



DER LEETLE YALLER HEN.

I lofes to hear mein Helnky sing.
Und Eames, Calve und Sembrich.
I lofes to hear der moosie ring
Of Melba, Homer, Heinrich.

I lofes der leetle Sherman bandt
Vat blays so offul goot.
Dey blays der buttons off der kloze
To make dem brass horns toot.

But ven it cum to singin' fine
Der leetle yaller hen
Can always quickly dake der shine
Off of dem oprey men.

Und ven she lay der pig vite egg—
Och, mein, she sing so sweet
I dinks she beat der oprey girl!
Und bandt out on der street!

C. M. B.

THE EGG FACTORY.

Some believe the egg originates in the gizzard, rolls down the intestinal trolley, pops out the subway at the terminal and the hen rings up. Built on the accumulative policy plan, if this theory were true, the egg should be three times its present size, as the intestine is seven feet long, while the egg canal is but two.

Hear the true story:
The egg begins in two cluster-like ovaries (1). When fully developed, the yolk breaks from the ovisac (2), which



THE EGG FACTORY.

holds it to the bunch, slips into the oviduct (3-6) and, with the germ for company, begins its journey to the cloaca (5), the terminal.

This is a bird's egg view: From 3 to 4 the egg gets the albumen or white; from 4 to 5, the soft skin; from 5 to 6, the hard shell. Sometimes two and even three yolks enter the oviduct at once; hence the double or triple yolk egg. Little yolkless eggs are a sign of diseased or exhausted ovaries.

That blood clot in the egg is not a germ, but a drop of blood from a hemorrhage in the oviduct. Disease of passage from 4 to 5 means eggs without the skin; from 5 to 6, no hard shell. The yolk alone means disease of the entire oviduct, probably gangrene.

Lazy breeds, like the Cochins, that their eggs with chocolate. Birds like the Leghorns are too busy laying to bother with frills and just manufacture the pure white article. Half breeds and mongrels lay them splashed or speckled, lopsided or goose necked.

We are told that Philadelphia and Boston phone for brown eggs. New York scrambles for the pure white globe, and Chicago takes it mixed. Is this egg-otism or what?

DON'TS.

Don't get the fits and sell your breeders because they aren't showing out eggs just now. They are just lying back to make you happy when the big hatch and sale rush are on.

Don't forget that New Year's resolution to keep your poultry house more tidy. Yes, it is hard to keep clean, but visitors will have a better opinion of you, and your hens will pay you back.

Don't print your Sunday school record on your business stationery. We wouldn't trust such a man to take up a church collection with a cop at his

elbow. Tell the exact truth in an egg-shell.

Don't make yourself out a genius on another fellow's work. When you hatch another man's eggs, don't change the name until you make the stock better. Better steal a man's chickens than his name.

Don't expect to build up a regular trade in hatching eggs if you cheat. A big mouth of a mad man stretches a long way, and you'll find yourself advertised in an awful big space you didn't contract for. Poor advertising medium at a big price.

THE WINTER LAYER.

"When eggs in a farming district average 40 cents, what the dickens is the matter with the chickens?" inquires the ruralite.

"Fresh eggs 75? The hen must be deteriorating," remarks the city buyer. Gentlemen, be polite. It's not the great American hen, but the man behind the hen, that's at fault. A hen can't lay above her capacity. It matters not how or what is fed. Any old bunch of feathers will drop eggs in warm weather, but a winter layer is a brain product. The hen dates back to Adam, but the winter layer is a modern invention. You can breed winter layers and perpetuate an egg strain if you follow our plan. The hen is ready.

HEN HISTORY.

To start a line of heavy winter layers we selected a perfectly shaped S. C. W. Leghorn hen. She was large, of strong constitution, and her average was over 200 eggs a year. This was in the polar region of Pennsylvania, where the water mains froze up and the thermometer ranged from 25 to 33 degrees below zero for a week at a time. That winter the Clearfield county hens froze up, but ours rolled out more eggs, their output always increasing with the price. Now, we looked around for a male to match. He must be standard bred and come from stock that would also lay at the arctic circle. We found him up near Canada in the largest and most successful White Leghorn egg plant in the United States. This is our line of winter layers, and the beautiful hens sprung from that pair are now working overtime building our bank account.

The hatching season will soon be here. Remember these simple points: Breed from the best layers. If long bred, buy a male of equal or better strain. Do not mate northern and southern stock for winter eggs. The second year mate the cock with his daughters and the cockerels with the hens. Do not hatch chicks before the first week in April, as they will molt in the fall and be done for winter laying.

NATURE'S EGG FORCE.

Exercise on the scratching floor brings eggs.

Straw litter two feet deep for adult fowls, less for young stock, makes a good playground. If moved too easily, run in a few cornstalks and place them around the water vessel to keep away the straw.

Now open the windows; throw in the grain; see the fun. It beats bargain counter cackle, gridiron scapping or Wall street scrambles and cakewalk stunts. It warms up the Biddies and gives them good digestion in the winter and saves the flock from cholera epidemics in the rainy season of warmer climates. Scratch that down.

