best pair Turkeys, Mrs. H. L. Heiskell; best pair Pekin Ducks, Mrs. J. R. Love.

Don't be afraid of overfeeding; find out how much your fowls need. There has been a lot of underfeeding of late on account of this cry of overfeeding in the press.—American Poultry Journal.

When the young stock is permitted to range the fields and the woods at will they will take on a muscular development that can not be obtained by those confined. It is nature and nature has its limits upon which it insists and these limits must not be ignored.—Inland Poul-ter Lournal try Journal.



THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN CO. KNOXVILLE, :: TENNESSEE

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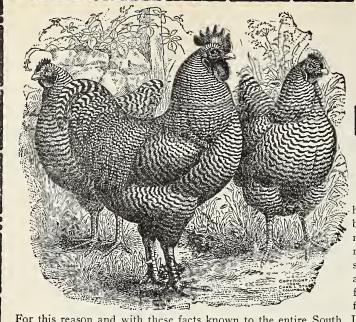
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

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# THE "RINGLET" THE WORLD'S FAMOUS Barred Plymouth Rock

The Kind that Win under such Judges as F. J. Marshall and Loring Brown.

The kind that win in such shows as the one held in Nashville, Tenn., January, 1906, where none but the best got a place of any kind, and even then many fine birds failed to get on the inside of the ribbons, even the yellow ribbons. Yet in this great show I won on my Famous Ringlet Pullets both 1st and 2nd, having eight Pullets in the show, scoring from  $92\frac{1}{2}$  to 95 points, having one 95, one  $94\frac{1}{2}$  and four 94 point Pullets in one great show like this one.

For this reason and with these facts known to the entire South, I will say without fear of contradiction, I have the

## STRONGEST LINE OF PULLETS IN THE SOUTH TO-DAY

At Huntsville, Ala., December, 1905, I won ck. 1st; ckl. 1, 2, 3, pullets 1, 2, 3, pens 1, 2, with F. J. Marshall, Judge. I can and will furnish winners for any customer for the coming season. I can furnish cocks, cockerels, hens or pullets fit to show in any competition. Will make prices right, with quality considered, will guarantee satisfaction or your money back. Write your wants and mention the dear HEN.

## W. T. DARBY, 219 Military Road, Florence, Ala.

#### Feeding Hens For Profit.

The right proportion of food for laying hens can be scientifically ascertained, but the relative question of the cost of different foods must also enter into the consideration. According to some authorities, fowls should receive about 60 per cent of grain, 15 per cent of flesh, and 25 per cent of vegetables, says an exchange. This proportion is not absolute, but relative. It serves more as a guide to the poultryman than as an infallible rule. Now the question of grain must be decided according to the locality and cost of the various grains. Where beans or peas can be obtained cheaper than grains, they take the place of the latter very acceptably, if ground and fed in an attractive form. Ground beans or peas, mixed with corn meal, and bran produce very desirable results. In the wheat-growing sections that cereal is the best and cheapest to feed, as there is no feed better for egg-laying. Oats is a food that is not fed sufficiently to poultry. If more oats were fed, there would be lots more eggs and healthier stock. Corn, we know, has the greatest amount of fat-producing material, and oats more muscle-forming material. Beans, however, exceed any of the grains in muscle forming material, containing 38 per cent compared to 22 per cent in oats. Lately, the writer has been feeding quite a quantity of Kaffir corn, both to old fowls and chicks, and finds it wholesome and cheap. -Exchange.



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.



& Son., Hope, Ind., seven fine White Wyandotte hens for breeders, the price paid being \$275.00. This shows that birds of quality bring the prices.

Send four cents in stamps to the J. Stevens Arms & Tool Company, Chicopee Falls, Mass., for 140 page illustrated catalog. Embodies detailed descriptions and furnishes the most complete number of Xmas suggestions in the firearm line.

Deery Farm, W. A. Tanner, Bristol, Tenn., offers some especially fine S. C. Buff Orpingtons. We know Mr. Tanner's stock to be excellent and he is himself a business man that you can safely entrust your business to and get prompt attention.

James M. Hobbs, 1521 Mount Royal Ave., Baltimore, Md., advertises some special prices in turkeys and leading varieties of poultry this month. He quotes you the prices in his ad., published elsewhere and you can order from the ad. safely as he is thoroughly reliable.

A very attractive catalog in two colors of the Monroe, La., exhibition, December 6th to 8th. 1906, is to hand. It is artistic in every detail and bespeaks the progressiveness of the Monroe breeders. Write to E. S. Eby, the accommodating Secretary, for a copy of this nice list.

The official premium list of the Greenville, S. C., first annual show on January 15 to 18, 1907, is neat and well-arranged. The prospects are fine for a very excellent show at that enterprising city. Write the Secretary, W. M. McDavid, Greenville, S. C., for list and further information.

The South Kentucky Poultry Yards, Rev. T. D. Moore, proprietor, Hopkinsville, Ky., is justly noted for the exhibition and laying qualities of their Cornish Indian Games and Barred Plymouth Rocks. These yards were established in 1892 and have won ribbons at the leading shows of the country.

F. L. Snyder, Lexington, Ky., breeds the "Bulldog Strain" of Mottled Anconas and White Wyandottes. His strain is like its name implies-hardy and tenacious. Mr. Snider will



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

book.

### THE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE

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

### Pen No.1-White Wyandottes.

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

### Pen No.2-Barred Rocks.

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

### Pen No.3-Barred Rocks.

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

### Pen No.4-White Rocks.

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

**Pen No.5—S. C. B. Orpingtons.** The S. C. Buff Orpington has many admirers and no one could fail to admire this handsome pen of twelve females, headed by a magnificent cock. The mating has been made with due regard to results. They are fine layers and excellent table fowls. Eggs \$3.00 per 15.

Pen No.6—Black Langshans.

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

### Pen No.7-S. C. B. Leghorns.

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

### Pen No.8-S. C. W. Leghorns.

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

NANANANANANA

### Pen No.9-Rhode Island Reds.

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

### Pen No.10-S. C. B. Leghorns.

A pen of fifteen fine females, bred to a handsome richly colored cock. This pen is not trapnested, but mated especially for eggs. Many of these birds are of the same strain and as good as some in Pen No. 7. Eggs \$1.50 per 15.

Eggs are trapnested, numbered and dated, absolutely fresh, selected with the greatest care, properly packed and shipped same day order is received. We can furnish superior stock and eggs in limited numbers from any of the above varieties, and can fill orders for any variety of stock or eggs. Write

us your wants. Orders booked now for future delivery.

#### ACRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION KNOXVILLE, TENN. **Poultry Department**,



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# **Incubators and Brooders**

MODEL

VIEW OF THE MODEL POULTRY FARM

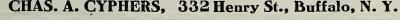
Constitute an Equipment that will Enable you to make your Poultry Business a Financial Success

Whether you want a small poultry business or a large plant, you want it to be a com-mercial success. You want the best equipment and the best advice you can secure. What you attempt to do, do right! In any business, the best tools are necessary to success. In the purchase of your equipment, you may save on the first cost by buying low grade incubators and brooders; but your experiment will show a loss not only in the price of the machine, but in the wasted eggs and the entire loss of the season.

The Model Incubators and Brooders are the cheapest equipment for the amateur or for

the expert, because their use makes success possible. The success of the big Model Poultry Farm is in the greatest measure due to these real hatchers and real chick mothers. Here we raised over 20,000 head of poultry in six months from the time the farm was bought. Twelve thousand chickens were raised in Model Colony Brooders. This means more chickens were raised in portable equipment than have been raised on any farm under any conditions during one short breeding season. You plant may be equally successful. Let me tell you how to make money out of poultry. Your own

Catalogue is mailed free on request.





be pleased to hear from you and will sell you good birds at reasonable prices, considering the high class of his strain.

J. Walter Hunter, of Johnson City, recently purchased a fine pen of DeGraff's Rhode Island Reds that he will have on exhibition along with other birds at the Knoxville show. Mr. Hunter is the possessor likewise of some handsome Collies that he is very proud of, one of which will be shown shortly to our readers.

The Forest Park Farm, C. W. Smith, proprietor, Williamsburg, Va., offers some first-classcockerels and pullets in Buff Orpingtons and S. C. R. I. Reds at special prices. Their stock is well known for its excellency and you will make no mistake in placing your order with them. Look up their ad. and write them for prices.

