



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

# JUNES, THE WYANDOTTE MAN **OFFERS EGGS FOR HATCHING**

I have the best lot of birds in my breeding pens this season that were ever owned by one breeder in this country. Clear open centers in my Sil-vers and Goldens; pure white, free from ticking, in my Whites. Every pen headed by a winning male with a national reputation, and many of the fe-males have won honors at such shows as Chicago, New York, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Nashville, Tenn., etc. The same blood lines that produced the winners at more big above the same blood lines that produced the winners at more big shows the past season than any other strain in America.

### The Strongest Blood Lines on Earth

This has been proven by the high per cent of winners they produce, by the heavy production of eggs. They are a combination of fancy and utility, the best all-purpose fowl in the world. Will not raise the price of eggs, better quality than you can buy for double the money elsewhere.

### Silver, Golden and White Wyandottes

36 pens mated up, 12 of each, and will sell eggs at \$8 per 18, \$5 per 26, \$9 per 50, \$15 per 100

Choice of any one pen \$5 straight-more good value for your money than you can buy of any breeder.

### 500 Great Big Line Bred Birds for Sale

Can mate you pairs, trios or pens and large lots, or furnish you a high class male bird that will improve your flock.

Get my handsome 36 page catalogue, illustrated in colors, a book worthy a place in any library, full of good practical poultry pointers, sent to any address for 6 cents to pay postage.

6 litters of Fashionably Bred Collies for sale.

### R. E. JONES, The Pines, Paducah, Ky. R. F. D. No. 1,

# Boswell's Acme White Wyandottes

### THE STRAIN WITH A REPUTATION

### Bred in Every State in the Union, and Recognized as the Best by those who know WHAT'S WHAT in WHITE WYANDOTTES

I have not up to this time advertised in the Southern Journals, but am going to see how game Southern Poultry-men are at buying my fine birds and eggs—which for many years have commanded discriminating patronage in the North and East.

EGGS EROM "BANG-UP" STOCK: I will sell you Eggs from birds scoring 95, 951 and 96 points (all scores won in

the show-room, and not yard-judged), bred in line for many years for points. Price,

### Fifteen Dollars per Setting

EGGS FROM UTILITY MATING: The ACME Layers have been trap-nest-bred for thirteen years. Hens and cocks first-class in color and shape, and of better exhibition quality than the average flock, though in breeding for egg produc-tion, points must in some degree be sacrificed. Price,

### Three Dollars per Setting

Lots of fine Utility Pullets and Cockerels for Sale at \$3 to \$5 Each **Exhibition Birds a Matter of Correspondence** 

### JOHN W. BOSWELL, JR.

EAST NASHVILLE, TENN. (The Man Whose Name Means Quality)

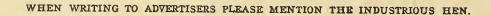
Make clean sweep of all firsts and specials at Kentucky State Show, winning \$50.00 Silver Cup for best display, \$25.00 Cup for best Cock, Hen, Cockerel and Pullet, and \$10.00 gold for highest scoring pen in show (score 192 points). RECORD SCORE FOR WHITE ROCKS.

At Tennessee State Show, 1906, all ribbons but two; winning the handsome White Rock Club Specials for best cock, hen, cockerel, pullet nandsome 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,

# NEO BT. at. Mas

R. F. D. No. 3,



PALESTINE, ILL.

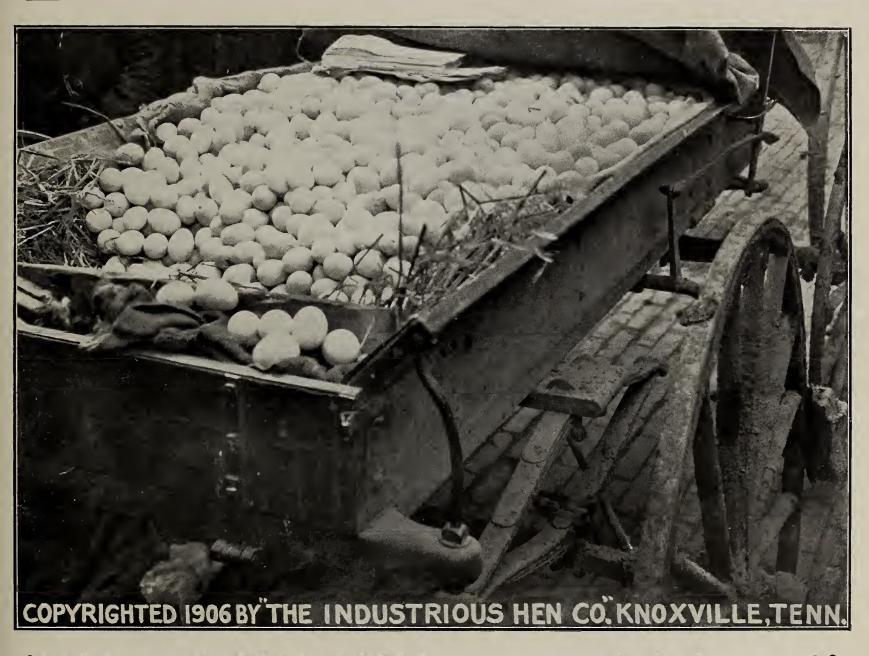


An Illustrated Monthly for Poultry, Live Stock and the Farm

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# \* THE WAY IT'S DONE IN TENNESSEE \*

Located at many of the railroad towns in our state are shippers of poultry and of eggs. On almost every farm, from the peaks to the muddy "father of waters" will be found the industrious hen. She is proverbial for turning the waste of the farm into ready money. Over the hills and hollows, over bad roads and good, there go the wagons of those who gather the eggs from the thrifty housewife and cart them off to the shipper. Sometimes they are provided with packing cases, sometimes boxes or baskets, and yet again with only a good wagon body, into which the eggs are placed, like potatoes or apples and thus hauled off to market. The illustration is from a photograph, taken at the Market House in Knoxville, just after the enterprising owners of the load of "hen fruit" had backed up to the curbing to dispose of what they had gathered in their travels. It demonstrates two things—that Tennessee hens lay, and that the eggs can stand a ride.

It is from the accumulation of these wagon loads that thousands of cases are packed and many car loads shipped each week. Over the Southern road alone they make a solid train once a week, the start being made from Morristown, and the L. & N. carries very many to Atlanta, Cincinnati and other points. All hail the ever, active, industrious Tennessee hen!

### CULLING NECESSITY **I'HE** FOR EXTREME WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY B. S. HORNE



UST now, in the South, breeding all varieties of poultry is having a boom, and rightly, for there is no part of the country better adapted to raising it successfully. Are the breeders culling their flocks closely enough, or are they saving culls and classing them with the utility stock? Now is the time to begin culling with the broilers and do it thoroughly, no half way business. If you begin now you will not waste time and feed on birds that you will eat later on. You will have all you

want to eat when you cull in the fall. Can the advertisers give what they say they will at the prices quoted? No. They are usually culls, and to a beginner give a wrong impression of what that particular breed should be, start them the wrong way, and instead of making an improvement there is that much more to overcome later on. In describing birds to customers, how many will tell their defects and how far off they are from what the Standard calls for. They usually carry in their mind some of their best birds and a general description of them fits every thing. Then when the bird arrives at its new home and is viewed from a different standpoint the defects shine forth in all their glory, but as only the good points were commented on, the customer has a chicken for the pot which should have fed the advertiser's family. Sometimes if you write about it you get the reply: What can you expect for that amount. This is all due to the fact that we do not cull deeply enough. Every egg will not produce a Standard bird no matter how well they have been mated, but by killing out the culls we raise the standard of our own flock and can start our customers in the right way so they will not have to try seven or eight varieties before they get something from a flock that has been severely culled and shows at a glance the good points. They will stick to that variety and say the others are not what they are cracked up to be. This applies more to the individual specimens, than to pens and trios; the latter may be mated to give good results, but as individuals they are not good. This is the reason we can get trios and pens at lower proportionate rates than single birds, not because one buys a quantity.

To illustrate all this I will quote one of my own experiences. A breeder and advertiser had Buff Orpingtons and another breed, only wishing to keep one variety he wished to sell the Orpingtons as a flock. After some correspondence, describing the flock and their origin, I bought them at the rate of about \$1.40 each. There were about 50 in the flock and two cocks supposed to be worth \$8.00 each. They arrived and proved to be all kind and condition of fowls. Bumble-foot, scaly legs, and the coloring looked as if all ten varieties of Orpingtons had been penned together. They were the most expensive eating chickens I ever had. The two \$8.00 cocks were the first in the pot and all the rest followed as fast as needed. Now if I had bumped into such a snap at the start, what would my impression have been as to Buff Orpingtons? I don't want the advertisers to think I mean all of them, and I don't want them to think that the words "culls" and "utility" are synonymous. So cull, and then cull so as not to let disappointment be shipped in the coop along with the bird.



N almost all the articles of advice to young breeders, written by the veterans of the poultry business, we find remarks such as "study your fowls," "know your birds," "pick out the best layers and breed from these," "improve your flocks," "get rid of the drones," etc., etc.

Excellent advice we will all admit, but most breeders can not spare the time to be with their flocks, to give them the study and watching required to carry out this advice.

How can it be done with a reasonable time allotted to this purpose? The only sure way I know of is by the use of trap



Scoring a White Wyandotte Cockerel at the University Farm.

nests and a simple system of daily records. Any one of the many devises now in use will serve the purpose. A simple one with direction of how to make it will be found in the February INDUSTRIOUS HEN, page 342.

Install your nests, left with the trap arrangement not set for a little time, one nest made for three or four hens.

Keep a record book for the monthly and yearly records. For daily use tack up a sheet of paper in each pen, with list of fowls by leg band numbers, and a column ruled for each day of the month. Note on this record the eggs laid each day and on the eggs the date and number of hen laying the egg. Three times a day will be often enough to visit the pens, release the fowls and mark the egg and record it on the posted sheet. Most eggs are laid before noon, so these visits should be in the morning hours. An accurate record and pedigree is kept of all blooded stock. Why not do the same with fowls? This is the only sure method of breeding, whatever your object may be, whether eggs, meat, prizes, size, shape, feathers or general utility. To manage poultry right all agree that one must have control over the fowls. This being true how much the most important item of control must be that of the breeding

It is now a generally recognized fact that the value of the fowl is not in the breed but in the strain or family and most of all in the individuals of that strain. The great value of the trap nest is in building up a heavy laying strain by selecting and breeding from the heavy layers.

The last census report available gives the average eggs per year, per hen, in Tennessee as 67, with Louisiana as low as 37. While as showing the result of intelligent work under adverse conditions we have the record of Maine 106 eggs the highest in the United States. Think of it, my friends, Tennessee with an ideal climate and country for poultry raising with a poultry average of 67. It is a curious fact that the census figures of education and egg production per fowl, seem to run together. The states with high educational averages have high egg averages and vice versa. It would seem we need more poultry education as well as the other kind.

In two or three years by the pedigree record system the egg average of an ordinary flock of fowls can be nearly doubled, over the Tennessee average figures, with exactly the same outlay of time and feed. A plain business proposition it seems to me. To give you an example from my own experience in November, December and January from seventy pullets I got more eggs daily than the farmers' wives around here did, from flocks of two hundred and fifty and three hundred, while it cost me perhaps a cent or two more per fowl to feed my fowls. It cost them three and four times as much to produce the same eggs nearly. Don't you think good old time "hoss sense" would show which is the better proposition. Strange! when it comes to handling fowls a

farmer seems to lose his good, common sense, says "pshaw, just chickens."

Some of the other advantages of the record system are as follows: It makes the fowls gentle and accustomed to being handled. You can pick out an ailing and out-of-condition fowl immediately, thereby being able to correct overweight, underweight or sickness, which if allowed to run would cause the ruin or loss of a valuable fowl.

Broody hens are detected immediately, preventing them from incubating the other eggs in a nest, which makes all the eggs keep better at a time when we find them hardest to keep. By this system you can mate a prize male to ten or more selected females and keep an accurate record of the result of each mating. When you hatch these eggs you can tell which matings bring you the best results, which hens lay infertile eggs, the color and texture of shell of each hen's eggs and which hens are poor layers or non-layers as a few sometimes are. In hatching the eggs can be given to hens or a pedigree trap be used in the incubator. When the chicks are hatched they can be punch marked in the web of the foot and a record of these marks kept.

### Golden Laced Wyandottes, World's Fair Winners

The above illustration represents the third prize pen of Golden Wyandottes at the St. Louis World's Fair. These fowls are owned by J. H. McDanell, Warsaw, Kentucky. Golden Wyandottes have long been known as the "beauty breed," but their beauty is not all that commends them. They come under the head of general purpose fowls and are money makers for their owners no matter whether on the farm or in the fancier's yard. Shortly after this breed was originated it enjoyed quite a lively boom and for some time afterwards there was not much stir made about them. But those who had pinned their faith to them kept making marked improvements year after year and they were rewarded by seeing their favorites again in the list of popular varieties. Mr. McDanell is a careful breeder of Goldens and it is such men as he that makes the breeding of standard bred poultry the best work anyone can engage in.

HANDLING POULTRY FOR PROFIT



\*

ANY consider farming of little importance during this age of invention and scientific study, and poultry raising of utter insignificance. Nevertheless, a few statistics will show the fallacy of this idea and the immensity of this business. The true value of this industry can not be obtained, but it is estimated on safe ground that the United States poultry products for the past year were worth more than seven hundred and fifty million

dollars. In comparison with other great products it is greater than the value of the combined outputs of coal, iron and mineral oil for the year 1905.

It often happens that the original or first cost of an enterprise prevents persons from making what in their judgment would be a safe investment. Unlike this breeding of other live stock, the poultry business may be begun in a small way and successfully conducted with the expenditure of a very meagre sum of money. In fact, it is generally desirable and advisable to begin in a small way in order to get the preliminary training necessary to final success.

It is a well known fact that no man makes a success, if he does not like his work. The poultryman must learn to love his birds and know their different dispositions. The amateur must study daily both flock and books. He must learn both theory and practice. He must study his line of work with as much zeal as a man engaged in any other business.

In poultry as in other domestic animals, there are many

different breeds, each having its superior qualities, from which we may select the one best suited to our location and taste. There are three classes of chickens, the egg, meat, and general purpose breeds, from which we may expect valuable returns if properly handled. The three classes are generally, that is most commonly represented by the American, Asiatic and Mediterranean classes. Each class with many branches.

It matters not what class or breed we keep, poultry raising is a simple occupation in that it requires no great knowledge or ability. It does not require any hard or difficult operations, but a variety of simple ones. Its success depends on the regular, faithful and accurate performances of many small tasks. While this may seem very simple and easy, it must be remembered that an occupation involving many simple operations, becomes complex. To become efficient in this work, the person must practice doing these simple things until it becomes almost mechanical.

Poultry raising like any other occupation may be made a success or a failure. This depends on the owner's will power. Results are better if the producer is located near the place of consumption. Success does not altogether depend on this, neither does it depend on capital invested, but on the energy of the producer. The thing of prime importance is to make a success, however small, by some method, however simple. A small success by safe methods is better than good results by unsafe methods. One can build safely on such a small success, while the longer he plans on the unsafe basis, the more likely he is to fail beyond his power to redeem the situation.

### **BETTER POULTRY AND MORE OF IT** WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY F. S. BULLINGTON

ONGREL is a word defined as an animal or anything of a mixed breed, also anything made of incongruous parts. Incongruous is unsuitable, not fitting, improper, composed of parts out of harmony or agreement. With these facts before you, my dear reader, could you, in your mind, you who are breeding poultry of mongrel blood, continue and expect to profit, such as you would deserve, if you were breeding a breed of fowls that were of thoroughbred blood? How much better you yourself would think and

look upon your fowls if they were one of our Standard va-Thoroughbred poultry today will outnumber the rieties. mongrel fowls, and this has all taken place within the short term of the past fifteen years. The thinking people realized that the public would surely demand something of a pure nature and this led to the establishing of the many varieties that we have today. Would the large farms who make specialties of breeding poultry and furnishing the markets with chickens and eggs, keep pure blooded poultry if it were not of a decided advantage and make a goodly increase in the receipts? I hope and honestly believe that it will not be many years before we will find pure blooded poultry on every one of our American farms. The uniformity of all the fowls of our American farms. being alike, the chicks of a like nature, and eggs of one color, when carried to market can not but be of advantage to the breeder and owner of them.

Those who are skeptical of this, should try, as I advised a party a season or so ago, by sending two coops of broiler size chicks to a commission merchant in his neighborhood. Gather together a mixed lot of different colors and shapes, but of about the broiler size, put these in one coop, then put a lot of chicks, the same size as the mixed lot, only letting them be all alike and in every instance you will find the returns will be at least 6 to 10 per cent greater on the uniform lot than will be on the other. This will also be the case with eggs sent in crates, etc. When I speak of pure-blooded or thoroughbred poultry, I do not mean that there should be, or need be fowls that are of prize blood, such kinds can readily be left to the breeder who selects his matings with some definite idea or results in view and who makes a specialty of exhibiting, advertising and shipping poultry that will come nearer Standard requirements, but mainly of having uniform flocks of pure-blood fowls on our farms, which will give the general buying public a higher class of poultry and eggs for the table, and which will also be of more profit to the farmer. If there are any of the readers of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN who are now breeding mongrel fowls who will try the breeding of better poultry, I am sure they will be more than pleased with the results.