AN AUTOMATIC EGG PULLER.

Morning—Cracked corn.
Noon—Wheat, buckwheat, barley or oats.
Night—Crumbly mash.
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Cabbage, cut clover or alfalfa and grit every day. Grain may be mixed and always should be fed in litter. Mash to be cleaned up in fifteen minutes, except at night, when hens should fill up.

Feed grain sparingly for breakfast, more at noon and all they want at night. Decide quantity by condition of hens and fullness of crop. Always keep them hungry in the daytime.

Mash formula: Three parts bran, two parts cornmeal, two parts wheat middlings and 10 per cent beef scrap. No scrap when feeding cut bone. Feed cut bone and cabbage sparingly at first, later all they want. For grain and mash hopper feeding use same proportions and grains as here shown.

FEATHERS AND EGGSHELLS.

A gold miner in the Yukon has succeeded in hatching chicks with a tallow candle. They will surely lay golden eggs.

This has been the greatest show year in the history of poultrydom. The birds were better, the attendance was larger, the prizes were more valuable, and the exhibits were more extensive and better handled. Congratulations all around.

The poultry journal with 50,000 circulation is no rare bird. We devour sixteen a month, and they're all tender, fat and juicy. Are we tired of poultry? Not the way they serve it up. Their

chiefs knocked out the Waldorf-Astoria and Bellevue-Stratford long ago.

It's one thing to call the American farmer a hayseed and show the goods. These little hen pen scratchers who are slogging ink at the farmer for not being up on hen science remind us of the elephant and the goat. "Beg your pardon," said the goat. "If it's any inconvenience to have me roost on your ear I'll desist." "Oh, never mind," replied the elephant. "I didn't know you were there till you spoke."

Many poultry associations are made up largely of women. Some of these have got inventions on scientific poultry appliances. Others hold positions on journal staffs and have books on the market. The women in all sections are experts in raising turkeys, ducks and chickens. One thing the male persuasion excels them in—that is, shell game tactics in trade and faking for shows. Be honest once, gentlemen, and own up that you lie. But, with all our imperfections, we love them when they're still.

C. M. Barnitz

Fancy Poultry.

I have been raising poultry for about 15 years, on a small scale. I bred Pit Games for a long time and liked them fairly well. They are good workers; in fact, they work just a little too much for the good of any vegetables or plants that are near the house—and flying, they have every machine beat has yet been invented. And it takes the chicks a long time to get ready for the table.

I then tried Leghorns and found them too small, but good layers. No better than Barred Rocks or Wyandottes, however.

I then tried, in the language of the colored boy, a "Duke's Mixtry," and soon became discouraged. My chicks would die, and those that lived were a long time getting ready for the table or market.

At last I decided to try the Barred Rocks. I have found them to be good layers, as good as the Leghorns, early maturing, and the best all-purpose bird I have ever tried.

I am also raising some Silver-Laced Wyandottes and like them fine, but find them hard to breed to color.

I mate all of my Barred Rocks according to the Felch line system, and will shortly install trap nests in all my pens. This will enable me to cut all sorry-laying hens, and also pedigree all of my birds.

Hoping that the "Poultry Department" of your paper will be a success, and more people will become interested in fancy poultry, and that our fall show will be the best in the country, I am yours respectfully,

A. J. BARNES,
Golden Creek Farm,
Easley, R. P. D. 1.

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\$5640. Two miles of Central. Known as the Watkins farm. 188 acres. 45 acres in cultivation. 60 acres in timber; 40 in pasture; two houses—7 and 5 rooms respectively; outhouses. Good orchard. Will make excellent dairy farm. Thirty bales of cotton can be made on place if put in proper shape.

\$1,200. 78 acres; 25 acres in cultivation, 35 in timber; balance in meadow and orchard; 7-room house; good stables and outhouses. This farm lies in 1-2 miles of West Union, S. C.

\$3,250. 200 acres; 9 miles of Norris, S. C., 40 acres in cultivation; 100 acres of original forest. Good orchard. Buildings on farm cannot be replaced for \$2,000.

\$5,000. Porter place. Two miles of Central, S. C.; 224

FARMS:

acres; 90 in cultivation, 75 of timber, 25 acres under fence for pasture; 3 houses, S, J and J rooms, respectively, outhouses and other improvements essential to a good farm; 1-2 bale of cotton can be raised on an average to the acre.

\$600.00. Last call. Three prospective buyers will look at property this week. BE IN THE LINE and get this 28 acre tract which lies near the Camp Ground.

\$850.00. Arthur Porter place, 4 1-2 miles of Pickens, S. C., 15 acres in cultivation, balance in heavy timber. Terms to suit buyer.

\$700.00. Bryson Farm. 1-2 mile of Shady Grove church. 135 acres—15 acres in cultivation, balance in original forest; 4-room house and outhouses. One-third cash.

If the above does not suit you, write us giving an idea as to what you want and we will fill your bill.

Holder & Taylor.

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sold to Southern farmers last year; and every year the demand becomes greater.

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