T. A. Pope, Franklin, Tenn., has an April hatched Minorca pullet that is a record-breaker. Writing us under date of November 9, he states. that she has a flock of chicks then two weeks old, and if any one doubts that he has the goods to show. That looks like the best and quickest proposition of the season. If you have one as good or even better, let us hear from you.

The Cornish Indian Club of America offers-four splendid silk ribbons, one each for best cock, best cockerel, best hen and best pullet to exhibitors at any show in the United States, where three or more members are competing. Chas. S. Brent, President, Oconomowoc, Wis.; Wm. Sawer, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer, Owasso, Mich.

The Bonnie View Poultry Farm, Rev. R. E. Travis, proprietor, Goodlettsville, Tenn., writes

that they have some very promising youngsters in R. I. Reds, White Rocks, and White Wyan-dottes. The birds are fed and handled in a very systematic manner, as Dr. Travis has out-lined for our readers in a recent article. Who-ever entrusts business to the Bonnie View Yard may be sure of good, vigorous stock.

The Bristol Poultry Association will hold their fifth annual exhibition at Bristol, Va. Tenn., on January 2, 3, 4 and 5, 1907. Judge George O. Brown, of Baltimore, will place the ribbons. This association is in a thriving condition, and the poultry folks around the Border City thor-oughly determined to make this coming show a record breaker. Get a catalog from the en-terprising Secretary, M. D. Andes, Bristol, Tenn. Tenn.

More than 600 entries have already been made for the annual show to be held in January by the Spokane Poultry Association, Spokane, Wash. H. C. Blair, Secretary of the associa-tion says there will be entries from Puget Sound and cities on the Pacific coast and that every chicken raiser in the Inland Empire will be represented. There will be a number of big prizes for fancy poultry and purses for the sweepstake events.

Poultry raisers, who are not already in pos-session of it, will find a valuable aid to their business in "Poultry Diseases." published by the G. E. Conkey Co., of Cleveland, Ohio. Tbis book was formerly sold at the regular price of 25c and an examination reveals that it is well worth the money. The Conkey peo-ple are now distributing it among poultry rais-ers gratuitously. See the condition named at the close of their advertisement in this paper.

There is great enthusiasm in Cleveland over the show which is to be held in January. A great many cups have been secured and the prizes throughout are attractive. The date is January 14th to 19th at Gray's Armory. The Poultry Judges will be Charles McClave, Thos. F. Rigg, Eugene Sites and M. S. Gardner, and the Pigeon Judges, L. A. Jansen and Charles Lang. Entries close January 7th. Obtain Premium List from F. L. Gruehl, Secretary, 9902 Woodland avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Jones, the Wyandotte man, Paducah, Ky., won on Wyandottes all firsts in the classes and every second but two. Silver Wyandottes, cock first and second, hen first, second and third, cockerel first and third, pullet first, sec-ond and third, pens first and second. Golden Wyandottes, cock first and second, hen first, second and third, pens first and second. Fifty dollar special for best display in Wyandotte classes, winning more prizes than all competi-tors in the classes. tors in the classes.

A thirty-two page book on the care of poultry is now being distributed by Cugley & Mullen, and it is one of the most valuable books ever offered. The author is evidently familiar with the 'diseases of poultry and has undoubtedly struck the right chord in prescribing a remedy for each disease. At least it appears to us as one of the best methods, as it is very dif-ficult to treat several diseases with one remedy. "The Life Saver" book describes minutely the symptoms of each malady and prescribes the proper remedy and treatment for each.

Mr. J. Robert Livingston, late Superintendent of the Poultry Department of the Biltmore Es-tate, spent a day recently with THE INDUSTRIOUS HEM. It is regretted that Mr. Livingston has seen fit to sever his connection with this in-stitution, for he has certainly proven in the years of his superintendency his ability as a poultryman. The South needs more men like Mr. Livingston, who can make a success of the fancy as well as the commercial side of the business. Our readers may hope to hear of his even greater success elsewhere through these columns.

F. S. Bullington, Richmond, Va., reports the following winnings at the State show held in Richmond, October 9-13, in strong competition on his Blue Ribbon Strain of White Orping-tons, 1st and 2nd Cock, 1st and 2nd Cockerel, 1st, 2nd, 3rd Hens, 1st, 2nd, 3rd Pullets, 1st Pen old, 1st Pen young, practically every prize that was offered, including all specials, silver





### THE WORLD'S RECORD BY THE WORLD'S BEST



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

### LOOK AT THIS RECORD MADE BY US

### THE WORLD'S BEST WHITE WYANDOTTES

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

J. C. FISHEL & SON, 24 Jackson St. HOPE, INDIANA



cup given for the best White Orpington Cock, Cockerel, Hen and Pullet. Also the sweep-stake special for greatest number 1st prizes on any one breed. Pretty good showing.

We direct the attention of our readers to the Darling Poultry Food Advertisements, which have again appeared in our columns. We wel-come the Darling advertisements for they re-late to goods of the known substantial kind. They get right to the "meat" of the matter, as specialty to handle meat scraps, meals and bone products which are recognized by all poultry people as being the best kinds of foods that can be supplied. A catalog may be had free by addressing the company at either its Chicago or New York office.

The Columbia Poultry and Pigeon Association of Washington, D. C., will hold its first show in Masonic Hall, corner Ninth and F streets, N. W., January 22d to 26th, inclusive, 1907. A very attractive premium list will soon be out, and no fanciers of the feathered tribe can afford to miss this great show. We will have the best cooping, and good judges to place the awards. The officers are George F. Howard, President; John R. Risdon, of Hyattsville, Md., Vice-President; Calvin Hicks, of Rockville, Md., Secretary; Washington Waters, of Rockville, Md., Treasurer. For premium list and entry blanks address Calvin Hicks, Secretary, Rockville, Md.

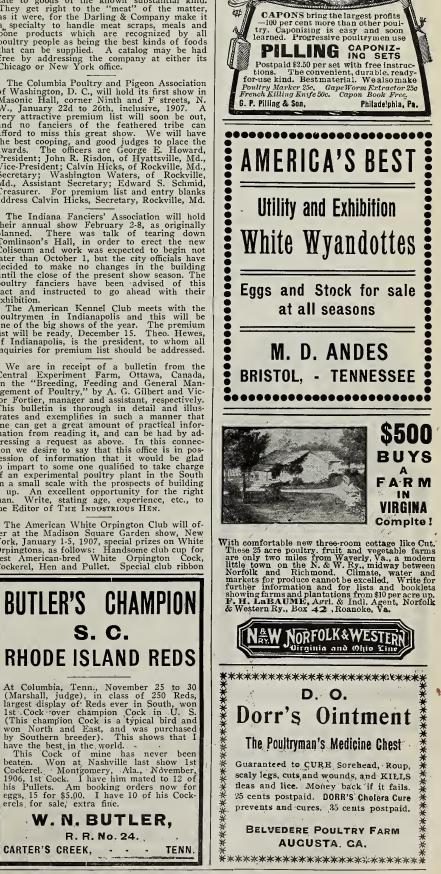
The Indiana Fanciers' Association will hold their annual show February 2-8, as originally planned. There was talk of tearing down Tomlinson's Hall, in order to erect the new Coliseum and work was expected to begin not later than October 1, but the city officials have decided to make no changes in the building until the close of the present show season. The poultry fanciers have been 'advised of this fact and instructed to go ahead with their exhibition. The American Kennel Club meets with the

The American Kennel Club meets with the poultrymen in Indianapolis and this will be one of the big shows of the year. The premium list will be ready, December 15. Theo. Hewes, of Indianapolis, is the president, to whom all inquiries for premium list should be addressed.

We are in receipt of a bulletin from the Central Experiment Farm, Ottawa, Canada, on the "Breeding, Feeding and General Man-agement of Poultry," by A. G. Gilbert and Vic-tor Fortier, manager and assistant, respectively. This bulletin is thorough in detail and illus-trates and exemplifies in such a manner that one can get a great amount of practical infor-mation from reading it, and can be had by ad-dressing a request as above. In this connec-tion we desire to say that this office is in pos-session of information that it would be glad to impart to some one qualified to take charge of an experimental poultry plant in the South on a small scale with the prospects of building it up. An excellent opportunity for the right man. Write, stating age, experience, etc., to the Editor of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEM.