I do not write these few lines in a theory mood, but know whereof I speak, that it has proven in dozens of cases. One need not purchase the highest priced fowls unless they desire them especially for fancy purposes, but can readily buy good breeding quality at a moderate price, and breed up and increase gradually as the seasons present themselves. Those who only keep 100 or so hens can easily rear this number from a pen, in one season, discarding all the mongrel stock in the fall months, by sending to the markets. If after you have made a change to a breed that is pure blooded, do not let them come in contact with another breed, even though they also be pure blooded, unless they are of the same kind of stock.

Nothing can be gained by allowing different breeds to mix together. The poultry press and the regular farm papers have done much towards bringing about better conditions in the poultry world and if those who are now following the opposite direction would follow their teachings they could not help but find it to their advantage. Talk for pure bred poultry to every one you meet. Keep ever at it, and we will have "Better poultry and more of it."

### CATTLE TICK EXTERMINATION --- FEED-LOT AND A PASTURE ROTATION METHODS WRITTEN FOR THE INDUTRIOUS HEN BY H. A. MORGAN, DIRECTOR EXPERIMENT FARM UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE

HE extermination of the cattle tick may be accomplished through an intelligent understanding of the life history and habits of this pest by the stock raisers of the tick-infested and quarantined area. The

cattle tick is a spider form, has no wings, and is dependent for its distribution upon the animal upon which it passes a part of the period of development. It does not breed upon the animal as do cattle lice, but is collected in the seed-tick stage from weeds, grass, shrubs, etc., of pastures where infested cattle have been. The seed ticks when collected from the pastures by cattle, or sometimes by horses and mules, develop into mature male and female ticks. The females, a few days after becoming mature and before dropping to the ground, engorge with blood until they are many times larger than the males. The males never engorge. On the ground, under the shade of weeds, grass, etc., the engorged females each deposit from 1500 to 3000 eggs and die. The eggs hatch into seed ticks, which bunch upon weeds, grass, etc., in the immediate vicinity of the place where they are hatched, and await the passing of animals, to which they attach.

Hence there are two conditions essential to the development and perpetuity of the cattle tick: first, favorable pasture areas, where engorged females lay eggs and the eggs hatch (*the non-parasitic period*); and second, cattle, and occasionally horses and mules, to which seed ticks attach and from which they get blood for growth and egg production (*the parasitic period*). In the absence of cattle, horses and mules for a few months from a ticky pasture, the ticks perish and are exterminated, and unless they are carried into this pasture by infested cattle, etc., or by overflow water from infested fields, the pasture will remain permanently free.

All ticks that are picked up by cattle mature and drop to the ground again in from 20 to 40 days, except under extreme conditions of animal poverty or cold weather, when a few days longer may be required for development, engorgement and dropping. Ticks dropped in pastures will require, first, from six or more days in midsummer to as many as sixty or even more in winter, for eggs to be laid; second, from eighteen to thirty days in summer to from two to four months in winter for eggs to hatch; and third, from two months in summer to six and one-half in fall, winter and spring for the seed ticks to die if cattle, horses and mules are not permitted in pastures to collect them.

The two important phases of extermination, based upon the foregoing data, are:

I. The starving out of the ticks by the removal of their hosts—cattle, horses and mules—from pastures for at least four months in summer and nine in fall, winter and spring.

II. The cleaning of animals from ticks before they are put on clean pastures.

As indicated above, pastures may be cleaned by having host animals of the cattle tick kept off them a sufficient time to permit old ticks to lay eggs, the eggs to hatch and the seed ticks to perish by starvation. This requires four months in summer and nine in fall, winter and spring.

There are only two certain methods of cleaning cattle:

1. Putting them, in the late fall, in a corn, cotton or other field where no cattle have been for at least four months and keeping them there until all the ticks drop off. There is no danger of reinfestation from ticks dropped from the animals turned into this field, as the ticks require a long time to lay eggs in the late fall, and the eggs do not hatch in cold weather.

2. The feed-lot system, which consists in confining all cattle of the farm in a small lot fenced off for the purpose,

where they are fed and watered for 20 days, and from which they are removed to an adjacent similar lot for another 20 days. At the end of 40 days all the ticks have dropped and the animals are clean and should be removed at once to a meadow or other pasture known to be free of ticks. The feed-lots must be arranged on ground over which no ticky cattle have passed or ground which is known to have been freed of ticks by the starvation method. In passing the clean cattle from the last feed-lot to the clean pasture care must be exercised to see that they do not pass over any tickey area.

In that region of the tick-infested area of the United States lying north of about latitude 33 degrees cattle, on account of climatic conditions, are naturally free of ticks during the winter months. When eradication is undertaken this condition will save the stock raisers of this area the trouble of artificially freeing animals of ticks, and under such circumstances the close of the winter period should be accepted as an important time to change cattle to tick-free fields, such as meadow land or that devoted to fall-sown cereals.

### SUMMARY.

1. To exterminate the cattle tick, one should understand its life history and habits.

2. Ticks do not breed upon cattle, like lice, but attach to cattle for a time in order to get blood for growth and egg production and then drop back to the ground again.

3. The cattle tick has no means of transporting itself from place to place, but is dependent upon its host animals—cattle, horses and mules—for dissemination.

4. On the ground each engorged female lays from 1500 to 3000 eggs, and these eggs hatch into seed ticks, which bunch and are picked up by passing animals.

5. The cold weather of fall and winter greatly retards the egg laying of ticks and the hatching of the eggs, and makes it possible for seed ticks to live longer without food.

6. The larger areas of the quarantined portion of the United States devoted to the culture of corn, cotton, forage and other crops, which force an entire absence of cattle from them during the growing season, are annually free of ticks and should be utilized in reducing the infested territory of every farm.

7. To free pastures of ticks, cattle, horses and mules should be kept out of them for at least four months in summer and nine in fall, winter and spring.

8. Cattle may be cleaned of ticks by two artificial methods:

a. Advantage may be taken of late fall and winter months, when egg laying is delayed and eggs do not hatch, to turn cattle on old corn, cotton or other fields which have had no cattle on them during the growing season, to be left until the ticks drop off.

b. All cattle may be fed in one tick-free feed-lot for 20 days, and in another adjacent tick-free lot for 20 more. At the end of 40 days cattle have dropped all ticks and should be put on a clean pasture.

Cattle become naturally free of ticks every winter in the northern portion of the quarantined area.

9. Fall-sown cereals, such as barley, wheat, rye or oats, following corn, will give additional tick-free pasture areas in the winter when animals are clean of ticks.

Good management curtails expenses. Poor management cuts down quality of feed because good feed costs more than inferior stuff.

# OPEN LETTER TO THE SOUTHERN POULTRY FRATERNITY T. J. MCCARTY, PRESIDENT S. P. A.

N many ways the importance of organization, to obtain permanent results in any line of business, has been demonstrated in the past few years, and to those who have followed commercial history it is not necessary to lay particular stress on the advisability of uniting to advance the future interests of poultry and kindred products in the South. The idea is not a new one, as repeated attempts have been made in the past, by prominent breeders,

to the end that a permanent body might be organized of sufficient scope and character to influence those interested, and to induce them to give a helping hand. Whether the abandonment of this idea was due to lack of interest by the fraternity, or to the time being inopportune for coalition, is a matter of history. We do know that the present conditions demand some attention by united efforts and to this end the Southern Poultry Association was organized at Atlanta, Georgia, on December 18th of last year.

The promoters of this important work realize that without the assistance, council and advise of those vitally concerned their work and purposes will go for naught, and for that reason, and with the sole purpose of obtaining from all an exchange of ideas, they are presenting here an outline of their intentions as proposed at their initial convention, soliciting cooperation and the strength necessary for success.

The arguments for organization are many. The more potent ones, however, are as follows:

1st. The time seems most opportune, and the South as a whole in better condition to entertain a proposition of this kind, than ever in its history.

2nd. Although the annual product of the Southern States in poultry and eggs runs into the millions in dollars, the output can be doubled and not reach overproduction,—therefore, the need of some concerted movement to stimulate the industry.

3rd. The climatic conditions that prevail in the Southern half of the United States present most attractive propositions for the raising of fine poultry; this important matter should be given publicity, and could be handled by a Bureau of Information in the organization.

4th. Through an organization as proposed, local clubs or associations could be formed as branches of the major body to disseminate knowledge through practical demonstrations with higher class poultry than is usually seen in the outlying districts in many sections of the South.

5th. The poultryman of today is handicapped as was the cotton planter of a few years ago, in as much as he is in many instances producing or in a position to produce the raw material for all poultry foods and appliances, yet is obliged to ship the result of his labors to some other section, and purchase from this same section the manufactured article, paying freight both ways. Considerable educational work can be carried on along this line to induce the farmers to plant a more diversified crop and the manufacturer to operate nearer the base of his supplies and in reach of his customers. The South is blessed with an equable climate, is rich in lands, timber and minerals, yet with all this there is not a poultry food mill or manufacturer of poultry appliances of note in the whole Southland. The success of the industry depends on fostering home industries.

6th. It has been maintained by many prominent in the industry that this section has never been properly recognized or represented in the councils of the American Poultry Association; that is due, no doubt, to the fact that there never has been concerted action on the part of the breeders for any particular measure. A petition from a representative organization of the South will have weight that could not be obtained by any individual.

In confirmation of the above statement it is a pleasure to announce that the American Poultry Association has recognized the Southern Poultry Association in inviting, through its officers, the president of this association to council with them and act as a member of the committee of fourteen appointed to revise the Constitution and By-laws of that organization. It has been deemed proper, and a duty to sacrifice the time and be present at this conference in Detroit during August of this year.

The breeders of the South can render valuable assistance in this work if they will advise with the president of the Southern Poultry Association, making such recommendations and propositions as should properly come before this commission.

7th. There are a number of successful local associations throughout the states embraced in the territory known as the South that are complete in themselves, but are rudderless in so far as outside conditions are concerned, in as much as, no united effort has ever been made to adjust the difficulties arising from the selection of dates for exhibitions, the various shows in most cases, conflicting one with the other. It will take considerable time, thought and tact to arrange a schedule that will be satisfactory to all. The officers of the Association are now at work on this delicate matter, and the executive committee, will, no doubt, show results in a short time.

The men entrusted with the affairs of the Southern Poultry Association will strive to make it a permanent success, and will devote their time and energy to that end.

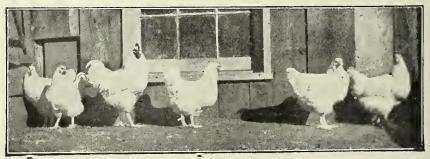
Many recommendations discussed at the recent convention have been given consideration and new ideas suggested.

Important among these is the influence this body might weild in stimulating legislation in the various states in the interest of Poultry Experiment Stations.

To accomplish all the propositions here mentioned it is necessary to have the membership and support of the entire South in poultry; all will not be done in one year, but as we grow older, we secure that wisdom that comes only from experience and an exchange of views. Attend the convention, if possible. If the distance be too great, organize your State Association, hold conventions, send delegates and recommendations to the Major Association in convention assembled at Nashville, Tenn., in January, 1907.

Secretary John A. Murkin, Jr., Nashville, Tenn., will give you full information together with constitution and by-laws and application blanks.

It pays to put up butter for customers in small packages, and to neatly wrap them in parchment paper.



A Choice Pen of White Orpingtons Showing 1st Ckl., 1, 2, Hens, 2 and 3 Pullets. Atlanta, October, 1905. Owned by F. S. Bullington, Richmond, Va.

A VISIT TO THE YARDS OF WALKER BROS

OT long since I had the pleasure in company with

Mr. K. B. Walker, of a visit to the poultry farm of Walker Bros., that our readers have so often seen advertised in the columns of THE HEN.

Leaving the city on an early train we ran down to Madisonville, where we were met by "Gus," and behind a fast driver we were soon at the home of these up to date breeders. There are few if any more de-



Walker Bros.

sirable locations for a poultry ranch than that occupied by these gentlemen. Situated in Monroe county a few miles from the county seat (Madisonville) out in what are called the "Knobs" where there is plenty of pure water and every thing is idealistic they have built for themselves an ideal poultry place. There is no cramping for lack of room for the farm carries nothing save the best of the two varieties they breed.

Away off down in a cosy nook "Gus" has builded him a neat little cottage and gotten him a help-meet to care for it and here the bluest of blue blood runs riot in the veins of his Barred Plymouth Rocks. With his pens headed by such birds as the one shown in the half tone he is doing fine work with the strain that he so loves. He has spared neither time nor money in the perfecting of his strain and keeps nothing that is not good. It was a real pleasure to go through his flock and note how very uniform they were in both size and markings. Away better than many over which a very much larger fuss is made. Here too I found that the incubators were at work and were turning out the youngsters to fill the



"Pap," a typical B. P. Rock Cockerel of the Walker Bros. strain.

ever increasing demands made upon him for first class stock. "Gus" is too modest in asserting the claims of his winners, but then he says and very truly "Why should I say any more. I am taxed now to keep up with the many orders. In fact I have thought that I would have to cut my ad out for the HEN is giving me more than I can attend to." I sat and basked in the sunshine of a glorious spring day and admired the even blue barring of those birds until I felt that I could many handsome females. It has been asserted that the male birds can not be bred to true white, but here I found them, and I do not think that they will ever produce anything save white for both the males and the females are ideal, almost, in shape and the plumage is well nigh perfect.

The cockerel at the head of the first pen was the first prize bird at the Knoxville show and every one who saw him was satisfied long before the judge passed his decision that he was a sure winner. He will no doubt be heard from as a cock bird at some of our shows this fall. Then there were the youngsters running around and just making themselves grow that they might be ready for the great shows. It was a charming visit and the chickens of these gentlemen would charm any one who saw them.

The best of it all is that no man ever deals with Walker Bros. but that he gets value received. The motto of the firm is "a fair and square deal." Their business has grown with each season and they are constantly increasing it to meet the demands of their customers. Both are young men of that aggressive type that is sure to win out in the struggle for

supremacy. Nothing but the best has ever satisfied them and they are constantly adding to the value of what they have by a systematic and careful selection of the best of their own raising and breeding. Breeding for a great egg vield as well as the beauty required for show specimens.

It is from breeders that the fraternity gets its strongest support. Young, active, earnest men who believe in themselves and in the poultry industry. May their tribe increase.



'J. Howard Sledd, Jr."—1st Prize White Wyandotte Cockerel, Knoxville, Jan., 1906. Owned by Walker Bros.

take in no more of

their beauty and then

I wended my way up

the hill to the old

homestead where in

well appointed houses

"King" has the

"Cream of the South"

in White Wyandottes.

These are White.

They are bred white

and they stay white.

They are not bred for

canary color nor for

the brass that is so

often to be seen. I

had seen the cockerel,

presented in the half

tone, before, but I was

not prepared to see so



### DEVOTED TO EVERY INTEREST OF THE

Poultryman, Live Stock Breeder and Small Farmer Entered at the Knoxville Postoffice as second-class matter.

J. HOWARD SLEDD..... Editor

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

The Industrious Hen Company 617 Gay Street, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Vol. 2 MAY, 1906 No. 12

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 intensive farming. Contributions that are practical and pithy are solicited.

### WATCH THE DATE

On your paper and note the expiration of your subscription. Unless renewed before the time is out paper will be discontinued.

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Subscriptions 50c a year in advance—5c a copy—samples free. Knoxville subscriptions, 75c a year (when delivered by mail). Foreign subscriptions, \$1.00.

### ADVERTISING RATES

Furnished on application. The value of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN as an advertising medium is unquestioned. The character of the advertisements 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 not later than the 25th of the month preceding.

of the month preceding. BREEDERS' PLAIN CARDS will be run at the rate of one cent per word each insertion. Numbers and initials count as words. No card taken for less than 25 cents. THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN reserves the right to reject any advertisement

for cause.

The indications are that the trade in eggs for hatching will be exceptionally good this season. From reports at hand from

A Good Season. our advertisers I learn that many of them are even now running ahead of the record for last year. The educational work being done by the poultry press is bearing fruit. As the weight of evidence in behalf of pure bred stock is cumulative the effect will be, eventually, a unanimous verdict in favor of "more and better poultry."

The man who buys and the one who sells should sometimes exchange places. The one who gets an order or an

\* \* \* \*

Buying vs. inquiry for stock should try and place himself in the place of the buyer and give such a de-

Selling. scription of the stock that he is offering that the party buying will feel that he has value received when the stock comes to hand. It is not just to yourself nor to the prospective customer to spend all your adjectives in describing the good points of your birds. You should tell some of the weak points as well. No business can be conducted with profit and at the same time with honor to yourself that has to be run on the gullability of the public. You must deal squarely with your customers. But there is the other side of the question. The buyer must not expect to get birds that are the cream of any man's flock for the price of butcher's stock. He must not set his ideal too high. This is not the only thing the buyer has to remember. He must bear in mind the fact that the illustrations he sees of fowls in the various poultry papers, the HEN included, are made from the best specimens in the 'yards' of the breeder and in many instances

the photos from which the cuts are made have the touch of the poultry artist behind them. They are as near ideal as the owner has and the artist can make without destroying the original. The buyer must not look for perfection when he orders a trio of breeders or a pen even though he pay \$50 for them. A good breeding pen is often unfit for show purposes and a good show pen may not produce prize winners. Bear and forbear. Give all that you can for the money received and let the buyer know that he has gotten his full money's worth. To deal on the square is the only sure road to success.