The American White Orpington Club will of-fer at the Madison Square Garden show, New York, January 1-5, 1907, special prizes on White Orpingtons, as follows: Handsome club cup for best American-bred White Orpington Cock, Cockerel, Hen and Pullet. Special club ribbon

S.C.



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

CARTER'S CREEK.

W. N. BUTLER.

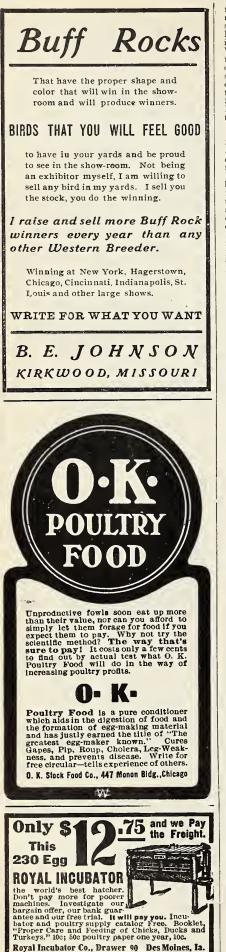
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for best White Orpington Cock, special club ribbon for best White Orpington Cockerel, special club ribbon for best White Orpington Hen, special club ribbon for best White Orpington Pullet. Only members of the American White Orpington Club are eligible to compete for the prizes. The said club is a national organization, officered by breeders of known standing, and they desire to have every breed-er of White Orpington's as a member. Applica-tion blanks can be secured by addressing the Secretary, Box 328, Richmond, Va. W. L. Davis, President; Dr. F. S. Bullington, Secre-tary-Treasurer. tary-Treasurer

tary-Treasurer. The Annual Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Show to be held in Chicago, January 23rd to 30th, inclusive, 1907, will be an improvement on any of the series of high-class shows hereto-fore held under the management of the National Fanciers' and Breeders' Association. The ex-hibits of stock, incubators, brooders, appliances, foods, remedies and all things pertaining to the poultry, pigeon and pet stock industry have at all times taxed to the utmost, the capacity of the largest hall obtainable. The attendance of visitors, always great, was phenomenally large last year. Plans are now being perfected to make the exhibitor, the visitor or the man-agement, better than ever before, Premium lists giving namcs of judges and the varieties to be passed upon by each of them, and all neces-sary information to intending patrons will be issued about December 15, 1906. Twenty thous-and will be mailed out and it is the intention to have one sent to every interested person, but if for any reason it is not received or additional copies are desired, write to the Secretary, Fred L, Kimmey, 325 Dearborn St., Chicago, III.

Tor any reason it is not received or additional copies are desired, write to the Secretary, Fred L. Kimmey, 325 Dearborn St., Chicago, III. Columbia, Tenn., is a town of ten thousand proble and at the Middle Tennessee show of two thousand birds. In quality it was one of the most remarkable shows ever seen in Tennessee for such a large show. The high class of the entire show was the marvel of all the cranks attending. Rhode Island Reds plunged to the front in number and claimed two hundred and twenty choice specimens, and the three Red alleys made a perfect blaze of red fire. Oh, it was hot and awful hot. Next came the bright Colden Buff broughout, and the Orpingtons led the van. White Rocks were strong and of the very highest class. In numbers the White Rocks were good and strong and a credit to any show, Taken as a whole it was indeed a credit to any show. Taken as a whole it was indeed a credit to any town. The management was excellent and the great numbers of birds on exhibitor worked the faithful secretary and others of who was expect low scores, owing to feathering, some ax least, this caused complaint as the exhibitors field the two did not appreciate what was going on and the quality of the show ro lese would not part with the price, twenty-five cents. Among the exhibitors, some at least, this caused complaint as the exhibitors field like arrow did not appreciate what was going on and the quality of the show room always pleases the advertiser. If you can get such a crowd for twerty-five cents, her admission, then make the the price, the score was not much doing in free advertising. As wing to finds on the show toom, when due the birds were discusted the the price, twenty-five cents, and the quality of the show room always pleases the advertiser. If you can get such a crowd for twerty-five cents per admission, then make the the price, the ishnow and the duality of the show room show to a large solution.



### RHODE ISLAND REDS

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

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



BUFF ORPINGTONS

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

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

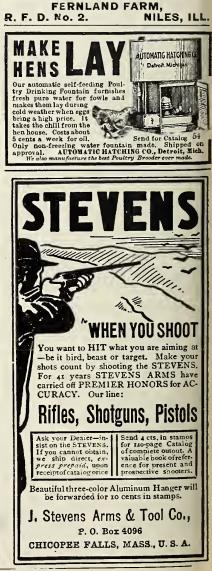
### **BUFF WYANDOTTES**

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

W. K. LEWIS, Proprietor Blue Grass 'Poultry Yards, Dry Ridge, Ky-

### BREEDERS SEVERAL VARIETIES.

S. C. White, Buff aud Black Orpingtous, Pekin, Rouen Indian Runner and Labrador Ducks. Eggs in season. Also English Runts, Maltese Hen, Hungarian Hen, Polish Lynx, White Homers, Blue Homers, Austrian Strassers, Ger-man Larks and the best of Squab Breeding Pigeons. Write for prices.



### **BREEDERS' CARDS**

ACCOMPANY THE ORDER.

### BLACK SPANISH

BLACK SPANISH exclusively. I raise more Spanish than any breeder in the U. S. Stock of all kinds for sale. Eggs \$1.50 for 15. H. W. Chestnut, Centralia, Kansas. 36

#### GAMES

MOORE'S Cornish Indian Games. Their near approach to the Standard has been repeatedly emphasized in the greatest shows of America and they are stronger now than ever. They stood at the head in Chicago, Indianapolis, Memphis and Louisville. The first New York and Boston Cockerel is now in my yards. Splendid cockerels for sale: Eggs in scason. T. D. Moore, Hopkinsville, Ky. 36

### LEGHORNS

- ROSE Comb Brown Leghorn, none better. Prize winners at Columbia, Tenn. Eggs \$1.50 for 15 in season. Orders booked now for spring setting. D. B. Graham, Brook-wood, Ala. 34
- ROSE Comb Brown Leghorns—No better lay-ers; good size and healthy. Stock for sale. Eggs for hatching in season. F. L. Dadis-mon, Independence, W. Va. 34
- 300 COCKERELS for sale, \$1.25 each. S. C. Buff and R. C. White Leghorns. They will please you. J. B. McKenzte, M. D., Wilmington, Ohio.
- FOR SALE—Single Comb Brown Leghorns from prize winners, \$1.00 to \$3.00 each. Safe delivery guaranteed. Write wants. J. F. Hallmark, Route 4, Oneonta, Ala. 33
- FOUR hens and a cockerel \$7.50. The kind that pay. Only a limited number. Victor Strain Rose Comb White Leghorns, 1810 Sherman Ave., Evanston, III. 32
- ROSE COMB White Leghorns cocks or cock-erels. Prices according to quality, \$1.25 \$2.50, \$5.00. Blue Ribbon stock. Write your wants. Fred Nussey, Massaponax, 35

#### MINORCAS

- CONCENTRATE your efforts on Pope's strain single comb Black Minorcas this season. Il-lustrated circular and price list on applica-tion. Chas. G. Pape, Fort Wayne, Ind. 36
- C. BLACK Minorcas that won at Birming-ham, Montgomery, Atlanta, Nashville and other shows. Eggs \$2.00 for 15. Stock a matter of correspondence. Mrs. W. S. Porter, Petersburg, Tenn.
- ROSE Comb Black Minorcas—Being over-crowded I will sell a few of my breeders and young stock at attractive prices. Al-bert Fletcher, Jr., Warrenton, Virginia. 31

### ORPINGTONS

- ORPINGTONS—Single Comb Buffs exclu-sively. Absolutely the best egg producers in existence. A most beautiful golden buff, very hardy, easily bred, true to color. Ex-cellent stock at reasonable prices. Eggs, the year round, \$2.00 per 13. Expert poul-tryman always in charge. North State Poul-try Yards, Box 175B, Spray, N. C. 31
- SINGLE Comb Buff Orpingtons for sale—At World's Fair, St. Louis, I won more prizes in this state than all Orpington breeders combined. Dr. Powell, Elsberry, Mo. 31
- SINGLE Comb Buff Orpingtons. Bred to lay and to win. Solid buff to the skin. No stock for sale. Eggs \$2.00 per 13. C. M. Clements, Trion, Ga. 32
- SINGLE Comb Buff Orpingtons. Eggs \$2.00 for 15, \$3.50 for 30. Few trios young stock. Write your wants. J. M. Kelly, Gordons-ville, Tenn. 32
- 32 SINGLE Comb Buff Orphingtons exclusively. Selling fine Cocks and Cockerels cheap, to make room. R. Ludlow Fraser, Walterboor, S. C.

### **RPINGTONS**-Continued

WHITE Orpington Home, America's largest specially single comb White Orpington farm. Hundreds of prizes won on birds of my breed-ing this season. Prize exhibition, breeding and utility birds for sale. Prices low, Write requirements. Earl L. Cook, Munnsville, N. Y. 35

### RHODE ISLAND REDS

- ORDERS booked now for Rose Comb Rhode Island Red. Eggs at \$1.75 and \$3.00 for spring setting, from 1st prize winners at Nashville, Tenn. D. B. Graham, Brook-wood, Ala. 34
- SE Comb Rhode Island Red Cockerels. Rich, even surface and clear under color; sire score 93¼ by Heimlich. Ideal in color, style and shape. Great breeders. Strong, healthy farm raised birds, \$2.00 to \$5.00 each. G. M. Davis, Fairfield, Ill. 31 ROSE
- SIBLEY'S Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. First prize at Detroit and Chicago, 1906, and sweepstakes prizes at both exhibits. Bred for laying quality, size, shape and color. Cock-erels for sale. Eggs in scason. Frank Churchill Sibley, South Bend. Ind. 36
- RHODE Island Reds, Rose and Single Comb. Prize stock, correct color and shape. Extra fine layers. Eggs \$2.00 and \$3.00 per 15. See our ad. in The Hen. West Durham Poultry Farm, West Durham, N. C. 32

### **WYANDOTTES**

- FOR SALE—Fifty White Wyandotte cock-erels, bright, white and hardy. Bargain prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. L. Snyder & Co., Lexington, Ky. 34
- BUFF Wyandottes exclusively. Line bred, prize-winning strain. Prices reasonable. Good trios \$5.00. Eggs \$1.50 and \$2.00 per 15. M. G. Wells, Sellersburg, Ind. 35
- TAYLOR'S White Wyandottes will please you.Excellent birds at from \$1.50 to \$2.50 each.Eggs in season.Write your wants.J. M.Taylor, Skidmore, Tex.36
- COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES—The fowl that is creating a sensation all over the world. Leading breeders and judges look for a wonderful boom on this variety. Now is the time to go into them. We have 1,000 young birds for sale, and of as good blood as is in the world. At Madison Square Garden, 1906, we won special for largest and best collection, also two out of five firsts, including first, second and fourth on exhibition pens. Birds at right prices. Write at once. Aug. D. Arnold, Box 939, Dillsburg, Pa. 35

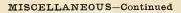
#### MISCELLANEOUS

- 15,000 FERRETS—Send 6 cents for finest illustrated ferret book published. 48 pages of practical experience from a life study of these useful little animals, telling how to successfully breed and work ferrets, how ferrets clear buildings of rats, drive rab-bits from burrows. Price list free. Samuel Farnsworth, Middletown, Ohio. 31
- MOTTLED Anconas-One hundred splendid cockerels for sale. May batch, high grade stock. The right goods at right prices. F. L. Snyder & Co., Lexington, Ky. 34
- FREE to every poultry raiser in U. S.-How to cure Roup, Gapes, Bowel Trouble, Cholera, and make your own Louse Killer. A postal card brings it, free. Write J. B. McKenzie, M. D., Wilmington, Ohio, Box H. 31
- PRINTING for Poultrymen-100 each Note-heads, Envelopes and Round Cornered cards postpaid, \$1.00. Copyright cuts used. Sam-ples sent. C. G. Pemberton, Milo, Ohio. 33
- G. B. Erwin, Erwin, Ga., breeder of fine Poultry, Hogs and Cattle. Write for circulars. 33
- ROSE Comb Rhode Island Reds, Single Comb Buff Orpingtons, Barred Rocks, White Hol-land Turkeys. Cockerels \$2.00. Turkeys \$2.50. (Mrs.) Rhoda Maddox, Route 3, Livia, Ky. 35
- A TEN day special sale of Fancy Pigeons and Poultry. Forty-two prizes at last Augusta show. All breeds. Catalogue for stamp. Hunting dogs, Collies, Berkshire Pigs. Try Dorr's Ointment, Poultryman's Medi-cine Chest, cures all diseases, 25 cents post-paid. Belvedere Poultry Farm, Augusta, Ga. 33

### MISCELLANEOUS-Continued

| BRONZ | E Tur   | keys.    | Young   | Toms,   | \$5.00. | М.    |
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| Atkin | s, Wear | versvill | e, N. ( | C.      |         | 31    |
| WANT  | winter  | eggs?    | Buv     | Buckkey | e's His | story |

- 31 free. Red Feather Farm, Warren, O.
- WANTED—To buy fresh eggs, country butter, hams and bacon; also poultry; quote prices. Jas. McComb, Jr., Pompano, Fla. 34
- LEROY SEIGFRIED, Waterloo, N. Y., breeds finest Mammoth Pekin Ducks, Silver Laced Wyandottes, White Wyandottes. Winners at Auburn, Waterloo, New York State Fair. Stock and eggs. 35
- FOR SALE—Shetland Ponies, Ferrets, Poul-try, Pigeons, Pheasant, Rabbits, Guinea Pigs, Goats, Cats, Dogs. 2-cent stamp for circulars. Col. Joseph Leffel, Springfield, Obio Ohio.
- 15,000 FERRETS. Perfect workers. These animals exterminate rats, hunt rabbits; 48 page illustrated book for 6 cents. Circular price list free. Samuel Farnsworth, Mid-dletown, Ohio. 35
- MAMMOTH Bronze Turkeys, best of breed-ing and first prize winners under Judge Emory. Yearling Tom weighs 40 lbs., his sire 50 lbs., hens 25 lbs. Young Toms from this stock \$4.00, pullets, \$3.00. Barred Rock cockerels at \$1.50 to \$5.00. Also Royal bred Poland China Hog stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed; 11 years a breeder. H. L. Kennon, R. R. 2, Dunne-gan, Mo. 31
- EGGS from choice stock. S. C. B. Leghorns, S. C. B. P. Rocks, \$1.50 per fifteen. Choice stock of M. B. Turkeys. Geo. E. Patton, State Hospital, Morganton, N. C. 34
- A FEW very choice Lakenvelders, Langshans, Muscovy and Rowen Ducks. Exhibition Stock. J. T. Littleton, Greensboro, Ala. 32
- BLUE AND WHITE FANTAILS—Have some elegant birds I paid fancy prices for that I will sell at a bargain. J. L. Alley, Box C, Midway, Ala.
- MAMMOTH Muscovey Ducks; Drakes weigh-ing 15 pounds. Good young stock \$1.00 each, mated; not akin. Brown China ganders \$2.00 each. Dennis Bros., Binn's Holl Vo ganders \$ Hall, Va.
- S. C. BLACK MINORCAS, prize winners; ex-tra large. Stock and eggs for sale. Also registered Poland China hogs of the leading strains. Alex Collins, Lewisburg, Tenn. 36
- Strains: After County, Jeanson of the strains: After County, Jeanson of PURE bred Homer Pigeons from healthy, vig-orous stock. Young (matured) guaranteed mated pairs ready for work. Order now. Winter, this latitude, does not interfere with their breeding. R. C. Black Minorca Chick-ens. Eggs in season. T. A. Pope, Franklin, Tenn. 33 Tenn.
- SHADY Lawn Poultry Farm. Prize winning Toulouse Geese, Muscovey Ducks, White Turkeys, Wyandottes, Rocks, Langshans, Leghorns, Hamburg, Guineas. Stamp for Catalogue. B. F. Kahler, Hughesville, Pa. 36
- POLAND China Hogs, young stock. Mam-moth Bronze Turkeys, Black Langshans, Pekin Ducks. Eggs, etc. Guarantee good quality or money back. Tuggle Bros., Watertown, Tenn. 36
- PHEASANTS pay 800 per cent. better than poultry. Easily raised. Bring from \$20.00 to \$150.00 dozen in market. Also Partridges, European Game, Zoological Stock, Swans, Pet stock. Explanatory price, catalogue, 80 pages, colored plates, 250 illustrations, discounts, ex-changes, premiums, 20c. Standard Poultry, 90c, setting up. United States Pheasantry, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 36
- Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 36 SPECIAL FOR DECEMBER.—White Holland and Mammoth Bronze Toms, \$5.00 to \$6.00 cach. Hens of either breed, \$4.00 each. Special prices in lots of six or more. White and Barred Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Black Minorcas, Partridge Cochins and Buff Orpington Cockerels and Pullets, \$2.00 cach. Fancy White Orpington Cockerels and Pullets, \$4.00 each for large, well developed birds. Choice White and Brown Leghorns, \$15.00 dozen, if taken at once. Choice lot of White and Silver Laced Wyandottes, \$20.00 dozen. Egg orders booked now, \$2.00 and \$1.50 per 15. Shropshire and Southdown Rams and Bred Ewes of the best breeding and registered, \$25.00 each. Berkshire, Chest-or White and Poland China pigs, all ages, Write today, address James Hobbs, 1521 Mount Royal Avenue, Baltimore, Md. 31