Through the kindness of the Commissioner of Agriculture, Hon. W. W. Ogilvie, the poultrymen of Tennessee are to

\* \* \* \*

An Invitation. have the pleasure of listening to Prof. James E. Rice, of Cornell University, during the Farmer's Convention which convenes here the 16-18 of this month. Prof. Rice will address the poultrymen on the morning of the 18th, his subject being "Results of Some Recent Experiments in Poultry Husbandry." Prof. Rice needs no introduction to the readers of the poultry press. For some years many of the best thoughts found in their pages have been from his pen. His coming to us, Tennessee poultrymen will appreciate even more fully when they have listened to his words of wisdom. Let every reader of this look upon it as a special invitation to be present on that day, at least, and get some of the good in store for us all.

\* \* \* \*

I am inclined to think that a great deal more can and will be accomplished for pure bred poultry when the breeders cease to use the word fancy. The pure bred stock Utility, Fancy. that is raised by what are termed the "Fanciers" is the utility poultry of the present and will be the utility poultry of the generations to come. This fact is easily established when you know that the ordinary fowl will produce not exceeding six dozens of eggs in the year and the pure breeds will produce double the number, and to this same "fancier" we owe the pure breeds. Utility is the test of a fowl in the hands of the market poulterer and those who have tried the pure breeds as gotten out by this same fancier would not under any circumstances go back to the same breed of fowls that they were forced to be content with before the fancier developed the strains that lay and make the marketable chicken. If you doubt this ask those who are in the business simply as a market proposition. \*

The South has long felt the need of a more perfect organization of its poultrymen. This writer for years has advocated a Southern Poultry Association. This What Shall we have. Now the question comes, "What We Do? shall we do?" The A. P. A. (much derided though it has been) has appointed a committee of 14 to meet in Detroit in August to consider the advisability of district organizations and other matters pertaining to the constitution of the association. This writer, as a member of the A. P. A. and as a representative from the South, was placed on that committee and the president of the S. P. A. has been invited to be present. Without some unforeseen accident both will be there. The question is still open. "What shall we do?" I am fully cognizant of the fact that very many desire a Southern Association that has no connection with the A. P. A. and there are just as many, perhaps more, that believe that the S. P. A. should become an integral part of the A. P. A. Neither the President of the S. P. A. nor this writer desires to go to that meeting without the general consensus of opinion of the entire South. So I ask, "What shall we do? That the conditions that confront us are very different from those that are peculiar to other sections is an admitted fact. That the harmonious working of the whole is for the best interests of all concerned seems to be an axiom. Can the South best conserve its interests by being a member of the organization that is known as the A. P. A. or shall it make the race alone is

the paramount question. Individually the HEN, its editor being
a Southerner died in the wool and unreconstructed, believes
that the South will accomplish more and do more effective
work if she will claim a district for herself and demand that
a Southerner be placed at its head and then work in perfect
harmony with the general organization, as long as her worth
and value is recognized, will more nearly meet the demands
of the case than any other move that can be made. Go before
the A. P. A. and demand the recognitions that her worth to
the Association merits.

With this issue of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN ends the second year of its life. To the poultrymen and friends who have been so loyal in their support, I desire to express my sincere thanks. It has only been through this loyalty that I have been enabled to give you a paper of which all poultrymen can be justly proud. The same unflagging zeal that has been used to promote the cause of poultrymen and that has brought me in touch with so many of the breeders all through the South will continue to be put forth and every effort made to keep up the high standard of excellence to which THE HEN has attained. With renewed thanks to all my friends and a hope that they will continue to be THE HEN'S best friends I am—the Editor.

In a careful analysis of the conditions existing in the poultry world I find that the highest prices paid by the commission men are for the uniform egg and for A Study of the chickens that are full and plump and present Conditions. an attractive appearance to the buyer. A still closer analysis proves beyond a doubt that the fowls that lay the most uniform eggs and that present the neatest carcass when dressed for market are the pure breeds. If those who make a business of rearing poultry for market would study the conditions that surround them, would consult the shippers to whom they sell they would forever discard the mongrel breeds that now roam over their premises and get the machines that would produce what the markets demand. Think of it, when a shipper buys eggs to send to the markets of the North and East he pays for the eggs, knowing that not less than thirty per cent of them are unfit for the market for which he buys and that he must dispose of this thirty per cent on the local market at what he can get for them. The result is that he can not afford to pay the highest market price and the man who owns the hens that laid those eggs is the loser. Uniformity in size, color and weight, is what is demanded in the great centers of trade and if our readers would secure the highest prices for the output of their poultry yards they must have stock that will give the article demanded by the trade. They can not do this and continue to raise the mongrels that are so numerous on the farms throughout this southland. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

There is not much difference between mongrelism in stock and fogyism in ideas.

Poultry raising in the country is carried on under the most favorable circumstances. The fowls can be allowed their liberty without interfering with other crops to an extent which will cause the owner appreciable loss. They find a large quantity of the kind of feed that is best for egg production in the insects and worms they hunt out and destroy. They turn into money bushels of grain which would be lost if they did not make use of it, and they can be fed at the lowest possible cost. In raising poultry for any purpose the farmer has the lead. No farm should be without its flock of chickens.

### REMINISCENCES.

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY REESE V. HICKS.

Permit me to grow reminiscent, as two years have elapsed since the initial number of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN appeared. When the first number of THE HEN was printed there were only three poultry papers that appeared and had appeared regularly in the entire Southland. One of these was published in Texas, one in Georgia, and one in Kentucky. While not desiring to speak evil of any one, yet it is an undeniable fact that these three were not near living up to their opportunities; were not near as good publications as the same three are today. All three have improved, but the Georgia and Texas papers have both made very noticeable strides. Having been in close touch with the poultry and live stock interest over my own State of Tennessee for some years, in the years 1903 and 1904 I noticed a very wonderful interest, or revival it might be called, of poultry raising, and I saw that the people were "catching on" to the poultry business and I believed then that the next few years would see such strides forward in this industry that would be past belief. I do not claim to be a prophet, but in my travels as Deputy Live Stock Inspector, as I say, I easily saw this coming, besides having a pretty good idea of the public pulse through my sales of eggs in the Springs of 1903-4. Being also a practical newspaper man, I thought that the central South needed another journal devoted to poultry. While this idea was buzzing around loose like in my head, I got into correspondence on the poultry business with Dr. Sledd, and the proposition came from him that we start a paper. I was just ripe for the proposition, and it only took a few letters to complete our arrangements, and the first issue appeared, May 20, 1904. Now I must look at that first issue. It was only sixteen pages, and contained exactly nine paid advertisements, and only one cut, as an illustration, and that was a stock cut. It is but fair to say that the issue was poorly printed and on inferior paper, because the work was attempted on a press that was not capacitated for that grade of work.

The issue was just about twelve hundred and not all of these were mailed. But even that imperfect edition brought some business and many subscribers, and in each successive issue there has been improvements, increased circulation, and most wonderful of all is the vast amount of advertising now carried. This great increase in advertising shows conclusively one thing, that is, that THE HEN brings results, for it is the experience of all newspaper men that people do not advertise long in a paper that does not bring back the money you pay out, and also a fair profit for your trouble, etc. Look over this issue and contrast it with the first 16 page affair.

Another feature, how is the Southern poultry field today so far as journalism? From three it has grown until from Kentucky to Texas there are eight or ten and perhaps more, for they spring up in a night and often die the same way, so you had better give yourself some leeway in stating the number. To enumerate, Texas has two, Georgia two, North Carolina one, Florida one, Kentucky one, and Alabama one, not to mention the half dozen that have dropped out of the race since the old HEN started. It is but fair to say that any one of these papers shows more signs of prosperity than d.d either of the three that existed when the HEN begun her career. Now what is responsible for this? In my opinion three things; first, the great and most astonishing revival of the poultry industry; second, a desire to get down to the pure breeds and raise only the best by the farmers of the South, and, third, this very INDUSTRIOUS HEN herself. Each and all have contributed a share. And the best part is that the outlook is growing brighter each year and it looks like the prosperity among Southern poultrymen had only just begun-but that is another story.

"The love for bird or beast will raise to higher planes the life of him who fosters it," writes George Enty.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY F. J. MARSHALL

TRUST I may be able to say something of value to the amateur at least. This is an age of voluminous writings upon almost all subjects and the poultry business is no exception to the rule. While there are many solid, meaty articles, there are many frothy ones, necessitating the reader to provide himself with a sifter to be able to retain the real matter of value. The Barred Rock, like all breeds of American origin, is a made up one, produced by combining the good qualities of several old and standard varieties. As such it has had to pass through the vicissitudes incident to the building of new breeds. As to what breeds were used in its made up or origin is of little importance to the average breeder of the present day. As "Nasby" would have said, "Suffice it to say that it originated at an early period of its existence." I have seen it pass down through its various stages of improvement. In the eighties when it was splotchy and irregular in its barring, more nearly spotted than barred; so much so that many called them "dominickers." They passed from this stage into the one of more regular barring, but the spacing of light was wide, giving them a very light general appearance, especially the males, the greater proportion of females running dark. The necks would be almost smutty in the best specimens. How much elated a breeder was when he had produced an occasional pullet with a bright light neck. She was worth her weight in gold. In other words it was one step towards a uniform color throughout. Great white splashes in wings and tail of the males with white undercolor (cotton backs), came along at the same time and were great eye sores to the progressive breeders. True, you will find these defects in some of our veriest culls at this day, but rarely on our otherwise good specimens. One of the next features that came along that had to be worked out was the scalloped barring. Instead of running straight across the feather from side to side it was arched. To the casual observer and the uneducated eye it was scarcely noticeable, and many a specimen was pronounced first class, viewed on the yard or lawn that upon being handled was found to be marked in this manner. This was more often seen on the females. This has, by careful selection and proper mating, been very nearly eradicated. During this period of its existence the Barred Rock run very decidedly to long backs, too long and to high tails, necks rather straight. These were Java characteristics and it was but very natural that they should appear. These defects as they proved to be to the artistic eye have about disappeared. It is the exception rather than the rule to see them on well bred specimens. The tail has been shortened and lowered, the back shortened and the neck given a more graceful arch.

Further down the line we come to the breeding of the very light female and the medium colored male. Many single mating advocates got in their work at this period and thousands of first class specimens were bred in this way. The male line being the best in color. In the strongest competition the females would, as a rule, come just a trifle short of winning, the awards going to birds that had been bred by the double line of mating system. One by one the single mating fellows crawled over to the other side, and not a word was heard from them. They have been coming over for a good long time now, until you could hardly locate a single mating advocate in the whole line of first class breeders. The peculiar combination and make up of the breed, and the requirements of the Standard of today are such as to make it impossible to produce exhibition males, and exhibition females from the same mating, and continue to do so any length of time. My advice along this line, to those who feel that they should take

up the matter and show the world what can be done by single mating is, Don't. Wise heads have been doing just that thing for years, and have nothing to show for it.

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Take up the breed as bred by the best breeders and their up to date methods and see how many ninety-four to ninetyfive pointers you can produce. You can show your mettle in that manner better than any way that I know of. The requirements of the present standard and of the times are for a much darker male and female than in former years. This is brought about by a much narrower barring both of the light and the dark, thus bringing them closer together in their rela tions to each other.

If this style of barring is clearly defined you are bound to have a pretty good specimen in color as there will be but little room for variation in shape of the bars that occurred years ago when the wide open barring was in vogue.

The up-to-date, progressive breeder of today is on the lookout for irregular barring, barring merged together and not clearly defined: zigzag barring where the bar fails to run straight across, but breaks at the quill. This is very common on tail coverts, of the male, and main tail feathers of the female, and in wings of both sexes. He is afraid of the very dark slatey backed male where the bars are not distinct enough. This will produce females too dark and smutty in barring of back as well as on the cockerels produced. He looks well to the color of the male not alone because he is considered half the pen in breeding but the male will be expected to have a greater influence on the offspring in regard to color than the female. This is not peculiar to the Barred Rock alone but rules in all breeds. As one old breeder used to say "the male stamps the color" "the female stamps the shape" on the progeny.

There has been wonderful improvements made in this grand breed since I first knew it in 1881. One who knew nothing of it until recent years can realize what changes have been wrought. But some one says they do not score any higher now than they did twenty years ago. No; but there is a reason. Our ideals have advanced in pace with the improvements of the breed. Breeders and judges demand so much more than formerly. As the good work goes on new light dawns upon them and the stakes are set just a little higher, and a little higher demanding a more perfect specimen. Right here I want to say to those who are inclined to feel discouraged that the general average of the highest scoring specimens at our shows are not getting higher year by year. Work on great advancement has been made in the breed, but the scores do not indicate it because of these advanced ideals. I saw more good specimens of the breed in one of our Southern shows the past winter than I could have found in a whole season of shows twenty years ago. Let the good work go on. The breed is worth all you expend upon it.

Paul Brennen, of East Pikeland, has a barred Plymouth Rock hen that is a great egg producer. She laid from January 1st, 1905, to the present time continuously, with the exception of her moulting period, and the eggs are of enormous size, twice as large as an ordinary egg. Compared to an ordinary egg the measurements are longitudinal, circumference  $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches and circumference  $6\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

A writer in the "Country Gentleman" says in effect there are two classes of poultry keepers. Those who breed for fancy and those who breed for market, and that neither of them has any need for the old mongrel fowl. This is as true as the gospel.

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### Turkey Talk in General.

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY MRS. J. C. SHOFNER.

Our Farmer's Bulletin, published at Washington, D. C., gives a great deal of useful information on Turkey Culture of every variety known now and some unknown to me, but what we need most is talk about the breeds most common among us.

No other kind of domestic poultry has come into such general use throughout the entire world for Thanksgiving and holiday feasts as has the turkey. Records show that in England, in 1541, turkey flesh was enumerated among the dain-ties, while in 1573 it had become the customary fare of the farmer. In that early history of our now favorite fowl, less attention was paid to the breeding, because our American country was unset-tled, and the forests were still standing to protect the native wild turkey, so sel-dom seen, now, in the wild state. There has been a great deal said about wild blood being introduced in order to give This is altogether unnecessary as vigor. we know there is nothing in its natural condition that does so well when unnaturally used, and our already domesticated turkeys have come from a wild cross, giving them a natural inclination for woodland, and now all we need is to be careful in selecting our breeding stock in it, select a strong vigorous male, for he is considered one-half the flock and if he is not altogether in a healthy condition or has been off or vitality impaired in any way the offspring will show it, even though they live, but usually poorly fertilized eggs, or if fertile, only weak, punny, poults ever come out of shell, many times die in shell.

After we have carefully selected strong, vigorous, healthy parent turkeys, we expect a 90 per cent hatch or more, these should be out of shell the 28th day of incubation, if not out by that time we may know something has gone wrong. The hen has been off too long or did not get to business, when eggs were first put under her. If either is the case they were weakened by lack of proper incubation.

Since prices for turkeys have been so encouraging as market fowls, I do not hear the farmer complaining so much. I hope to see the day when we will see a nice flock of turkeys on every farm in the United States.

Naturally, the Bronze Turkey should be the largest in size, the most vigorous in constitution and the most profitable to grow. It should be understood though we have already said the male was considered one-half the flock we can select any kind of hen. It should be fully understood that size and constitutional vigor comes largely through the female, and to have this influence to the fullest extent, well proportioned, vigorous females should be selected as breeders. I do not mean those masculine females that rarely will lay an egg, and if she does it is unnaturally proportioned in some way and will not hatch, but of good female shape. I notice the small hens will lay at least a third more eggs than the larger ones, yet we must discard the small, undersize birds, with the Bronze Turkey, as we all want the largest frame that will carry the most weight, even though they be raised for the market, the most pounds fill our pocketbooks. The most difficult part of raising tur-

keys is to know how to care for the poults, to know what to do and when to do it. All that one can learn from oth-ers or from reading will not be of equal value to one year's actual experience in caring for them, though one should not succeed the first year, a second would probably prove the reverse. We all fail some times, on account of weather. This we can not control and turkeys being of a semi-wild nature can not bear confinement and the food we feed them does not Satisfactory results can never suffice. be secured by handling turkeys like cage birds or hot house plants-avoid over-feeding, always feed just enough for one time, and at all times never neglect sand which should be the first feed. When 24 to 36 hours old—a good way to know just how long to let the poults go without food is to have a portable slat coop large enough to set over setting hen, let them remain without food until they come out for it, then is time enough to feed the sand, instinct teaches them that it is an absolute necessity. A few hours later I feed lightly on stale bread softened with sweet milk, drained so that it will not be sloppy, in this I chop fine green onion tops or dandelion leaves. Sloppy food or a chill will produce bowel trouble, for this if accidentally done I

give a little charcoal and soda to correct sour undigested food. With turkeys I use a lot of common sense, as I would a child, studying its nature as much as it is possible for me to know.

I use large coops to roost in so that the mother turkey will have plenty of room, and not step on and mash her young. Keep their coops clean and dry. Supply sand on floor. At all times keep fresh water by them but in a shallow vessel so they can not get wet. I like a shallow pan with small pebbles in it, this prevents them from wading and looks natural. I never allow water to remain in coop over night; give it fresh every morning, and notice that pebbles are not soured from old water, this gives canker mouth.

After six weeks care and you see the red begin to shoot then our trouble is over, except to watch and keep varmints from them. See that they are safe at home by sundown, have them a nice supper waiting for them and the show room or market will be proud of them.

I neglected to speak of lice—this must be seen to as one of the all-important points. Dust hen thoroughly when set, then a few days before they are due to hatch and in a few days after, and every ten days or two weeks, a dusting of the young will keep them clean, and they will grow by the inch on unlimited range.

If you have an old iron vessel that is suitable, put the water in it. Iron rust is good for chickens. Fresh water should be given every day.

Miller Purvis says that he would not thank the man to pray for him who lets his fowls roost outdoors or in a cold house.



A Trio of Henry C. Nolls' Winning White Plymouth Rocks.