FOR SALE—Cockerels and pullets. Fine S. C. Brown Leghorns (Wittman's), Barred Rocks (Ringlets), \$1.00 each. Trios \$2.75. Poland China Boars, \$10.00. McQuary & Structure Structure 35 Fine S. Barred Co., Plato, Ky.

### SEVERAL VARIETIES

- TURKEYS, mammoth Bronze, Bourbon Red, White Holland, and Narragansett. Cock-erels, Buff Orpington, Lt. Brahma, Barred and Buff Rocks, Silver Wyandottes and Black Minorcas. L. Durigg & Son, Arm-strong's Mills, Ohio. 34
- THOMPSON Ringlet Rocks, cockerels and pullets for sale, both light and dark mat-ing, also S. C. W. Orpington cockerels. Write J. H. Worley, Mercer, Pa. 33
- FOR SALE—Clean bred cockerels, 5 R. C. Rhode Island Reds, 3 stay White Wyan-dottes. Price \$2.00. Albert Wiley, Wood-ville, Tennessee. 31
- RHODE Island Red, White Wyandottes and White Plymouth Rock; best blood. Eggs, special matings, \$2.00 per 15. R. E. Travis, Bonnie View Poultry Yards, Goodlettsville, Tenn.
- BLACK Langshan cockerels from prize win-ning stock; also pure bred R. I. Red and B. P. Rock cockerels. Reasonable terms. Mrs. F. O. Hurt, Limrock, Ala. 34
- I HAVE some good value in Buff and Silver Penciled Wyandottes, also Buff Leghorn cockerels, prize winning stock. Price right. Albert McDonald, Elsberry, Mo. 34
- COLUMBIAN Wyandottes, Buff Leghorns; no better varieties for beauty or utility. Your money back if not as represented. Prices right. W. B. Fellows, Marlette, Mich. 34
- FIFTY fine S. C. B. Leghorn hens \$10.00 per dozen. Cockerels sired by a remarkable 7 lb. cock direct from William F. Brace, mated to fine large hens also from Brace, \$2 and \$5 each. Also Bradley Bros. strongest pullet and cockerel lines in Barred Plymouth Rocks. Strawberry Hill Poultry Yards, Box 287, Richmond, Va. Member American Leg-horn Club. 33
- SUNFLOWER Poultry Farm can furnish you the best in Black Minorcas, Black Lang-shans, Brown Leghorns, Buff Orpingtons, Light Brahmas and Rhode Island Reds. Young stock ready for delivery. A few this year's breeders at bargain prices. Eggs after November at \$2.00 per setting. Satis-faction or your money back. B. E. Greer, Magnolia, Ark. 33
- CLOSING out sale, all must go at once; 40 Barred Rocks, 14 Black Minorcas, \$1.50 each; 8 Buff Wyandottes, \$2.00 each; 3 pairs Buff Cochin Bantams, \$2.00 pair. J. c. McAdams, Elon College, N. C. 31
- SATISFACTION guaranteed if I fill your or der for some of my S. C. White Leghorns (Van Dresser strain), or Hawkins strain White Wyandottes or Barred Rocks. Won all the leading prizes at our county fair in a large class. 300 fine birds for sale at right prices. M. Earl Forrest, Rutland, O.
- FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—White Wyan-dottes, two Incubators and two Brooders, for B. P. Rocks or S. C. Rhode Island Reds. Julian L. Shipp, Chattanooga, Tenn.
- WHITE and Silver Wyandottes, specialties, S. C. White Leghorns, B. P. Rocks, Bradley strain. Stock and eggs at bargains; 600 to select from. Satisfaction of money back. Ideal Poultry and Stock Farm, Afton, Tenn. 32

#### TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

S. C. R. I. RED cockerels for sale—Tompkin's strain—from first prize cock, World's Fair. Eggs for sale in season, \$2.50 for 15. S. J. Tetley, Farmington, Mo. 36

### POULTRY SUPERINTENDENT

Who knows how to breed and keep plant in interesting condition for owner for either show or profit or both. References exchanged.

" L " Care Industrious Hen.

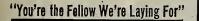


Rose Comb White Leghorns, Single Comb White Leghorns, White Rocks, Buff Wyandottes and Golden Schright Bantams. SURE WINNERS WHEREVER SHOWN.

MAKE YOUR OWN POULTRY FOOD Good as the BEST. Makes hens lay; keeps them healthy. Egg Preservative; keeps eggs perfectly fresh for months. Fumigating Nest Egg; drives lice and fleas from hens and nests. A great combination for poultry raisers. Write for descriptive circular to ECONOMY CO., 2304 Station G. Washington, D. C. FOR SALE. S. C. W. Leghorns and Collies. Second Prize Pen Central Arkansas Fair, Oct. 23 to 26, 1906. Twenty-four Cockerels and Pullets at the right prices, also a few hens. The Collies, Vermont Butte and Kirkmore Prince at Stud. Fee \$7.50. Pups for sale all times. Write for circular. Lonoke, Ark. Bred from **Black Langshans** WINNERS Stock and Eggs for Sale W. H. COCHRANE, BRISTOL, TENN. DO YOU NEED **Rubber Stamps?** THEN SEND YOUR ORDER TO

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Complete grain rations for Poultry, and feeds singularly free of Dirt, Chaff and Screenings, we have established a new and higher standard of excellence in the field of Poultry Feed making. They possess

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We absolutely guarantee

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If your dealer don't sell them and won't get them for you send us a postal card showing your shipping station and we will name you a special, all freight paid price on a trial shipment of 300 pounds.

THE CORNO MILLS CO. MAKER OF THE FEED THAT IS ALL FEED EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

### Show Dates Claimed

The attention of secretaries of the coming fall shows is called to the following dates. If any errors are found they will please report the same to this office for correction.

### ALABAMA.

Mobile Poultry Breeders Association, Mobile, Ala., Dec. 18-21, 1906. Edw. R. Hayssen, Sec-retary; N. L. Hutchinson, Judge.

ARKANSAS.

Waidron, Ark. Dec. 13-15, 1906. G. W. Brown, Judge; H. J. Hall, Secretary. GEORGIA.

GEORGIA. Piedmont Poultry Association, Atlanta, Ga. Jan. 23-29, 1907. F. L. Mixon, Secretary; F. J. Marshall, Judge. Atlanta Poultry Association, Atlanta, Ga. Dates and judges not settled. H. F. Reils, Secretary.

ILLINOIS.

Chicago, Ill., January 23-30, 1907. F Kimmey, Secretary, 325 Dearborn street. Fred L. Elgin, Ill., Poultry Association. Jan. 1 to 5, 1907. F. H. Shellabarger, Judge; W. W. Brit-ton, Secretary. Macomb, Ill. Jan. 7-10, 1907. A. L. Moore, Secretary; Pierce, McClave, Tucker, Fite and Havil Judges

Secretary; Pi-Heyl, Judges.

Rockford, Ill., January 21-26, 1907. Shella-barger and Riggs, Judges; C. S. Gilbert, Secretary.

### INDIANA.

Indianapolis, Ind. Feb. 2-8, 1907. Lane, W. C. Pierce, Russell, Rhodes, Campbell and Baker, Judges; E. A. Pierce, Secretary.

KENTUCKY.

Owensboro, Ky. Dec. 31-Jan. 6. Fra Heck, Judge; D. O'C. Dougherty, Secretary. Frank MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Mass. Jan. 15-19. S. L. Roberts, Secy., South Attlebury, Mass. Worcester, Mass. Jan. 23-26, 1907. Fred Midgley, Secretary.

MICHIGAN.

Ann Arbor, Mich. Jan. 28-Feb. 2, 1907. G. R. Cooper, Secretary; Tucker & Campbell, Judges.

### MISSOURI.

Gordonville, Mo., Dec. 31, 1906, to Jan. 3, 07. D. T. Heimlich, Judge; G. S. Summers,

Goroonverse 1907. D. T. Heimlich, Juage, C. H. Secretary. St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 21-27, 1907. C. H. Rhodes, Adam Thompson and Chas. Heuschle, Judges; E. L. McDonald, Secretary. MISSISSIPPI.

Aberdeen, Miss., Jan. 1-4, 1907. F. J. Marshall, Judge; J. W. Eskridge, Secretary.

### NEW YORK.

Auburn, N. Y., Auburn Fanciers' Association, January 7-12, 1907. T. E. Orr, Thos. E. Rigg, Newton Cosh, Eugene Sites, M. Davenport, W. C. Denny, M. S. Gardner, Andrew Riddell, H. Trafford and Clarence W. King, Judges; J. H. Scott, Secretary, 80 State St., Auburn, N. Y. Meeting of American Poultry Association same time and place.

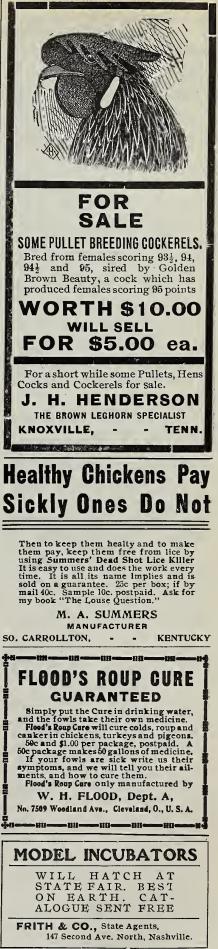
Madison Square Garden, New York City, January 1-5, 1907. H. V. Crawford, Secretary, Montclair, N. J.

### NORTH CAROLINA.

NORTH CAROLINA. Charlotte Poultry Association, Charlotte, N. C. Jan. 14-19, 1907. W. B. Alexander, Sec-retary; G. O. Brown, Judge. North Carolina Poultry Association, Greens-boro, N. C., Jan. 8-11, 1907. J. S. Jeffreys, Secy.; W. C. Denny, Judge. Monroe Poultry Association, Monroe, N. C. T. P. Dillon, Secretary. Jan. 8-11, 1907. Geo. O. Brown and Geo. W. Mean, Judges.

OHIO.

OHIO. Cincinnati, O. Jan. 15-19. T. J. Foy, Secy. Greenfield, Ohio. Dec. 31, 1906.-Jan. 5, 1907. Lee W. Devoss, Sccretary; D. J. Lam-bert, Judge. Lima, Ohio, Jan. 2 to 5, 1907. Ed. Helser, Sccretary; Judges J. E. Gault and C. E. Cram. Oak Harbor, Ohio. Jan. 15-18, 1907. N. H. Blecker, Secretary; Chas. E. Cram, Judge. Painesville, Ohio, Jan. 9-11, 1907. D. J. Lamberts, Judge; Ira M. Crowther, Secretary: Ravena, Ohio. Dec. 19 to 24, 1906. H. A. Beck, Sceretary; J. E. Gault, Judge. Sidney, Ohio, Jan. 8 to 12, 1907. Earl Lee, Secretary; Judges J. F. Gault and C. E. Cram. Springfield, Ohio. Jan. 28-Feb. 2, 1907. Albert Seitz, Secretary; Ira C. Keller, Judge. Toledo, Ohio, Jan. 24 to 28, 1907. A. T. Baker, Secy.; Judges J. E. Gault and others.



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### OKLAHOMA.

Enid, Okla. Jan. 8-12, 1907. Fred Roy Ziller, Secretary; C. A. Emry, Judge. Guthrie, Okla., December 10-15, 1906. A. Emery and F. E. Buck, Judges; L. F. Laverty, Secretary.

### PENNSYLVANIA.

Scranton, Pa. Jan. 14-19, 1907. A. W. Close, Secretary; Drevenstedt, Pierce and Stanton, Judges.

### SOUTH CAROLINA.

Greenville Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association, Greenville, S. C., Jan. 15-18, 1906. W. G. McDavid, Secy. 1906.

#### TENNESSEE.

TENNESSEE. Bristol, Va.-Tenn., January 2-5, 1907. Geo. O. Brown, Judge; M. D. Andes, Secretary, Bris-tol, Va. Franklin, Tenn. Jan. 7-12, 1907. T. M. Campbell, Judge; E. C. Truett, Secretary. Greenfield Foultry, Pigeon & Pet Stock As-sociation, Greenfield, Tenn. Dec. 27 to 29, Silas L. Johnson, Secretary; R. E. Jones, Judge. East Tennessee Poultry Association, Knox-ville, Tenn., Dec. 11-14, 1906. John T. Oates, Secretary; F. J. Marshall, Chas. McClave, Judges. Judges.

Tennessee State Show, Nashville, Tenn. Jan. 14-18, 1907. F. J. Marshall, C. H. Denny, C. H. Hansen, Judges. J. A. Murkin, Jr., Secretary.

#### TEXAS.

Bonham, Tex., December 13-15, 1906. H. B. Savage, Judge; T. J. Humphreys, Sccretary. Dallas, Texas. Jan. 8-12, 1907. F. J. Marshall, S. B. Lane, Judges; Elbert Beemon, Scoretter, Berger, Schwarz, Schwarz, Scoretter, Scor Secretary.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Clarksburg, W. Va. Feb. 5-8. T. E. Orr, Judge; W. H. Lewis, Secretary.

#### WISCONSIN.

Oconomowoc, Wis. Dec. 7-13, 1906. Chas. Behrend, Jr., Secretary; J. A. Tucker, H. Van-slow, Judges.

You can get eggs and grow fowls without using green bone, but you cannot get the best results and the biggest profits unless you use it. There is no doubt about it. And the beauty is, it costs so little. It cuts down your grain bills but costs you little more than the labor of cutting. It seems strange, doesn't it that there is a poultry raiser doesn't it, that there is a poultry raiser anywhere who is not using fresh cut green bone?

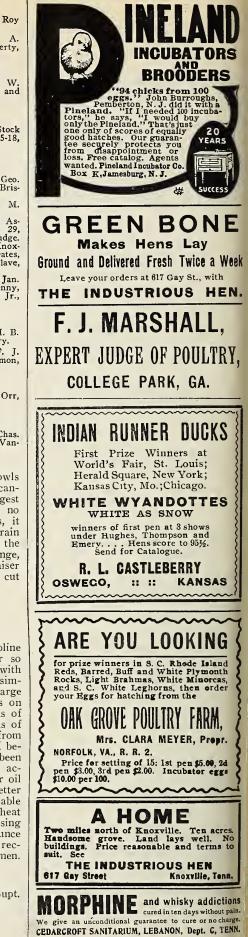
### **Incubator** Oil

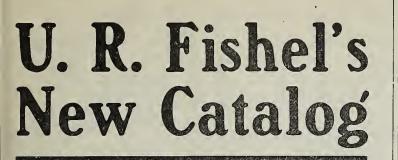
### Kimble Oil Co., Knoxville, Tenn.

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

Very truly yours, VALLE CRUCIS POULTRY FARM, Per W. A. Hardin, Supt.

Send orders to TENNESSEE OIL CO. Successors to Kimble Oil Co.