On this page is shown several half-tones of White Rocks, illustrating the birds just as they grow at the Wabash Poultry Farm, Palestine, Ill., also some of the prize cups won by them at Frankfort, Ky., and Nashville, Tenn. In the upper corner is an elegant likeness of Mr. Frank L. Shaw, the genial manager of the Wabash Farm, and one of the best informed White Rock breeders in the country.

The Shaw White Rocks are broad in back, both male and female, and this coupled with the well spread tail, carried at the right angle, gives a finish to them that is peculiar to this strain. In comb they have bred for the five-point ideal, and at the time of my visit had over 100 specimens that would pass muster under our hardest cutters with a discount of one point or less on this section. Another strong feature of this strain is their bay eyes and yellow legs, and in bringing these points up to their present high average they have done so without the brassy surface so often found on white fowls.

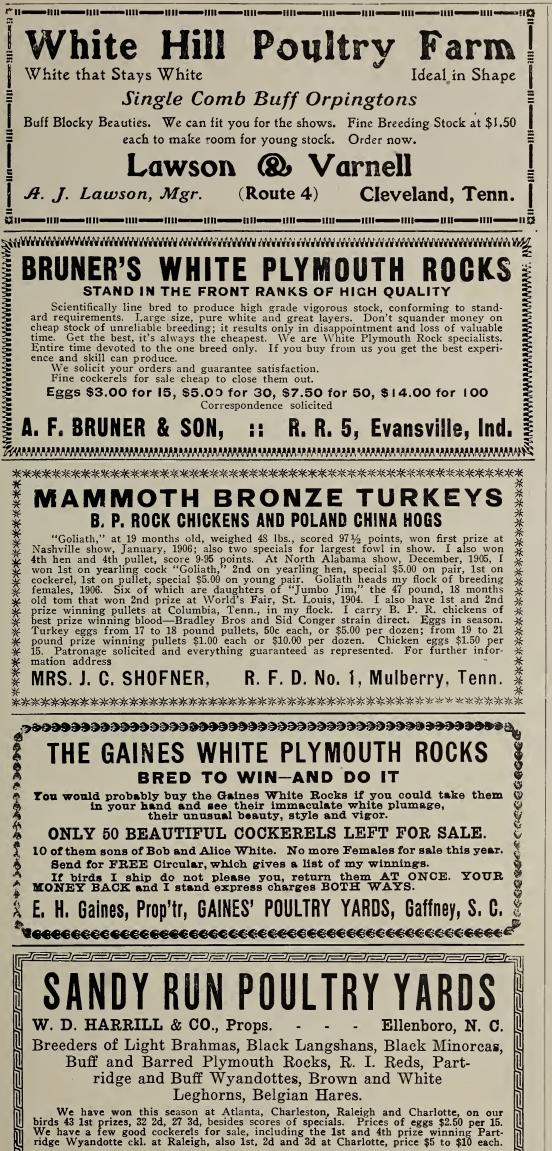
Take it all in all we doubt if there is a better line of male birds bred today than to be found at Palestine, and so long as they insist on holding onto the best that they breed, regardless of the high prices that are offered for them, we may expect to see the Wabash Poultry Farm hold its own against all comers.

The asparagus-beetle has been very troublesome this year, writes L. W. Ruth, in Rural New-Yorker. To keep them as much as possible from gnawing the edible grass, and depositing their eggs on it, we allow the small stems to grow for a week or ten days, but they must be cut before the larvæ has time to develop. I have not tried spraying either for rust or beetles. Late in the fall (the day before the ground freezes, as nearly as I can guess it) I go over the field with a disk

harrow, the idea being to throw the beetles out of their winter quarters. I think I have destroyed many in this way. Whether or not to increase the acreage would depend chiefly on the matter of fertility and help. If soil is naturally fertile, or if a good supply of fertilizer is available, and the question of help can be adjusted, there is no crop that I would rather plant now than asparagus, for I believe the market would absorb much more at reasonably good prices.

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

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



### How I Feed My Chicks.

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY MRS. B. F. HAMLETT.

I have just finished reading the April copy of THE HEN. Each number grows more interesting and instructive. March more interesting and instructive. March and April numbers are specially helpful. I want to "reach across" and shake hands with "Mr. Page in American Buff Wyan-dotte catalogue" for like the old woman that pinned her prayers over her bed "dems my sentiments." We are having unsual success with our Buffs—they are without doubt the thriftiest, hardiest youngsters Lever handled maturing very youngsters I ever handled, maturing very rapidly and so free from disease. Our hatches have been ninety-five and one hundred per cent this season, that I think proves the vigor of the breeders. I find it much better not to put over thirteen eggs under a hen, the hatch is more satisfactory and when they hatch every egg as most of mine have done, that gives them a nice number to care for successthem a nice number to care for success-fully in early spring and they will raise a larger per cent with that number, than a larger brood unless the weather is very warm. I have one brood of thirteen now that are nearly three weeks old and not one droopy chick in the flock, such little rustlers I never saw, in fact, I have not lost a single chick only from accidents, and only three of those. I do not give any food at all until they are two or three days old. Place the mother hen and her days old. Place the mother hen and her brood in a good rain-proof coop, board bottom, put in a liberal supply of sand or fine gravel, feed the hen whole corn, the little chicks will peck at the food and try to eat to get the weeded grit in their crops before feeding. Give the first feed of some of the standard commercial feeds. I feed Chamberlain's Perfect Chick feed and feed nothing else for three weeks except granulated bone and beef meal. I crumble plain corn bread and sprinkle lightly, at first of beef meal, mashing it together so the beef meal will stick and feed once a day gradually in-creasing the beef meal as they grow older, until I give a liberal amount, but not enough to loosen their bowels. I keep the bone where they have access to it all the time; after three weeks add wheat screenings and cracked corn to the bill of fare. About all the change I would make for broiler chicks would be additional grit and charcoal and supply green food until they were old enough to range on the grass. Not having any beef scraps on grass. Not having any beef scraps on hand when the first chicks were hatched and having a quantity of beef meal, I tried it as mentioned, as an experiment and with fine success.

Mr. Burnham's advice is certainly good and should be remembered by those not versed in such matters, which saves so much useless correspondence. Of course we are always glad to receive inquiries and pleased to quote prices and give descriptions in detail, but by remembering the price is according to the quality we save time and often disappointments. Expect to get just what you pay for and no more, and a reliable breeder will always give you value received and often more, for a satisfied customer is his or her best advertisement.

To Kill Rats.

Take corn meal 1 ounce plaster Paris  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce, granulated sugar  $\frac{1}{4}$  ounce, mix up dry and place in a pan or tin lid where the rats can find it and you will get rid of them.

### Randoms

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY H. C. AUSTIN.

In breeding chickens the point is not what we get out of the shell, it is what we raise after we get them out. I again give my mode of feeding which has proved successful for the last ten or fifproved successful for the last ten or hi-teen years. I feed my chicks to start with a bread baked of wheat bran and shorts, equal parts and corn meal two parts; when cold crumble fine and feed; put in this dough to each one pint, one teaspoonful of salt. Feed this until they are one or two weeks old and then it need not be baked feed row but not too need not be baked, feed raw, but not too wet

After they are a month or so old feed cracked corn and wheat at night. With the above feed fed in troughs I don't believe you will have gapes or cholera. I have tried it for several years and have not had a case of gapes while I fed the salt in feed. The Bible and common sense teaches us that everything needs salt. It will kill chickens and so it will a man if you give him too much of it, yet he can't live in health without it, nor can a chicken. I raise at least 90 per cent of all strong chicks I have hatched.

I have seen some specimens from some noted breeders that are not fit to be in a farmer's yards with culls. I received a Bantam cockerel from a noted breeder, the box he was shipped in weighed seven pounds. The second day after it arrived it died with roup. I was very well satis-fied with the loss, as I had several much better, and that was one more costly les-son. I have learned several in the last son. I have learned several in the last twelve years. One of our fanciers re-ceived some White Leghorns a few days ago in a rough coop so low that their combs were all bleeding and they had blood all over them. I knew the man they were from and I was astonished to think he would chip chickens in such a think he would ship chickens in such a coop. Brother fanciers please have pride enough for the business if you do not for yourselves to ship your chicks in respectable coops. Don't disgrace the chickens in that way. I want to go to some of the good shows this fall and I hope I will not see chicks shipped there in such coops as I saw them come to the shows last winter.

Ordinarily it is not a difficult matter to get good eggs to fill a 160 or 200 egg machine along in March, but it is a pretty hard job to get hens to cover this number of eggs at that time. Some hatch with an incubator and brood with hens, others use the hens for hatching and raise the chicks with brooders. Generally I think there is little difference in the results. If you have been able to hatch out a good strong chick you can brood it as well artificially as by the natural way. There is a great deal more in the stamina of the chick than a good many people are willing to admit. If the eggs don't hatch or the chicks soon die, many lay it to the incubator. Then if they get out a good lot and put them in a brooder and they don't do well, its laid to "that" machine, while in about nine cases out of ten if the work had been done with hens the result would have been done with hens the result would have been the same and perhaps worse. The fact of the matter is, you must have good strong breeding stock and well fertilized eggs, so as to get a tough chick, or you won't raise it with any success whether you use an incubator or hen.-V. M. C



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# **Buff** Orpingtons

Eggs that Hatch

A Few Settings from Choicely Mated Pens at \$2.00 and \$3.00 per Setting

# A. C. Cochrane

1148 Broadway, Knoxville, Tenn.

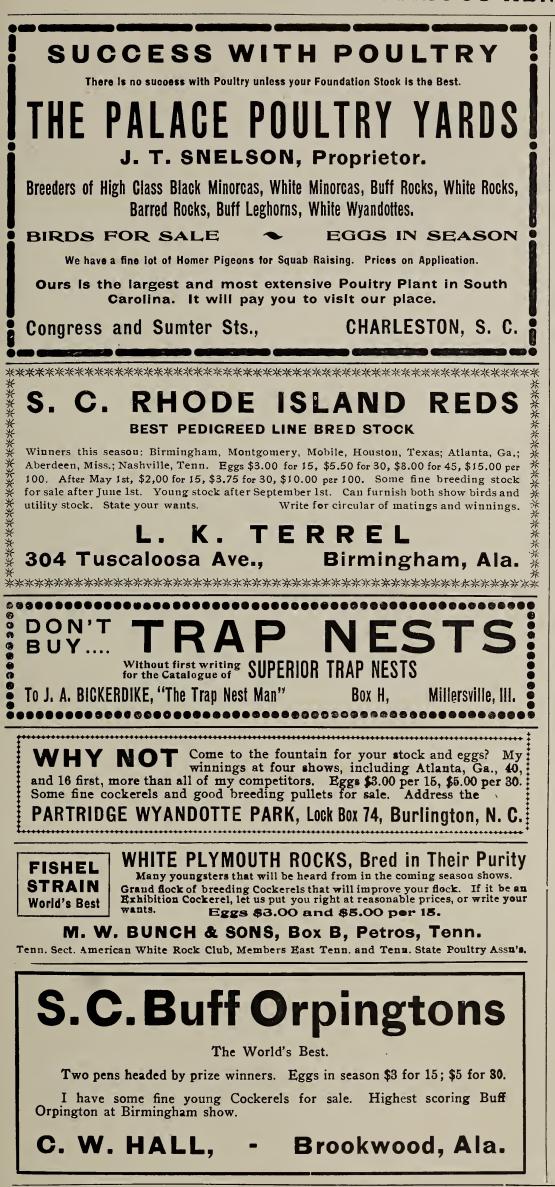
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Is one of the most complete establishments of its kind in the South Established 1868

Our Sales Department has every case crowded with the finest, newest and most attractive Jewelry, Gems and Watches. Our Manufacturing Department is prepared to repair the finest imported and do-mestic Watches, Jewelry and to reset Gems. Our Copper Plate Engraving executes all orders in correct and elegant manner. Our Optical Department enjoys the most enviable reputation. IN EVERY DEPART-MENT we are constantly filling MAIL ORDERS from all sections of the South. Write us when in need of anything in our line.

HOPE BROS., 519 Gay St., Knoxville, Tenn.





### Rape for Poultry.

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY J. E. CONVERSE.

Every poultryman realizes the necessity of furnishing green food for his poultry. The difficulty of procuring and having this feed, at all times, has led to the use of substitutes which manufacturers are putting on the market in the shape of chopped, cut, shredded and ground clover and alfalfa which, to say the least, are expensive. Why not save the cost of the feeds and thereby increase the profit of the poultry yard?

the cost of the feeds and thereby increase the profit of the poultry yard? Without saying anything more about these commercial feeds the writer wishes to call attention to Dwarf Essex Rape for poultry. Rape belongs to the same family or group of plants as cabbage and turnips (it has been described as a rootless turnip) which is sufficient proof that poultry will eat it ravenously.

that poultry will eat it ravenously. Rape can be grown so as to furnish green feed at almost any time of the year, but it is especially needed in winter when other green feed is scarce. And to have it at this time it is necessary to sow in the late summer or early fall. If sown too early it will mature, seed and die before cold weather sets in but there is more danger of seeding too late than too early. With this in view the writer would suggest that it be seeded between August 15 and September 15. If seeded later than this it will not make sufficient growth to furnish much feed during the winter and if seeded as late as October 15 it is likely to be killed. It can be grown for pasture or it may be harvested for making mashes and where it is not convenient to pasture. If to be pastured it should be sown broadcast, but if it is to be harvested it may be seeded in rows and cultivated; rows should be close, not more than eighteen inches apart. Rape appreciates a rich soil and fer-

Rape appreciates a rich soil and fertilizers, either farm-yard manure or commercial fertilizers; if commercial fertilizer is used it should contain a high per cent of nitrogen or nitrate of soda may be applied after plants come up. Care should be used in applying nitrate of soda to apply while weather is in condition for growth and not to apply while leaves are wet as the nitrate of soda will burn the foliage.

burn the foliage. When conditions are favorable Rape makes a rank growth and large yield. The writer has harvested rape which yielded at the rate of 18 tons per acre but this is the exception and not the rule. and for pasture it will not approach this yield. It does not grow very fast in cold weather, and for this reason a sufficient area should be sown to furnish the feed needed without necessitating a large yield.

Rape can also be sown in the spring to furnish feed in the early summer. Conditions being equal rape will yield much more seeded in the spring than in the fall.

This is an opportune time for mentioning this as it may now be convenient to arrange for the early fall seeding. Plant late corn in a lot properly located for pasture and rape can be seeded at last cultivation. Sow rape broadcast at the rate of six to ten pounds per acre, if drilled it will not require so much seed.

The more the farmer will study the egg question, the more convinced he will become that the only way to make a profit is to have the hens comfortable.

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### McCullough's Poultry Pointers. PLUMMER M'CULLOUGH.

This is the month that many farmers and amateurs will start into the poultry business and buy their first eggs for hatching. The chicks hatched this month will be a little late for the fall fairs but if properly cared for will be excellent for "a start." This is one of the cheapest ways to start that I know of. You can get a setting of eggs for \$2.00 or \$3.00 and get perhaps a trio of birds that will be grand breeders. Now from this trio you should be able to get a fine large flock raised next year and be able to keep nothing but thoroughbreds. How are your chicks doing? Pretty fair? Don't feed sloppy feed to chicks if you expect them to do O. K.

Do your chicks ever get lousy? You should watch them closely as no chick will do right when full of lice. Chicks hatched in incubators are not quite so liable to get lousy as chicks hatched and brooded by a hen, but don't think that they are louse-proof for that is a mistake. It is a good plan to grease every little chick with a little lard on top of the head and under the wings as soon as old enough to take from the brooder or nest.

Rolled oats makes an excellent feed for a few weeks, then they can be fed cracked wheat and cracked corn. Water should not be forgotten as it is just as important as food.

Gapes seem to be a very hard disease for some breeders to fight against as there are very few people now that are not bothered with gapes. You ask where gapes come from? This question has been asked by many people but as yet is unanswered. Some writers claim that gapes come from lice, but I don't think that they come from lice any more than they come from the moon. In my opinion they come from the ground as I know if chicks are kept off the ground till several weeks old they are not troubled with gapes. I know of a woman who never lets her chicks out till the dew is entirely dried off and she is never bothered with gapes. After they get the gapes once the only cure is to remove the gape worms by getting them twisted on a horse hair. I have taken as many as nine from one chick. Salt and lime scattered over the runs and yards will also prevent gapes. Don't let your chicks out too early and you will have less trouble.

### Medicine in Food.

The garden is a great medicine chest. Be your own doctor and look to your own slight ailments.

If you are wakeful eat lettuce.

For a topid liver eat freely of asparagus.