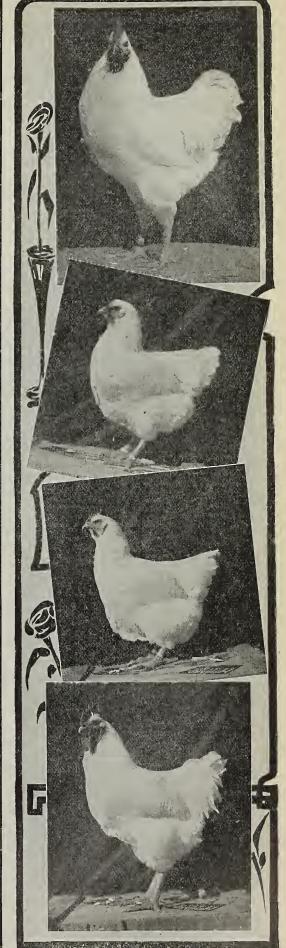


is now off the press and should be in the hands of every one interested in poultry and especially White Plymouth Rocks, the most beautiful and profitable of all varieties of fowls. This Catalog contains 56 pages of valuable information, FOUR FULL PAGE COLOR PLATES — the most beautiful White Plymouth Rock color plates ever published; tells how to mate and score White Plymouth Rocks; how and what to feed; how to rear chicks; in fact everything the writer has learned in thirty years experience in breeding Fancy Poultry is published in a straight forward manner. Describes fully "Fishelton," the largest specialty poultry farm in the world. Over one hundred half tones of the finest White Plymouth Rocks ever bred and exhibited by U. R. Fishel, in fact this is

### The Finest Poultry Catalog Ever Issued

Send 2 DIMES (twenty cents) for a copy, worth dollars to any one in the poultry business no matter what variety you are handling, but every one interested in White Plymouth Rocks should have a copy. I have FOR SALE this season over TWELVE THOUSAND U. R. Fishel White Plymouth Rocks, the best I ever reared; all farm raised and strong, husky birds. As I will not exhibit any this winter, I am in position to furnish EXHIBITION BIRDS that will win those coveted prizes for you. Selected BREEDERS in any numbers; COCK-ERELS, the best ever offered by any one; UTILITY FLOCKS, any size you desire. All of them combine the rich blood lines that has made the U. R. Fishel White Rocks "THE BEST IN THE WORLD." Remember I am in position to give better value for your money than you can get anywhere. Write me and send for NEW CATALOG (2 Dimes).









Sure Hate when you set it, and you set it when you are ready, summer or winter. No trouble to have 'early hatched'' chickens, if you use a Sure Hatch. Used successfully and most highly recommended by more practical poultry raisers than any other in-

cubator on earth, none excepted. For ten years we have been making and selling the Sure Hatch, freight prepaid, for prices that put it in a class by itself. Gur experimenting for improvement never stops. These facts enable us to turn out machines, strictly up-to-

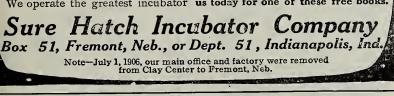
Anybody can make a cheap incubator, but when it comes to deliver-ing one that **positively** will hatch cheaper and better than hens, and is covered by a responsible guarantee what to tell them, that they may get that it will do its work year after the results that pay, without disapyear-that's a proposition that is not so easy.

We do this very thing. We have it possible.

date - leaders always - imitations never.

Our customers are successful from the start, because we know how and pointments.

Our new 100-page illustrated Sure Hatch book tells all about our the facilities and experience that make machines and low prices. Besides it possible. We operate the greatest incubator us today for one of these free books.

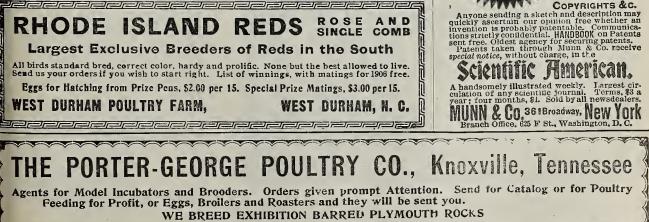


The Knoxville Storage Co., 123 Jackson Avenue, KNOXVILLE, TENN. SOLE AGENTS, CARRY FULL LINE CYPHERS' INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

Prospective buyers are invited to call or correspond. They can save you money and show goods before you buy.



NOLL'S WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS BRED TO WAY Have again proven their superior qualities at the big Missouri State Show, Dec, 12 to 16, 1905. In hot competition, 107 in class, I won 1st and 4th Pen, 1st, 3rd and 4th Pullet, 1st Cockerel, 2nd Cock and 3rd Hen; also Club Special for best Pen, Pullet and Cockerel. If you want the up-to-date kind, write me. Fine breeding or show birds in pairs, trics or pens, properly mated, at prices you can pay. Rggs from my Exhibition Matings will bring you winners. 2,50 for 15, \$7.00 for 50, or \$13.60 for 100. Columbian Wyandottes—My steck of this variety is strictly first-class. 1st Ckl<sup>+</sup>, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Pullet, at Mo. State Show, Dec., 1905. Rggs \$5 per 15. HENRY C. NOLL, Box A, Dalton, Me.



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN



A A A A A A A



FOLLOWING ARE \$1-Harper's Bazar, Cosmopolitan, Garden Magazine, Woman's National Daily, Rural Magazine, Woman's Home Companion, Bob Taylor's Magazine, American Boy, Success Magazine, Apple Specialist 2 years, Farming, and \$1,000 Accident Insurance Policy free, for one year, without any dues or assessments.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN

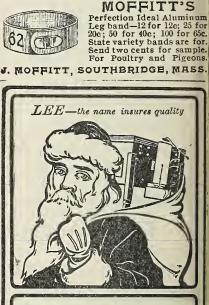
The INDUSTRIOUS HEN

### 

Truly a grand all-purpose fowl. Unsurpassed as layers and remarkabig well rounded in shape. My "Blue Ribbon" WHITE ORPINGTONS are of the Best Blood, bred for Utility and Exhibition purposes. Eggs from 3 pens that will produce results. Each headed by a Blue Ribbon Winner. \$3.00 per setting. Shipped safely anywhere. Let me send you circulars about them their winnings at the largest shows.

### F. S. BULLINGTON

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA



CHRISTMAS GIFT of an INCUBATOR or BROODER would be appreciated by every member of the family – father, mother, brother, sister – provided it was the right kind.

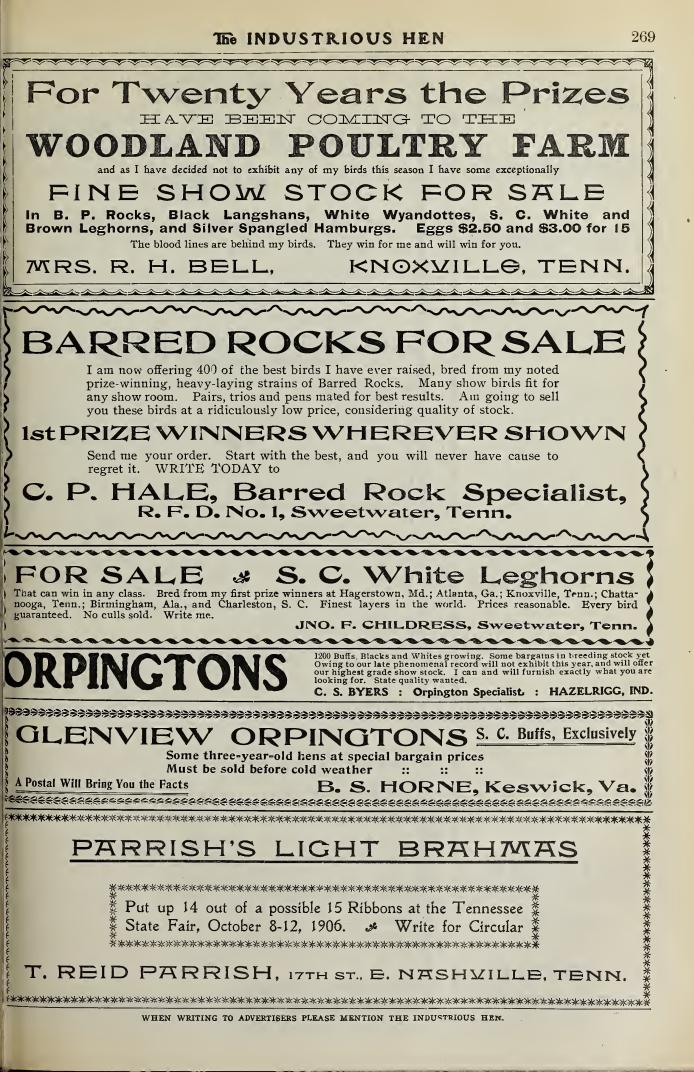
### "MANDY LEE"

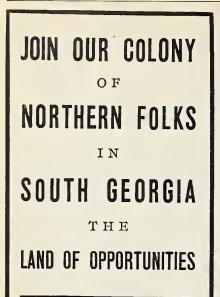
Incubators and Brooders excel in every way—construction, durability, result-giving properties. They'er the SATIS-FACTORY kind.