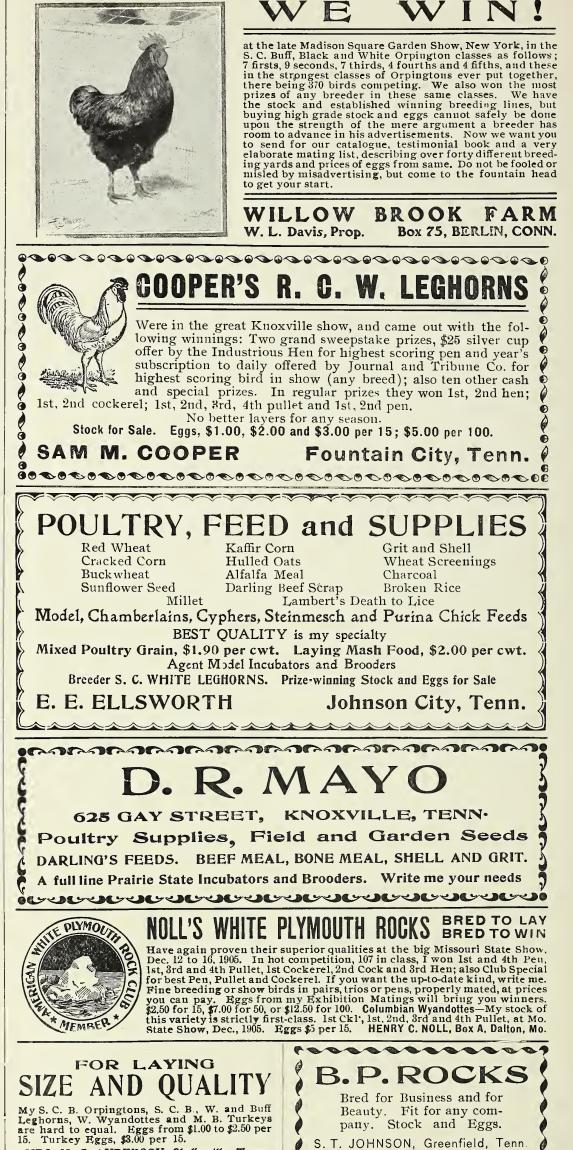
If nervous and irritable eat plenty of celery.

If the bowels are diseased try blackberries.

For malaria and general breakdown eat cranberries.

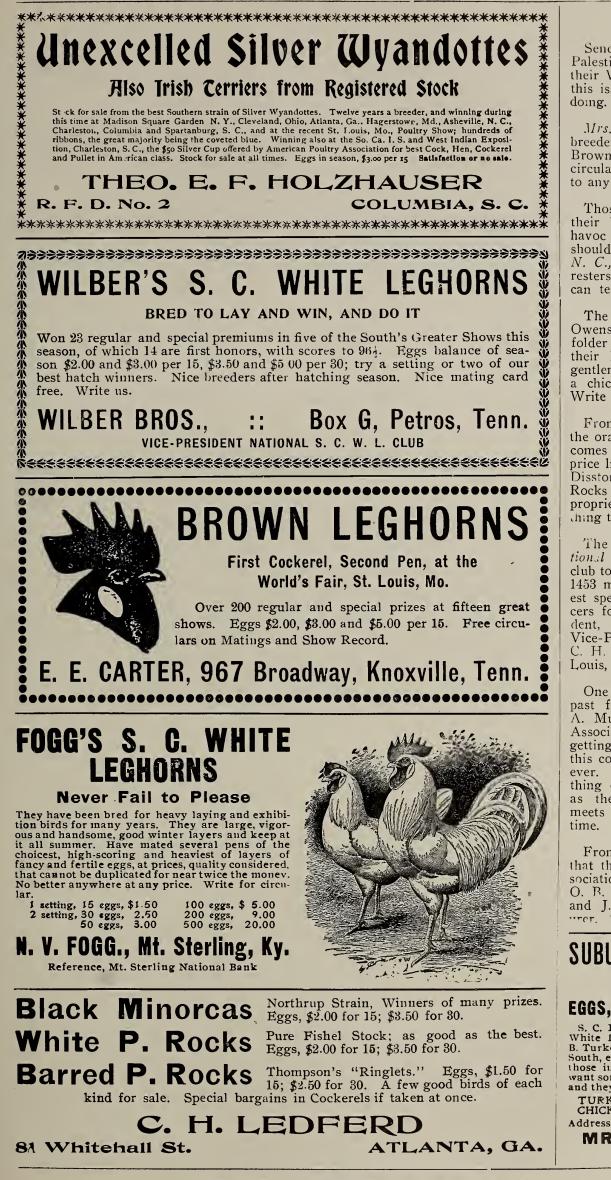
For affections of the skin and for yellow skin eat onions. Onions are also good for colds, coughs, scrofula.

For constipation eat fruits, ripe and healthy fruits. Fresh fruits are good; so are figs and dates. Raisins are the most beneficial.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.



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MRS. M. C. ANDERSON, Shelbyville, Tenn.



### **BRIEF MENTION.**

Send to the "Wabash Poultry Farm, Palestine, Ill., and get their catalogue of their White Rocks. See another page in this issue what they have done and are doing.

Mrs. B. F. Hamlett, Port Royal, Tenn., breeder of Buff Wyandottes and R. C. Brown Leghorns, has gotten out a neat circular and will be pleased to send it to any of our readers who are interested.

Those who are annoyed by having their birds fly over fences and make havoc of their gardens and flowers should write to *Wardin Bros., Charlotte, N. C.,* and get some of their fight arresters. They are good as this writer can testify.

The Cloverbloom Poultry Yards, Owensboro, Ky., have sent us a neat folder descriptive of their matings of their Barred Plymouth Rocks. These gentlemen handle nothing in the way of a chicken save the best in their line. Write for their list.

From away down in Florida, "where the orange and the myrtle are in bloom" comes a neat descriptive circular and price list of the Oakwood Poultry Farm, Disston City, Fla. The purest Buff Rocks are bred by Mr. Woodworth, the proprietor, and he can give you someching to win with at the early shows. \* \* \*

The seventh annual report of *The Na*tion.al White Wyandotte club shows the club to be in a prosperous condition, with 1453 members, thus making it the largest specialty club in the world. Its officers for 1906 are, W. R. Graves, President, Springfield, Mass.; H. H. Fike, Vice-President, Libertyville, Ill.; Ross C. H. Hallock, Secretary-Treasurer, St. Louis, Mo.

\* \* \* One of the pleasant surprises of the past few days was a visit from Jno. A. Murkin, Jr., secretary of the State Association. "Murk" says the boys are getting busy and that the Nashville show this coming January will be the greatest ever. They are planning to out do any thing ever attempted in the South and as the Southern Poultry Association meets with them they anticipate a great time. Don't forget to be there. \* \* \*

From Anderson, S. C., comes the news that the breeders have organized an association with 25 members for a starter. O. R. Van Wyck was elected president and J. Max Crayton, Secretary-Treasmer. The president has plans that when

### SUBURBAN POULTRY YARDS SHELBYVILLE, TENN. WILL PLEASE YOU IN

EGGS, PRICES AND WAY OF SHIPPING

S. C. Buff Orpingtons, S. C. Buff, Brown and White Leghorns, White Wyandottess and M. B. Turkeys. There are no better birds in the South, either in breeding or individuality, than those in Suburban Poultry Yards. Don't you want some? Am now booking orders for eggs, and they will be filled in the order received. TURKEY ECCS. \$3.00 FOP 15

TURKEY EGGS, \$3.00 FOR 15 CHICKEN EGGS, \$1.00 to \$2.50 FOR 15

MRS. M. C. ANDERSON SHELBYVILLE, TENN.

worked out will make the association a strong one. One idea is an office for the Association where all the best in poultry literature will be kept on file for the benefit of the members. Fix a nest for THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN, she'll be there.

The mating list, with full list of winnings, and half tones of two handsome male birds, of *Mrs. C. W. Brown, Chariton, Ia.,* is on our table. Mrs. Brown breeds only Rose Comb R. I. Reds and will be pleased to mail you her circular.

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN has done fine for me. Have had a splendid business, both in birds and eggs. Have sold all my surplus stock except a few very fine cockerel bred cockerels.—W.~T.~Darby,

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN has given me good results from my classified ad. Wishing you the great success which you truly deserve, I am, etc.—*Plummer Mc-Cullough, Pennsylvania*.

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN is a splendid advertising medium, as well as one of the best journals of its kind I ever saw. It has sold for me all the chickens I could spare and still the inquiries come. -A. H. Carpenter, Tennessee.

Talking about advertisements that pay: Our little card in your breeders column has already paid us over 1500 per cent and the hatching season has just begun. You can put us down for a good ad next season all right.—Lakemont Poultry Farm, Florida.

Our show will be held the 8th to 11th of January, 1907, with Geo. O. Brown. Baltimore, Md., and Geo. W. Mean, of Concord, N. C., as our judges. We are building exhibition coops and getting everything ready to handle a big show.— *T. P. Dillon, North Carolina.* \* \*

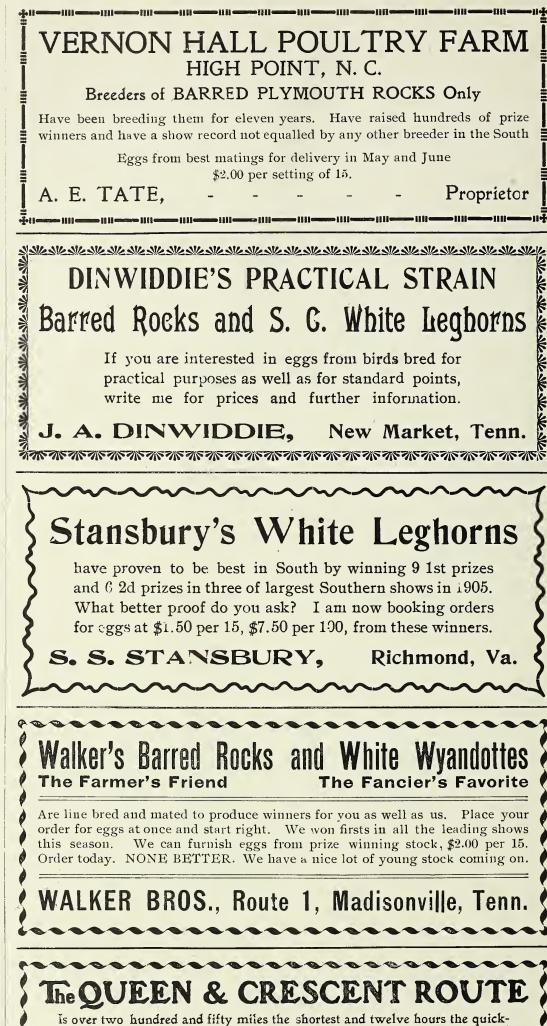
Well, THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN is giving satisfaction entirely. I believe it is getting on the top round of the roosting pole. I am glad to see it in the shape it is. Never forget that I am at your service when I can advance its interests in any way.—H. C. Austin, Tennessee. \* \* \*

### Editor The Industrious Hen:

Dear Sir:—The article in your March number, by T. H. Baker, brings out responsive thoughts which have smouldered in my brain for some time, and I am impelled to put them on paper, trusting you will give them space and that they may assist in bringing about a condition more just to at least the breeders of our state.

I have no thought of kicking because of conditions which existed at the Nashville show. It was the first show given by the association and as such was a great success. I exhibited some of my Barred Rocks, but as they were raised for breeders and I do not believe in forcing and conditioning such to make them prize winners, the only thing done to prepare them for the show was to handle them a few times. I therefore did not expect much and was well pleased with their scores.

But to return to the subject, I wish to say amen to the sentiments of Mr. Baker. Wherein is the honor to a breeder who buys birds bred and conditioned by another, and wins the ribbons with them?



is over two hundred and fifty miles the shortest and twelve hours the quickest line from points reached through Chattanooga, Atlanta, Birmingham and Meridian to Shreveport, Dallas, Ft. Worth, El Paso and points reached through these gateways. Operating the most modern vestibule trains with through sleepers and dining cars to both Shreveport and New Orleans. For cheapest rates, schedules and other information apply to ....

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.



His buying birds to show is an admission of his weakness in not being able to raise them.

Also wherein is the advantage to the association permitting such practice and to the members comprising such association? As Mr. Baker says, "The rules of the game permit the practice and thereby permit the fraud to be perpetrated upon the gullible public." Yes, it is fraud, nothing less, and the association that permits it is a party to it. The public, however, does not know it, but takes it for granted that birds exhibited were raised by the exhibitors. But, not only is the fraud perpetrated upon the people who visit and contribute to the success of the show, but what is more serious and condemnable, upon those who buy eggs and breeders from such winners on the strength of their advertised winnings.

As I understand the object and aim of our associations, it is not what would permit the perpetration of fraud upon its members and friends. I believe that a majority of the members of our associations agree with me that this should not be allowed. Preparations are now going on for our next season's shows. Shall we leave open the same loop hole, or shall we close it by amending the fules, thereby protecting our members, exhibitors, patrons and purchasers. Let us make it imperative at least, that exhibited birds are owned and have either been raised or bred for a season by the exhibitor. To my notion it would be still better to make it, all birds must have been bred and be owned by the exhibitor.

l do not believe this would lower the quality, nor yet the quantity, while it will reflect more credit upon both the association and exhibitors; will tend toward a higher ideal in the industry; and will be productive of better results in the breeding of poultry in this section of the country. Yours truly, E. L. PARSONS.

Mistress—Well, why don't you boil the ggs?

Cook—Sure, I've no clock in the kitchen to go by.

Mistress—Why, yes, Bridget, there's a clock in the kitchen.

Cook—Phwat good is ut? It's tin minutes fast.—*Cleveland Leader*.



A Bullington White Orpington Cock. Winner of several 1st prizes, including Portland, Ore., Seattle, Wash., and World's Fair, Lewis & Clark Exposition.



### What Will Cure Gapes? WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY S. S. STANSBURY.

If I have been asked this question once I have a thousand times and I am glad to say I have been raising from three to five hundred chickens a year for the past ten years and have yet to have the first case of gapes.

For the benefit of those whose chicks have them let me say, I always find the disease where the runs are damp and have not been plowed or spaded up. I have a neighbor who hatches from two to three hundred chicks every year and I am sure he losəs half from gapes. He never turns his yards over. You may use all the remedies you choose but the best of all is to sprinkle your runs with lime and plow or spade under. Allow as much sun in the runs as you have shade and you will have no gapes. Do not allow any waste from the kitchen such as dishwater and sour vegetables to be thrown where the chickens are raised. I consider that the best disease breeder I know. I trust this will be of benefit to some of the many readers of THE HEN.

### Principal Causes of Disease.

The most troublesome diseases of fowl, with their causes, may be summed up as follows:

Roup—Planted by "only a neglected slight cold."

Cholera—Caused principally by overcrowding.

Diarrhoea—Damp houses, filthy houses and runs, and bad feeding.

Canker—Dampness and filth. Diphtheria — Roosting in draughts,

damp houses.

Ulcerated throat-Ditto.

Consumption—Neglected cold. Apoplexy, vertigo and epilepsy—Over-

feeding.

Sore eyes—Damp houses.

Costiveness and constipation-Improper food.

Soft and swelled crops, indigestion and dyspepsia—Overfeeding.

Pip and bronchitis—Damp quarters. Black rot—Result of indigestion. Soft eggs—Overfeeding.

Gout, rheumatism and cramp-Damp houses.

Leg weakness—Inbreeding and over-feeding.

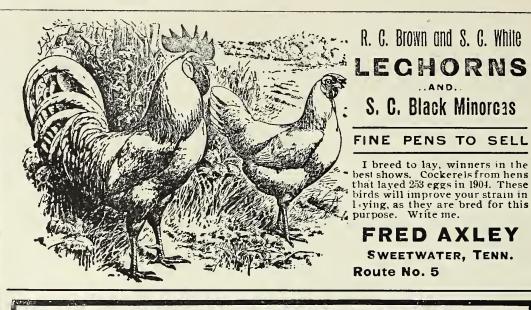
Bumble foot-High perches.

Scaly legs and chicken pox—Filthy and damp quarters.—*Stock Journal.* \* \* \*

### Smoke Cure for Fowls.

We do not believe very much in many of the old fashioned cures and fads where there can be no possible connection. Recently a friend came into our office who formerly lived in Sweden. and he said an old method of treating fowls in that country was what is called the "smoke cure." When any trouble arises in the poultry house there they are treated to a good smoking. Some light straw is put in a vessel, lighted and some damp straw put on top of that so as to make a dense smoke and no blaze.

"The whole was set just inside the henhouse door, with a couple of pails of water at hand, in case a fire started. The



# **Handling Little Chicks**

is a delicate matter. If great loss through bowel troubles, "sleepy disease" and little chick complaints is to be avoided a food specially adapted to new chick stomachs must be used.

**Darling's Chick Feed** 

is the result of the experience of many successful poultry raisers. The right ingredients, correctly proportioned to secure perfect health and promote rapid growth. If you have trouble raising little chicks try Darling's Chick Feed. It is one of the well known Darling Foods in 100 pound bags, that are f. o. b. Chicago or New York at following prices, cash with order:

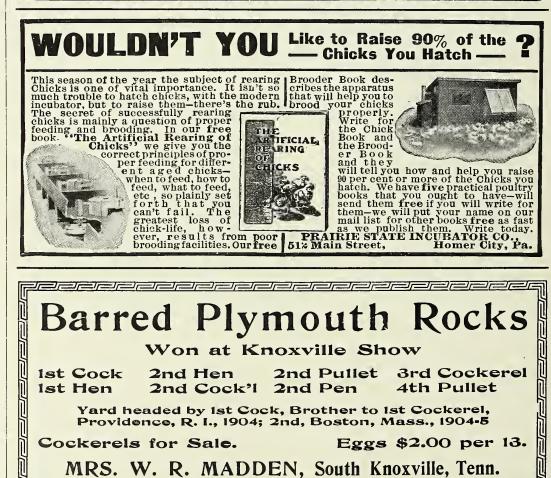
Chick Feed, \$2.50Forcing Food, \$2.00Scratching Food, \$2.00Mica Crystal Grit, 65c

Laying Food, \$2.00 Oyster Shells, 60c

### THE NEW DARLING CATALOG

for 1906 contains valuable pointers on feeding and general poultry raising. It lists a complete and valuable line of high protein meat products, bone meals, approved poultry supplies, etc. A copy mailed free. Address nearest office:

Darling & Company, Box 41, Long Island City, New York, Box 41, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.



### WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.



house was filled with a dense smoke too dense for any of us to stand it but a minute or so—for five to seven minutes and no fowl was overcome, though much throat noise was made, indicating a clearing out of that organ. At the end of the period named the fire was withdrawn and the house closed for the night.

"The next morning every chick was active and hungry, and we did not lose another one. Nor did we have any more trouble during the two years we remained on the farm after this experience. It was our custom to smoke the fowls und house thereafter whenever any fowls seemed unwell and no trouble followed. I do not pretend to give any reason for th's, but simply give the facts."—Homemaker.

### Two Remedies For Sore Head.

Take the root of the pokeberry weed, peel it and place in the drinking water, allowing no other water for the fowls to drink, and this will not only prevent it, but cure any case. During warm weather the root should not be used over one day, but in cool weather it can remain in the water not over three days. \* \* \*

Take common shoe blacking and apply to the parts affected, freely (sometimes it is necessary to moisten blacking with a little castor oil or vaseline); use copperas in drinking water to purify the blood. This remedy never fails. \* \* \*

Add a tablespoonful of charcoal every other day to the soft food of the fowls. It will brighten up their combs, and tone up their system which otherwise might be in a condition for making them ready victims of disease.

Write COMFORT over the hen house door, and see that every bird indoors gets it. That is the secret of winter success.

### A Chick Retort.

Mr. Choate's quickness at repartee is well illustrated by the following story: During a "week-end" at an English country house his neighbor at breakfast one morning chanced to be a pretty American who had come to misfortune in trying to manipulate her egg in the English fashion. With face full of dismay, she turned to him:

"Oh, Mr. Choate, what shall I do? I've dropped an egg!"

"Cackle, madam, cackle," answered the ambrssador.—Lippincott's.



A Bullington Blue Ribbon White Orpington Winner. 1st Atlanta, October, 1905.

### A Gathering of the Farmers of East Tennessee—A Program of Notable Speakers.

It would be impossible to get together a richer array of talent to discuss the problems that confront our farmers than that which enriches the program for the convention which meets in Knoxville the 16-18th inst at Jefferson Hall, Uni-versity grounds. Each speaker is a specialist in his line and will be heard with observe and profit by the bests of with pleasure and profit by the hosts of tarmers that will be present. The Hon. W. W. Ogilvie, Commis-sioner of Agriculture, has been happy in

his selection of the speakers and the railroads, both the Southern and the L. & N. have shown much generosity and a desire to forward the movement by granting free transportation to the delegates. The official program follows:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16.

9.30 a. m.-Call to order by the presi-

dent, Capt. H. B. Clay. Invocation by Dr. Dunbar H. Ogden, pastor First Presbyterian church, Knoxville.

Address of welcome by Dr. Brown Ayres, president University of Tennes-Brown see.

see. Annual address of the president, Capt. H. B. Clay. Address, "Cereal Improvement," Hon. W. M. Hays, assistant secretary U. S. Dept. of Agr., Washington, D. C. 2 p. m.—Dairying—(a) Modern Meth-ods of Dairying—Prof. E. H. Webster, chief dairy division, bureau of animal in-dustry, Washington, D. C. (b) Relation of Dairying to Soil Fer-tility—W. G. Williamson, Commerce, Ga.

Ga.

Ga. The Farmer's Duty to His Soil—Clar-endon Davis, Huntsville, Ala. 7.30 p. m.—Beef Production in the South—Prof. E. R. Lloyd, Agricultural Experiment Station of Mississippi. Back to the Farm—Jos. E. Wing, Machanicsburg, O

Mechanicsburg, O.

THURSDAY, MAY 17. 9 a. m.—Truck FarmingW. N. Rudd, McMinnville, Tenn.

Immigration—Col. Robert Gates immi-gration agent Louisville & Nashville railroad, Nashville, Tenn.

Fertilizer Dialogue—Judge Robert Gallagher, Shelbyville, Tenn., and Prof. C. A. Mooers, University of Tennessee. Diversification in the South—Prof. W.

J. Spillman, agriculturist U. S. Dept. of

Agr., Washington, D. C. 2 p. m.—The Hog—Reuben Gentry, manager Overton Hall farm, Nashville. Tenn.

Tennessee Soils and Their Relation to Crop Production—Dr. J. A. Bonsteel, bureau of soils, U. S. Dept. of Agr., Washington, D. C.

Corn: Seed Selection and Cultivation Prof. P. G. Holden, Agricultural Col-

lege, Ames, Iowa. 7.30 p. m.—Agriculture in Public Schools—Hon. S. A. Mynders, state su-perintendent of public instruction, Nash-

ville. Tenn. The Education of the Farmer's Boy-Prof. W. R. Webb, Bellbuckle, Tenn. FRIDAY, MAY 18.

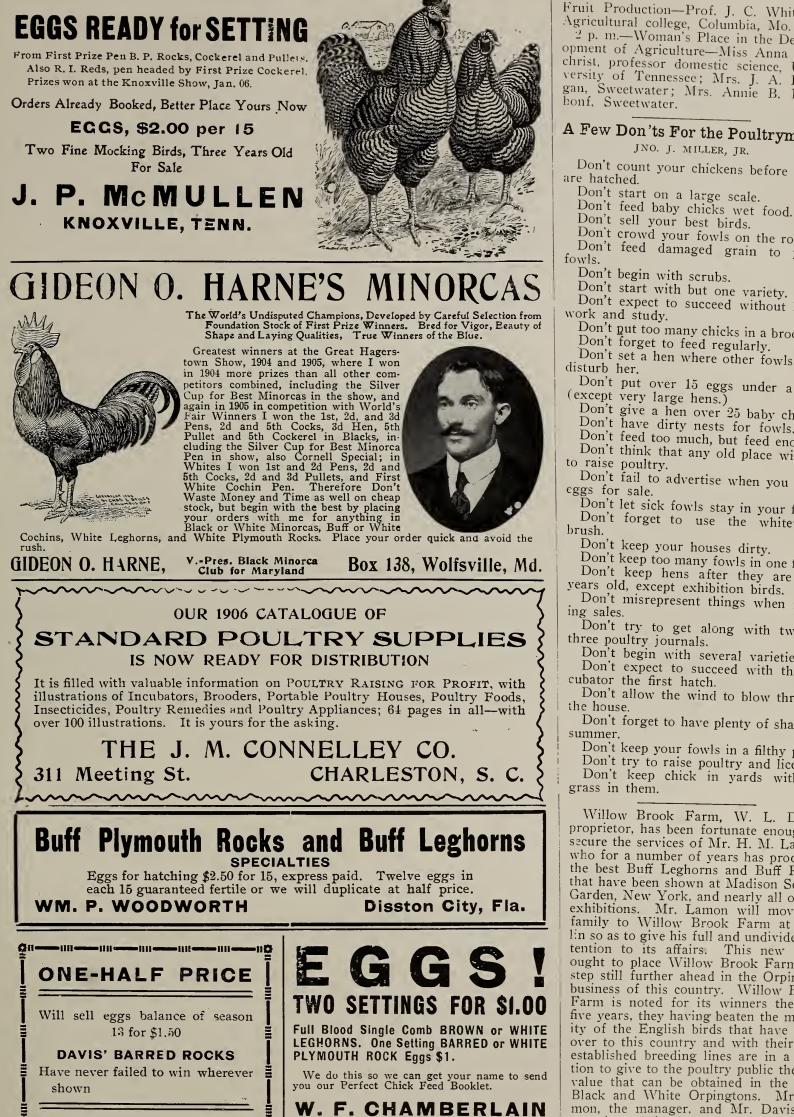
9 a. m.-Result of Recent Investigation in Poultry Husbandry—Prof. Jas. E. Rice, professor of poultry husbandry, Cornell university, Ithaca, N. Y. Some Essential Points in Successful



Send for the Marlin Catalogue and Experience Book to-day. Free for 3 stamps.

The Marlin Firearms Co., 42 Willow Street, New Haven, Ct.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.



Fruit Production—Prof. J. C. Whitten, Agricultural college, Columbia, Mo. 2 p. m.—Woman's Place in the Devel-opment of Agriculture—Miss Anna Gil-christ\_professor\_domestic\_science\_Unichrist, professor domestic science, Uni-versity of Tennessee; Mrs. J. A. Rea-gan, Sweetwater; Mrs. Annie B. Bushonf, Sweetwater.

### A Few Don'ts For the Poultryman. JNO. J. MILLER, JR.

Don't count your chickens before they are hatched.

- Don't crowd your fowls on the roosts. Don't feed damaged grain to your

Don't begin with scrubs.

Don't start with but one variety.

Don't expect to succeed without hard work and study.

Don't put too many chicks in a brooder. Don't forget to feed regularly.

Don't set a hen where other fowls will disturb her.

Don't put over 15 eggs under a hen (except very large hens.)

Don't give a hen over 25 baby chicks. Don't have dirty nests for fowls.

Don't feed too much, but feed enough.

Don't think that any old place will do to raise poultry.

Don't fail to advertise when you have eggs for sale.

Don't let sick fowls stay in your flock. Don't forget to use the whitewash

Don't keep your houses dirty.

Don't keep too many fowls in one flock. Don't keep hens after they are two years old, except exhibition birds. Don't misrepresent things when mak-

Don't try to get along with two or three poultry journals.

Don't begin with several varieties.

Don't expect to succeed with the in-cubator the first hatch.

Don't allow the wind to blow through

Don't forget to have plenty of shade in

Don't keep your fowls in a filthy place. Don't try to raise poultry and lice too. Don't keep chick in yards with no

grass in them.

Willow Brook Farm, W. L. Davis, proprietor, has been fortunate enough to secure the services of Mr. H. M. Lamon, who for a number of years has produced the best Buff Leghorns and Buff Rocks that have been shown at Madison Square Garden, New York, and nearly all of our exhibitions. Mr. Lamon will move his family to Willow Brook Farm at Ber-lin so as to give his full and undivided at-tention to its affairs. This new move ought to place Willow Brook Farm one who for a number of years has produced lin so as to give his full and undivided at-tention to its affairs. This new move ought to place Willow Brook Farm one step still further ahead in the Orpington business of this country. Willow Brook Farm is noted for its winners the past five years, they having beaten the major-ity of the English birds that have come over to this country and with their long established breeding lines are in a posi-tion to give to the poultry public the best tion to give to the poultry public the best value that can be obtained in the Buff, Black and White Orpingtons. Mr. La-mon, the manager, and Mr. Davis, the proprietor, being two young men, should make the best of a team and one that will be heard throughout this country.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.

B. S. DAVIS, Charlotte, N. C. The Perfect Chick Feed Man KIRKWOOD, MO. 

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487

\*\*\*\* NOW CACKLE

### Destructive Chickens.

Arthur A. Hamerschlag, a director of the Carnegie Technical School, of Pittsburg, was speaking on the necessity of tact in dealing successfully with men. "There were two neighbors," continued the director, "and each had a pet diversion. Chickens was the hobby of one; that of the other, flowers.

"Because of the devastating instincts of the unrestrained fowls, the flowers did not flourish. The gardener, however, valued his neighbor's friendship more than he did the flowers, and made no remonstrance.

"The poultry farmer, one evening, vis-ited his neighbor, and by way of intro-duction made a complimentary remark about the garden. "What a beautiful bed of flowers you have here,' he said, glow-

ingly. "'Yes,' added the gardener, dejectedly, 'but it just keeps me a-sweatin' to keep it from becoming a feather bed.'"

### Not a Compliment.

Rooster-What was he saying about me?

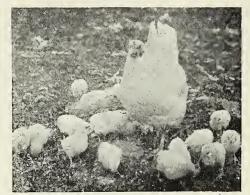
Duck-O, nothing much, except that you were so old and tough that they couldn't even use you for boarding-house hash.

"Yes, I attended the banquet."

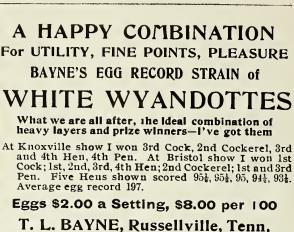
"What did you have to eat?" "We started with protein, followed by carbohydrates and nucleins, and wound up with glucoside and caffeine."-Philadelphia Bulletin.



The wise farmer, looking to profit sees more weight in the steer than the bull. Poultrymen are finding that it pays well to raise capons instead of cockerels. What to do with the cockerel has been a problem, as they are hard to fatten. On the market capons always find a quicker sale and at nearly double prices than ordinary chickens. A very instructive book on raising capons has just been published by George P. Pilling & Son, of Philadelphia, Pa. It shows how farmers and poultry-men can easily make a big increase in the revenue of the poultry yard by ca-ponizing. There are instructive chapters on feeding and dressing capons. Readers of THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN can obtain a copy of this interesting book by sending to George P. Pilling & Son, of Philadelphia, Pa., enclosing a stamp for postage. A full set of Capon tools are sold by the above firm for \$2.50. They will send you a set with full directions including book, on receipt of price.



No. 6; Score 93, Egg Record 197.



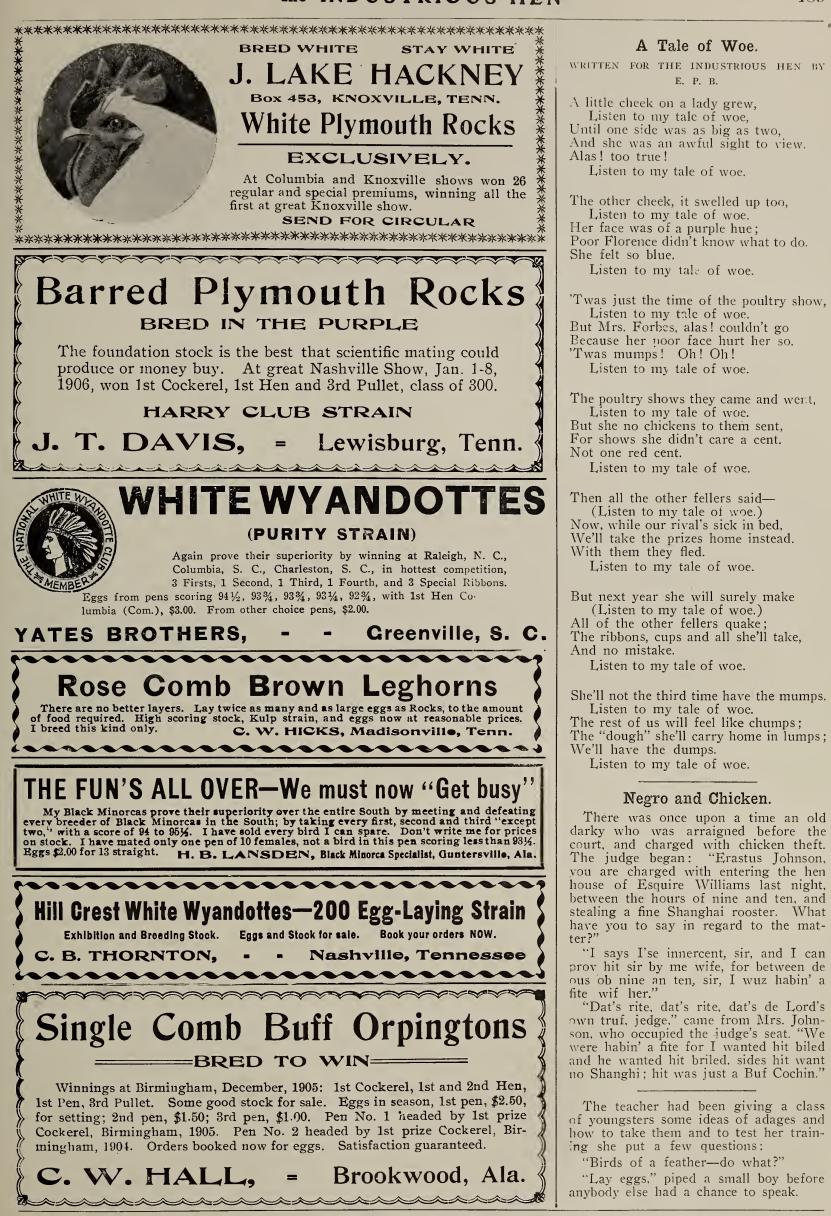
BROWN LEGHORN PLANT

HENRY'S Guntersville, Alabama. P. O. Box 207 Purer blood never stood on the straw,

And better layers you never saw.

No mistake about it. You can't do better than to give us an order for Eggs. Our pens will be mated January 1st, 1908, consisting of sixty breeders. PRICE OF HGGS: From Business pens, 15 for \$1.00. From Exhibition pens (double mating sys-tem), 15 for \$2.00. Birds for sale.





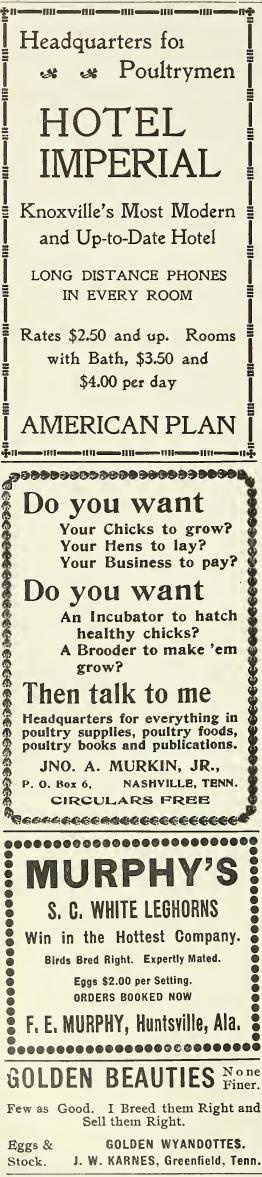
'Twas just the time of the poultry show, Listen to my tale of woe. But Mrs. Forbes, alas! couldn't go Because her poor face hurt her so. 'Twas mumps! Oh! Oh!