There is no GUESS WORK about the "Mandy Lee." Results are certain. You place eggs in the Incubator knowing that they will hatch if fertility is there. Unfavorable outside conditions have no effect on our machine because you can always make favorable conditions in the egg chamber of the "Mandy Lee."

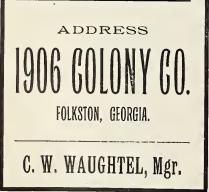
CATALOG TELLS WHY also tells about our DIRECT CONTACT HEAT brooderthe one which will raise successfully every chick placed in it. Send today to GEO. H. LEE CO.







WHY spend another winter in the cold North, and thus spend your hard-earned money to keep warm? The 1906 Colony Company offers you many inducements in the Sunny South to get a home for almost nothing. They give work to all. Fuel free. City lots free to actual settlers. 10,-000 acres of fertile soil to be divided into farms and truck patches. Excellent bee, poultry and fruit country. Climate unexcelled, water pure and fresh, railroad facilities excellent, rates cheap. Don't lay this magazine aside until you write for further particulars. The lots and close in land tracts are going rapidly. We are filling up with North Georgians and Northwesterners; in fact, every State in the Union is represented Remember we help you to a home if you are honest and willing to work. Lazy, shiftless and dishonest people need not write for particulars.



\$1000 Accident Insurance Policy FREE! and one year's subscription to three magazines Farming \$1.00 Industrious Hen .50 \*One other journal, your choice, see list below .50 \$1000 Accident Insurance Policy, worth 5.00 Actual Cash Value \$7.00

ARMING is an illustrated monthly magazine for the man and woman interested in this important subject. It is a practical magazine edited by farmers or those who have been farmers. It is especially valuable in the farm "home" and is beautifully printed and magnificently illustrated like all the publications issued by Doubleday, Page & Co. The subscription price of Farming is \$1.00; THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN 50c, and one other journal of your choice named below\*, 50c, but if you will subscribe at once on the coupon below, we will give you a year's subscription to the three magazines for \$1.50 and in addition give you a

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fully paid for one year without any dues or assessments of any kind. The policy is an exceedingly generous one, covering a wide range of risks, including death or injury while riding as a passenger on railroad trains and other public conveyances, elevators, trolley cars, etc., caused by accident to conveyance ; also, accidents on the high road, from riding or driving, automobiles, horses, etc., burning buildings, hold-up, drowning, bicycle accidents, etc., etc.

### \$5.00 a Week if Disabled

will be paid for a number of weeks if you are disabled in any way described in the policy. You can have the magazines and the policy sent to different addresses if you desire.

\*Southern Agriculturist; Farm Journal 2 years; Successful Farming; Green's Fruit Grower; American Farmer; Apple Specialist 2 years.

### MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

P. O. \_\_\_\_\_

The Industrious Hen Co., Knoxville, Tenn. :

I enclose \$1.50 for which send Farming, The Industrious Hen

| and one                                       | year |
|-----------------------------------------------|------|
| Select publication of your choice as above.   | -    |
| and the Accident Insurance Policy for \$1000. |      |
| Name                                          |      |

To whom policy is to be payable.....

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You owe it to yourself to place it where it will do you the most good. Do you want to do it? If so read what these people say about the Southern Poultry Journal as an advertising medium.

I have been a subscriber to your Journal just one year, and during this time have had my "Ad" increased so that I could say a little more to the many readers of the Journal. I deem the Southof the Journal. I deem the South-ern Poultry Journal one among the best journals printed in the South, and anyone having eggs or stock for sale will do well to put their "ad" in the Southern Poul-try Journal if they want quick returns.-C. H. Dozier, Marion, Ala.

I am glad to say the S. P. J. is growing better all the time, and it is the best advertising medium I ever saw.—Park Poultry Plant, Lafayette, Ga.

I have always found S. P. J. to be one of my best advertising med-iums. The amount of space I carry in it year after year is proof of this.—A. T. Maund, Geneva, Ga.

The Southern Poultry Journal has brought me quite a number of customers for eggs, and inquiries for breeding stock. I have no reason to be dissatisfied with what it has done for me in my first few months advertising.—Wm. B. Ewing, Pass Christian, Miss.

Your paper has done me lots of good all over the South. Thanks to such a medium.—L. K. Terrell, Birmingham, Ala.

I sold all my surplus stock in a short time, and could have sold a great many more if I had had them. I received orders and in-quiries from eight states, namely Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas—the result of an advertisement of less than 30 words for only two months.—Mrs. M. J. Stewart, Portersville, Ala.

All Leghorns sold and have turned down orders for several hundred I couldn't fill. The ad in S. P. J. did the work as usual.— R. H. Ihrie, Ihrie, Miss.

Please take out my ad as I have sold everything. I got inquiries from Texas, Louisiana, Missis-sippi, Alabama, Florida, South Carolina, and Arkansas, and sold stock to most of them.—C. L. Pea-cock, Ellaville, Ga.

Your paper is the best advertising medium for the Southern fancier in the world. I have ten inches of space in other papers, and your paper has brought me more busi-ness than all the rest.—C. Wayne Fowler, Smyrna, Ga.

The S. P. J. has given us more business than we anticipated. Its known progressive policy is com-mendable.—Caddo Downs Poul-try and Stock Co., Ltd., Shreveport, La.

I wish to inform you that I am in every way satisfied with my results from my ad in your jour-nal.—Mrs. Jewett Booth, Nichol-son, Miss.

Thanks to S. P. J. for sending us a first-class trade on stock and eggs.-Audubon Poultry Plant, Ponchatoula, La.

We have just closed the most successful egg season we have ever had. Your paper brought us more than its share of inquiries, and from people who meant busi-ness.—McCamy & Davis, Dalton, Ga.

We are pleased to say much of our past season's business and inquiries came from our advertise-ment in the Southern Poultry Journal, which we term second to none for selling stock and eggs.— Wilber Bros., Petros, Tenn.

The Southern Poultry Journal has no superior if any equal in the United States as an advertising medium for the breeder of highclass poultry.—D. M. Athens, Tenn. Owen,

Southern Poultry Journal is my very best advertising medium.— Alf Bertling.

From our ad in your paper, we sold one party 700, one 250, and several 100 eggs. Don't that speak well for your paper.—A. W. Skar-don & Co., New Orleans, La.

Don't risk your money by placing an ad in a paper that has not been proven as an advertising medium.

The Southern Poultry Journal has stood the test of thirteen years. Send for a book full of expressions from satisfied advertisers. Rates are reasonable. Sample copy free.

### Southern Poultry Journal,

Under Management of SAMUEL J. HOPPER,

JULIAN McCAMY, Dalton, Ga., Associate Editor.

Box 1115.



### Greatest Subscription Bargain of the Year

### We can save you 47% in your Literature for the coming season if you take advantage NOW. 47% saved is 47% made.

Following is our most attractive fall subscription list. We have spent a great deal of time perfecting combination rates that would be effective, and have now the strongest and best list of publications with the lowest prices that it is possible to get together. No substitutes will be accepted, except as indicated. If you intend to take advantage of either one of these propositions we would advise you to do so at once, as these prices can not stand. We have cut out the middleman's profit.

The time for subscribing to only one periodical is past. Every refined home, where good reading is appreciated, is not without its family group of periodicals—something for the father, mother and children. This list of magazines will fill the bill completely for a year's supply and at less cost than they could possibly be had singly.

The following publications, including the biggest Magazines, have entered this combination at the smallest prices. Read the following unparalleled offers, make your selection and write name and address plainly:

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