But she no chickens to them sent, For shows she didn't care a cent.

She'll not the third time have the mumps.

There was once upon a time an old darky who was arraigned before the court, and charged with chicken theft. The judge began: "Erastus Johnson, you are charged with entering the hen house of Esquire Williams last night, between the hours of nine and ten, and stealing a fine Shanghai rooster. What have you to say in regard to the mat-

"Lay eggs," piped a small boy before anybody else had a chance to speak.



### To Keep Young.

"Sour milk will ward off age. This belief, which old-fashioned folk have held for generations, now receives the sanc-tion of science, the sanction of the lead-ing bacteriologists of Europe."

The speaker, a physician, poured from a carafe a glass of thick, white fluid, un-

"Try that," he said. "It is Bulgarian sour milk. The taste is disguised." The taste, indeed, was not unpleasant.

"Old age is a disease," the physician continued, "which sour milk promises to ward off for thirty, or forty years. Anatomists have always held that man should retain the vigor of his prime until the age of 90 or 100. Now that we recognize senility as a disease (as an unnatural instead of a natural condition), and now that we are fighting senility instead of submitting to it, perhaps in the next century the average man of 90 will be as hale and spry as the average man of 50

is today. "The philosophy of the thing? Well, the philosophy of the thing, put simply,

is this: "Inside us, from our birth, live a host of evil germs—little beings with the power to turn our hair gray, to clog our liver, to stiffen our joints and muscles, to dim our vision, and so on. Up to the age of 40 or so, there are good germs in our blood which keep the evil ones in check. But at 40 the good germs seem to lose heart. They weaken and diminish. The evil germs multiply and strengthen. And in this war between the two, as the evil faction gains ground, old age gains

ground. "Sour milk, filled with germs of fermentation, introduces these germs into our blood, and they at once turn and fight for us against the evil old-age germs. The more fermentation germs we take in—the more sour milk we drink— the better we keep the old-age germs in subjection, and the longer we ward off

senility. "The leading scientists of the world today drink sour milk regularly. And many of them, at 60 to 65, are as young, to all intents and purposes, as a man

of 45. "In Bulgaria sour milk is a daily drink of the people. Sour milk is to a Bulgarian what beer is to a German. And it is a fact admitted everywhere that the Bulgarians are the longest-lived people in the world."—Minneapolis Journal.

### Soft-Shelled Eggs.

When your fowls start laying softshelled eggs, it is proof positive that you have been over-feeding and in conse-quence the fowls are too fat. Therefore a reduction in quantity as well as a change of diet is necessary. An excel-lent plan is to find out which particular hen is at fault, and confine her to a less fattening ration with only a small amount of water. At end of a week restore her to the flock, and generally increase amount of lime given in food. A period of this dieting, followed by an abundance of oyster shells is almost certain to speedily correct the trouble.—Maude E. Smith Hymers, Pontiac.



BARRED PLYMOUTH

ROCKS

Subscribe for THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.

490



We desire to announce to the public that we have purchased the entire Biltmore Strains of S. C. and R. C. White Leghorns and S. C. Brown Leghorns acquiring all their prize win-ners, with interest and good will for said breeds in addition to the fine strains that we have been carrying. Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Light Brahmas, White and Part-ridge Cochins, White Crested Black Spanish, Bronze Turkeys and Muscovie Ducks and Mam-moth Rouen Ducks. We will be glad to quote you prices on stock and eggs.

and eggs

F. M. PRIDGEN, Superintendent.

M. M. GRANDIN, Manager Poultry Department.

### The Industrious Hen.

WRITTEN FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN BY W. H. HOUSLEY.

The pride of this country is the Industrious Hen.

She is raised by the women for the benefit of men.

The eggs she lays are taken to the store, And oh! the help she is to the poor.

From a one pound fryer until she is old, She is good to eat, and as current as gold. She will sit and hatch a whole lot of

And the money they bring buys a good many tricks.

About this hen the facts I'll give; If 'twasn't for her some folks couldn't

When they run short of something to eat The Industrious Hen will furnish them

She forages for a living, eats up the

And all her eggs are turned into cash. Then each of the girls can buy them a

When prices are high, or a little bit less.

Sometimes she furnishes both meat and

And the little boy's hats, to put on their

She buys soda, sugar, and a little bit of

Pins, buttons, needles and some coffee.

Sometimes the women want to bake, She lays the eggs to put in the cake; And when our friends give us a call She furnishes eggs to feed them all.

She pays for shoes, overalls, and a jacket, Which if the children don't get they have

If she gets no account-or a little bit

She is taken to the chicken man and sold.

The eggs we sell and all that we eat Bring more money than the corn and the

Now if this old hen is well looked after She will almost beat the infernal grafter.

So don't you know 'twill pay us then To keep on raising the Industrious Hen. She is worth so much to the industrious

He should fix her a place where nothing can harm her.

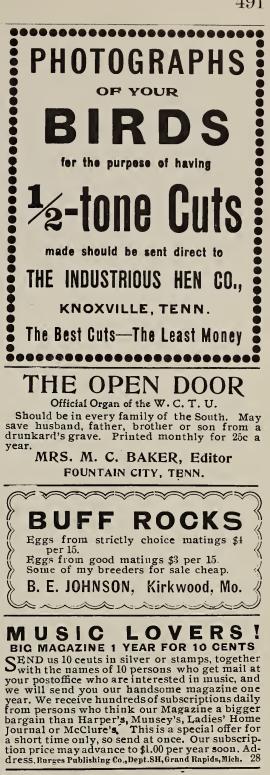
When she has done all these good things We will save her feathers, also her

The Industrious Hen, the poor old crea-

We cook her at last for the Methodist preacher.

### Would Have the Egg.

A farmer was selling some eggs to a road hotel man. The price was forty cents a dozen, and there was one egg over four dozen. The farmer demanded over four dozen. The farmer domain three cents for the egg. Landlord want-ed it "thrown in with the bargain." No. Finally the landlord said, "well, I'll Finally the landlord said, "well, I'll take the egg and treat to a drink." All right, said the farmer. When asked what he would have he replied, "Well, I allus drink sherry with an egg in it. And then they say farmers buy gold bricks.—The Feather.



# **Paint Without**

Remarkable Discovery that Cuts Down the Cost of Paint 75 Per Cent.

# A Free Trial Package and a Big Book Telling All About Paints and Paint-Making are Mailed Free to Everybody Who Writes.

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., has discovered a process of mak-ing a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He calls it Powderpaint. It comes to you a dry powder and all that is required is cold water to make a paint weatherproof, fireproof and as durable as oil paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone or brick, it spreads and looks like oil paint and yet only costs one-fourth as much For many purposes it is much better than oil paint and is indispensable to every property owner.

For many purposes it is much better than oil paint and is indispensable to every property owner. Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, 561 North St., Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial of his new discovery, together with color cards and his valuable book on Painting, all free. This book lets you into all the secrets of paint-making, exposes fake paints, tells you what kind of paint to use for different purposes and shows you how you can save and make a good many dollars. Write today and the book and free trial of Paint will be sent you by return mail.

Advertise in THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN.

### **BUSINESS BRINGERS.**

Breeders' Cards will be run under this head at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. No card taken for less than 25 cents. 25 words will be run for six months for One Dollar. Cash to accompany the order for all Breeders' Cards.

### BANTAMS

- BANTAM Eggs—Japanese, Sebrights, Games, Cochins. Send 2c stamp for circular; 20 varieties. A. A. Fenn Co., Box 5, Delavan, Wis. 26
- FOR SALE—Golden Seabright Bantams, 1st prize cock at North Carolina Poultry Association show at Raleigh, N. C., Jan., 1905; 1st prize hen and 1st prize cockerel at Atlanta Fair, October, 1905. Price \$3.00 each. D. C. Jeffrey, West Raleigh, N. C. tf

### BLUE ANDALUSIONS

BLUE Andalusians, perfection in poultry! Majestic and beautiful! Wonderful egg producers all the year. Non-setters! Why waste feed on scrub stock? Our stock from best blood in America, first prize winners, Madison Square Garden (1905). Orders booked now. Eggs, best pens, \$2.00 per 15. V. H. Councill, Warrenton, Va. 23

### GAMES

- FOR SALE—The finest Pit Game chickens in the South. Write for prices. R. M. Caldwell, Hymer, Ala.
- MONEY back if my White Indian Games fail to please you. Large, hardy, all-purpose birds; 15 eggs \$2.00. M. E. Kennedy, Temple. Ga., Route 3.

### LEGHORNS

- MY S. C. Buff Leghorns won first at Atlanta, Charleston, Nashville, Columbia, Cleveland and Franklin shows. "Golden Beauty" scoring 941/2. Eggs \$2.00 for 15. E. L. Wilson, Columbia, Tenn. 24
- BEST in the world S. C. White Leghorns; 15 eggs from fine birds for \$1.00. I keep the best. O. W. Kumpf, Coushatta, La. 28
- EGGS \$1.00 and \$1.50 per 15 from Blue Ribbon S. C. White Leghorn winners at recent big Charlotte show. R. M. Flenniken, Charlotte, N. C., Route 1. tf
- JNO. R. BALDWIN, Rockwood, Tennessee, the S. C. White Legborn specialist; world's best as layers and wireters. Bred to Standard with due regard to utility points; heavy layers of large white eggs, non-setters, and unsurpassed in the South. All birds score 94 points and better. The birds—par excellence—for the farmer as well as fancier. Eggs \$1.50 per 15 straight. No stock for sale. Order early.
- BROWN LEGHORNS. 25 single comb cockerels at \$1.00 each if taken at once. From pen headed by cockerel weighing 6 pounds. C. E. Pittman, Commerce, Ga.
- BUFF Leghorns, best in the world. Eggs 15, \$2.00; 45, \$5.00; 100, \$10.00. Buff Leghorn Farm, West Point, Miss. 26
- CHOICE S. C. White Leghorns cockerels, score 93 to 96, good breeding birds, \$1.50 to \$2.50 each. Fairview Poultry & Stock Co., Winston, N. C. 24
- DO IT NOW—Place your orders with C. B. Campbell, Asheville, N. C., if you want eggs for hatching from the best there is in Buff or Brown Leghorns. \$1.00 per setting. Worth double the money. A few birds for sale at a bargain. 28
- EGGS from pure white S. C. White Leghorns; brcd to lay as well as true type and color; \$2.00 per 15, \$8.00 per 100. A good hatch guaranteed. Fairview Poultry & Stock Co., Winston. N. C. 24
- REV. I. M. JORDAN, proprietor of Cane Crcck Poultry Yards, Single Comb Brown Lcghorns, Bidwell, Tenn. In looks, laying and fecundity my flocks satisfy me, and patrons and customers shall continue satisfied. Eggs \$1.50 for 15. 25

- R. C. BROWN Leghorns—High scoring stock, Kulp strain, and eggs for sale now at reasonable prices. C. W. Hicks, Madisonville, Tenn. tf
- ROCK RIVER Poultry Yards. The home of Stevenson's Single Comb White Leghorns. Won at Rockford's big show January, 1906, Ist pen, Ist cock, Ist, 2d cockerel, Ist, 2d, 3d hen, Ist, 3d pullet. Highest scoring bird in the show room. Eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$7.00 per 100 eggs. Free catalogue. I. F. Stevenson, Rockford, Ill. 24
- SINGLE Comb Brown Leghorns. Winners of blue ribbon at Birmingham, Ala., show, 1905.
   Eggs \$2.00 for 15. Jno. R. Fulgham, No.
   6230 Second Ave., N., Woodlawn, Ala.
- SINGLE COMB White Leghorns! Cockerels from Wyckoff's celebrated laying strain, one dollar each. Eggs one dollar for fifteen. Cotton Valley Farm, Tarboro, N. C. 24
- SINGLE Comb White Leghorns (exclusively). Hardy, vigorous, farm raised, thoroughbred birds; \$1.00 for 15 eggs. Bedford Johnson, Gainsboro, Tenn. 24
- SINGLE COMB White Leghorns exclusively, Wyckoff strain; large and vigorous; pure white; heavy layers. Eggs \$1.00 for 15. Stock for sale. Edward Montgomery, Knoxville, Tenn. 24
- S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS, line bred 19 years; good size; fine style; rich color. Eggs \$2.00 per 15. Geo. W. Osterhout, Bedford City, Virginia. 27
- S. C. WHITE Leghorn, best strain. Eggs \$1.25 per 15; \$6.00 per hundred. Satisfaction guaranteed. Chickahominy Poultry Yards, Ellerson, Hanover Co., Va. 24
- S. C. W. Leghorns. Eggs for hatching from prize mating at \$1.50 per 15. Collie dog pups and Ferrets for sale also. Write for prices. W. S. King, Lonoke, Ark. tf
- S. C. BUFF Leghorns—At Lake Geneva won 1st, 2nd. 3rd and special for highest scoring tird. Eggs \$2.00 per 15. John Rosenow, Elkhorn, Wis. 28
- SINGLE Comb White Leghorns, Wyckoff strain direct. Bred to lay. None better. Eggs \$1.50 for 15, \$2.50 for 30. W. H. Fulenwider, Asheville, N. C. tf
- EGGS FOR HATCHING—Pure bred Single Comb Brown Leghorns \$1 per setting. Farm raised. R. E. Brice, R. F. D. No. 2, Union City, Tenn. 29
- SINGLE COMB Buff Leghorns. Solid golden buff; none better. Eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 per 30. Hatch prize winners. Dr. H. P. Marshall. Mohawk, Tenn. 24
- SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorns. Cincinnati, Ohio, 1906, on two entries, I won 1st cockerel, 4th pullet. Frankfort, Ky., Dec., 1905, every 1st premium; silver cup best pen. Cockerels for sale. Write for mating list. Eggs \$1.00 and \$2.00 for 15. Mrs. Chas. T. Samuels. Deatsville, Ky. 24
- SINGLE Comb White Leghorns, Van Dreser, Blanchard and Wyckoff strains. Our birds have records of 201 to 234 eggs per year. Show birds for any show. We are the largest breeders of S. C. White Leghorns in the West. Send for largest and best circular published. North Lake Farm, Lake Mills. Wisconsin. 24
- 20 BROWN Leghorn eggs \$1.00, if you answer this ad; 20 other leading varieties. Catalogue free. Explains all. C. L. Shank, Luray, Va. 26

### MINORCAS

BRUSH CREEK Minorca Yards—Five grand pens, Santee & Andrus strain, Single Comb Black Minorcas, some of them direct from Madison Square Garden first prize winners. These birds are large and vigorous and will score 90 to 95 points. Eggs \$2.00 per 15. Fair hatch guaranteed or order will be duplicated at one-half price. Order your eggs direct from this ad. I give as my reference, Unaka National Bank. J. R. C. Lewis, Johnson City, Tenn. 25

ROSE COMB Black Minorcas—Northup strain. Eggs \$2.00 per 13. Book your order early. Satisfaction guaranteed. Albert Fletcher, Jr., Warrenton, Virginia. 31

SINGLE Comb Black Minorca Eggs from prize winners at Atlanta December, 1905, \$2 per 15. Incubator eggs 5c each. The Minorca Farm, College Park, Ga. 26

- S. C. BLACK Minorcas that won at Birmingham, Montgomery, Atlanta, Nashville and other shows. Eggs \$2.00 for 15. Stock a matter of correspondence. Address Mrs. W. S. Porter, Petersburg, Tenn. 25
- S. C. BLACK MINORCAS that won at Birmingham 1st, 2nd and 3rd pullets and at Montgomery 1st cockerel, 2nd and 3rd pullets, 1st pen. Eggs in season \$2.00 for 15. Stock for sale. Address Mrs. W. S. Porter, Petersburg, Tenn. 24
- S. C. BLACK MINORCAS—Shoemaker strain, extra large; my birds have never lost a ribbon when shown. Eggs in season \$1.50 for 15. Stock for sale. Also registered Poland China Hogs from three leading strains. Six sows and two boars that are a show to all who see them. High Peak Swine and Poultry Farm, Alex Collins, owner, Lewisburg. Tenn. 24
- S. C. BLACK MINORCA—Extra large prize winners. My flock is headed with a 10 lb. Worthup cock. Eggs in season \$1.50 for 15. Stock for sale. Also, registered Poland China Hogs of the very best breeding; they are very large and growthy. Address Alex Collins, Lewisburg, Tenn. Correspondence solicited. 26
- SINGLE Comb Black Minorcas exclusively (Northoup strain) bred from prize winners. Eggs \$1.00 per setting. B. C. Deyo, R. R. No. 3. New Paltz. N. Y. 25

### ORPINGTONS

- BUFF Orpingtons, exclusively. Eggs from high scoring stock \$2.00 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. T. R. Hollowell, Murfreesboro. Tenn. tf
- S. C. BUFF Orpingtons exclusively—Cocks, \$1.50; Cockerels, \$1.00 up. Eggs \$1.25 per 15, from large, thoroughbred Buffs. Edwin J. Steed, Ramseur, N. C. 24
- SINGLE, Comb Buff Orpingtons, Rich Golden Buff, pairs, trios and cockerels at reasonable prices. Eggs in season \$3.00 per 15. Henry Kedzie, Dyersburg, Tenn.
- EGGS—S. C. Buff Orpingtons exclusively. \$2.00 per 15. Nashville winner. Winter layers. Eggs from range Orpingtons cheap. Mrs. W. A. Gibbon, Arlington, Tenn. 23
- FIRST WORLD'S FAIR Cockerel, Single Comb Buff Orpington; 200 descendants \$150.00; 1st Boston cock. Blue ribbons Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville. Circulars. Bluegrass Poultry Yards, Mitchell, Tenn. 27
- SINGLE COMB Buff Orpingtons—Fine pullets and cockerels. Eggs from pens of tested fertility; \$1.50 for 15. Large quantities, special. Dr. T. C. Ware, Clarksville, Va. 27
- S. C. BUFF Orpingtons—Eggs from my pens of prize winners at \$2.00 and \$3.00 per 15. Won 2nd and 3rd pens, besides many individual prizes at Middle Tennessee Poultry Show. Write for 1906 mating list and circular. W. H. Puryear, Glendale, Maury Co., Tenn. 26
- SINGLE Comb Buff Orpingtons-Winnings. Middle Tenn. Poultry Show, Dec., 1905: 2nd cock, 2nd, 3rd hen, 1st ckl., 1st, 2nd, 3rd pullet, 1st pen. Chattanooga, Jan., 1906, 1st ckl., 1st, 2nd, 3rd pullet, 2nd hen, 1st pen. Eggs \$2 and \$3 per 15. W. S. McFall, Columbia, Tenn. 26

### PIGEONS

- HOMER Pigeons, 5 pairs mated breeding birds for sale, cheap. N. A. and N. M. Robinson, 1812 Hebron Ave., Zion City, Ill. 24
- "SUCCESSFUL PIGEON RAISING"—Latest and most practical book for squab raisers. Full of valuable information, concisely stated. The author personally conducts a plant of 11,000 birds and tells his secrets frankly. Invaluable to the beginner. Telling how to buy stock, and how to succeed. Contains 101 pages, 21 fine engravings, handsomely bound. Price 50c postpaid. You ought to have it. F. B. Price, Jr., Box 27, Da Costa, N. J. 24

### PLYMOUTH ROCKS

- BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Brown Leghorns—The two leading breeds. Pure blood stock for sale. Eggs 15 for \$1.50. Order now. E. C. Fewell, Dublin, Texas. 30
- EGGS for hatching. Pure bred Buff Rocks. Pen No. 1, \$2.00 for 15; pen No. 2, \$1.00 for 15. Diamond Poultry Farm, King, N. C. 24

- BARRED Plymouth Rocks (exclusively); choice, healthy, farm raised cockerels at \$1.00 and \$2.00 each. Eggs \$1.00 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Carlisle Poultry Farm. Dublin, Texas. 28
- McCULLOUGH'S Barred, White and Buff Rocks are well known. They have few equals and no superiors. They are bred from America's best strains and will reproduce themselves. They will surely produce winners. They are noted for good shape, size, color, combs, legs, eyes, beaks, etc. Eggs from truly exhibition matings \$2.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 45. Plummer McCullough, Mercer, Pa. 30
- ELM Hill Poultry Yard—Barred Plymouth Rocks; only the best strain is bred. Eggs \$1.50 for 15; \$2.50 for 30. Mrs. J. W. Franklin, Adairsville, Ga. 24
- EGGS FOR HATCHING—Fine pure bred White Plymouth Rocks. I have never had my birds scored but they are fine. 15 eggs 75c. J. W. Parker, Meadow Vine, Va. 27
- BARRED Rocks (Ringlets, "Bradley's"). I breed winners. So you can if you buy from me. Eggs \$1 and \$2 per setting. Write me. Mrs. Edith Chelton, Landonville, Md. tf
- B. P. ROCKS—Thompson, Hawkins and Bradley strains. Eggs in any quantity \$1.00 per setting, neatly packed; 14 chicks guaranteed. Mrs. Edith Chelton, Landonville, Md.
- ROCKS—Eggs from extra choice stock Barred, Buff and White Plymouth Rocks, \$1.50 per 15. J. S. Budd, Macon, Ga. 26
- BARRED ROCKS a specialty, the finest in the land. Large vigorous farm raised, yellow legs, clear beaks, barred to the skin; lay all the year, and winners every time. Stock for sale, reasonable. Eggs \$2.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 100. Stevenson N. & P. Farm, No. 2, L. Box 8, Fordyce, Ark. 24
- BARRED PLYMOUTH Rocks—A few cockerels for sale (Thompson strain). Eggs from best pens \$2.00 per 15, either mating; other pens \$1.00 per 15; \$2.00 per 45. Write for mating list. Mrs. Chas. T. Samuels, Deatsville, Ky. 24
- EXHIBITION Barred Rocks—Bred for utility and beauty. Eggs for hatching 15 for \$3.00. Choice birds for sale. W. M. Pilgrim, Hartville, Stark Co., Ohio. 26
- BUFF and Barred Plymouth Rocks; prize winners. If you answer this you receive 15 eggs for \$1.00; 30 eggs \$1.80. Free catalogue. Page Valley Poultry Yards, Luray, Va. 27
- BARRED Plymouth Rocks, splendid layers, heavy winners; six 1st in two shows. Eggs \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$3.00 per 15. Incubator eggs \$6.00 per 100; \$10.00 per 200. All from vigorous stock, very fertile. Orders filled promptly. Circulars free. S. J. Naftel & Son, Naftel, Ala. 24
- "RINGLET" Barred Rocks! Bred for eggs and standard points. Choice vigorous cockerels, \$1.00 to \$2.00; pullets \$1.00. Eggs 15, \$1.00. Incubator eggs \$5.00, 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Leslie H. McCue, Afton' Virginia.
- EGGS from B. P. Rocks; no better to be had; barred to the skin (Thompson & Hawkins strain). Eggs \$2.00 per 15, \$8.00 per 100; a good hatch guaranteed. Fairview Poultry & Stock Co., Winston, N. C. 24
- WHITE Plymouth Rocks exclusively "Fishel strain" cockerels for sale. Eggs in season. Correspondence solicited. Address, M. E. Briggs, Neosheo, Ky., State Sec'y American White P. R. Club. 26
- 1 SHIPPED from 48 heus in March 700 eggs. My B. P. Rocks are Hawkins strain. Eggs \$1.50 for 15, \$2.50 for 30, \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. Dora J. Coward, Morganfield, Ky. 26
- FGGS from my prize winning Barred Plymouth Rocks. Eight grand yards; ten years a breeder. From one to three dollars per setting. Circular free. Albert Foster, Olmitz, Iowa. 26

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- BROWN'S Rose Comb Reds are red, and are excellent layers; strong, vigorous birds, scoring to 94. After May 15th eggs will be \$2.00 for 15. Mrs. C. W. Brown, Chariton, Route No. 1, Iowa. 24
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- SUNFLOWER Poultry Farm can furnish you this year eggs from Black Langshans, Black Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons, Buff and Brown Leghorns at \$1.50 to \$2.00 per 15. Incubator eggs \$7.00 per 100, mixed, if wanted. My stock is from the leading strains of America. I guarantee to place the most exacting; let me have a trial order. B. E. Greer, Mag-nolia, Ark., Route 1, Box 52. 26
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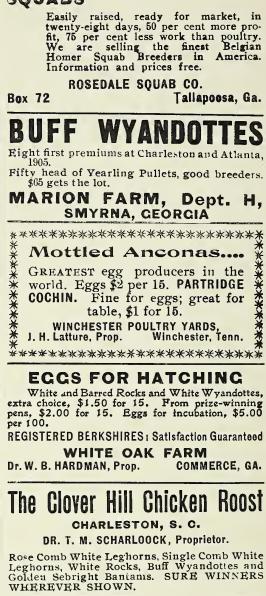
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496





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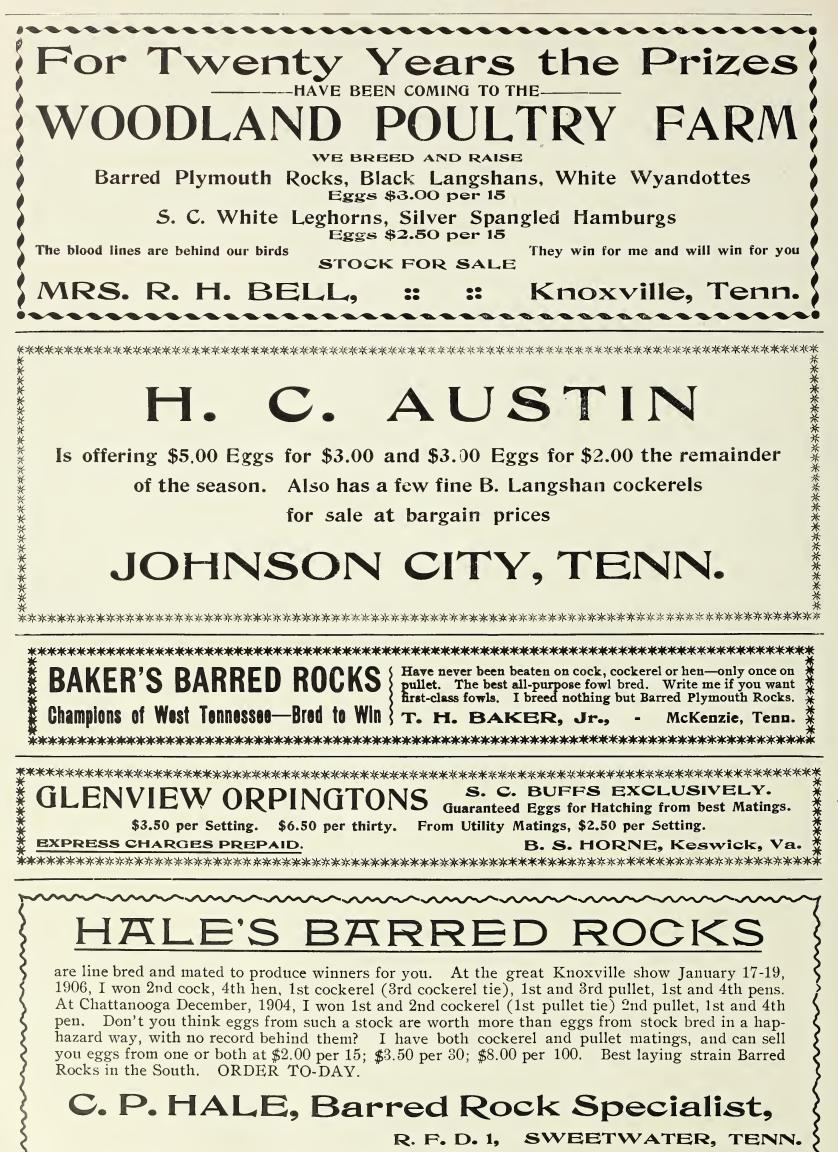
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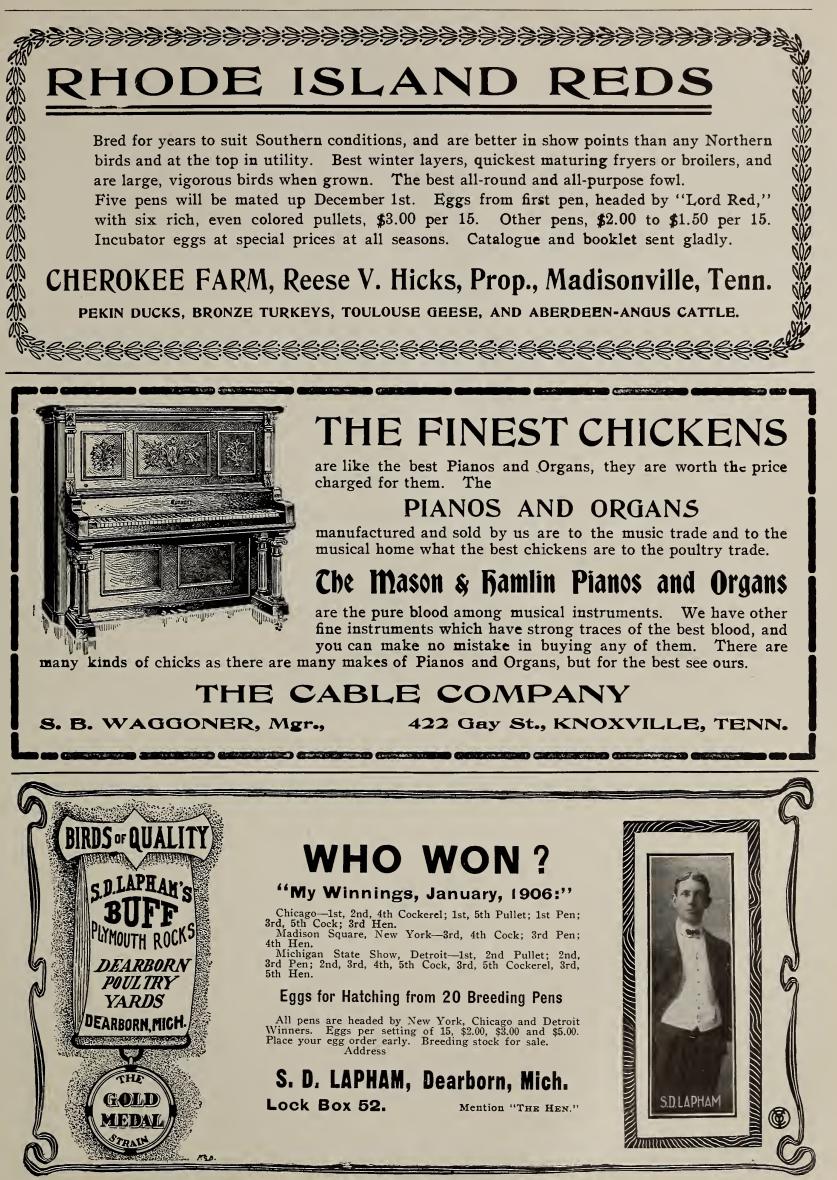
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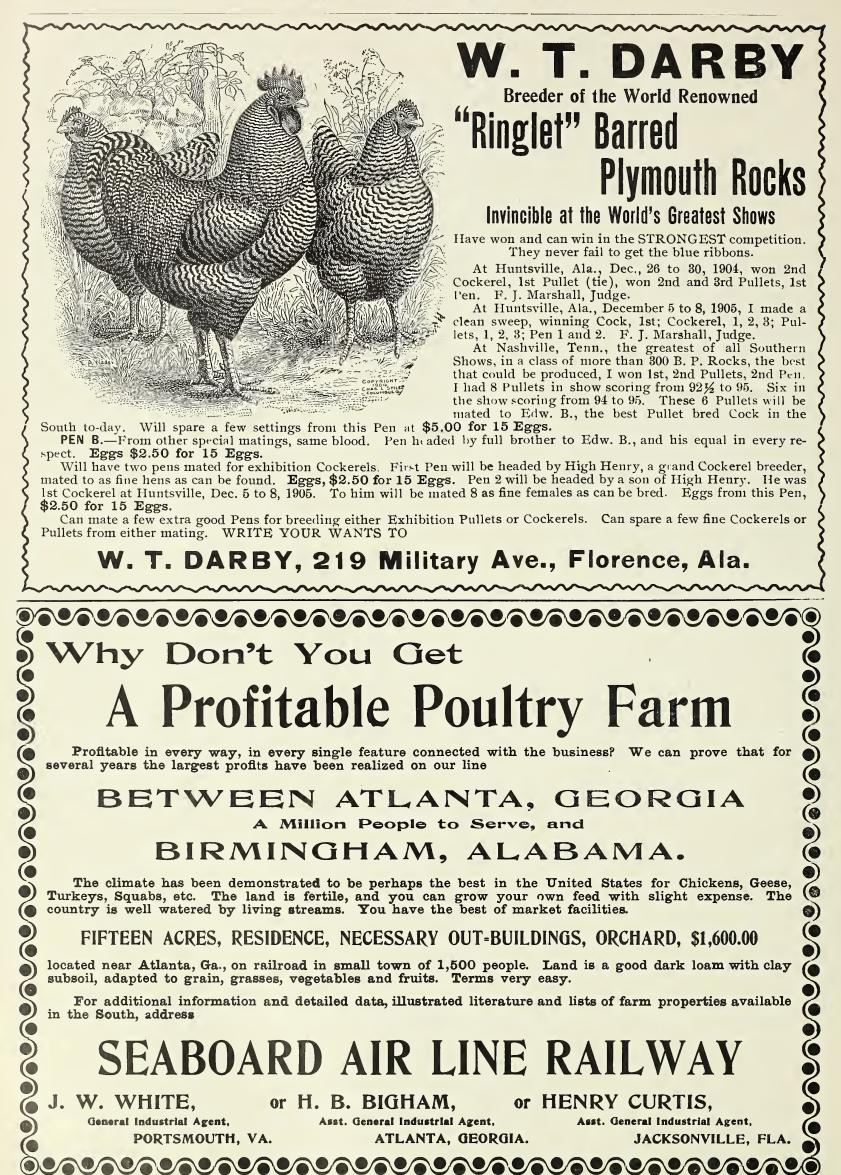
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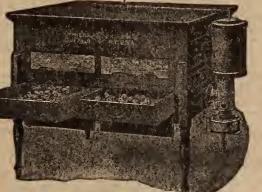
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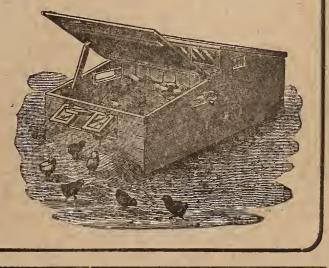
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