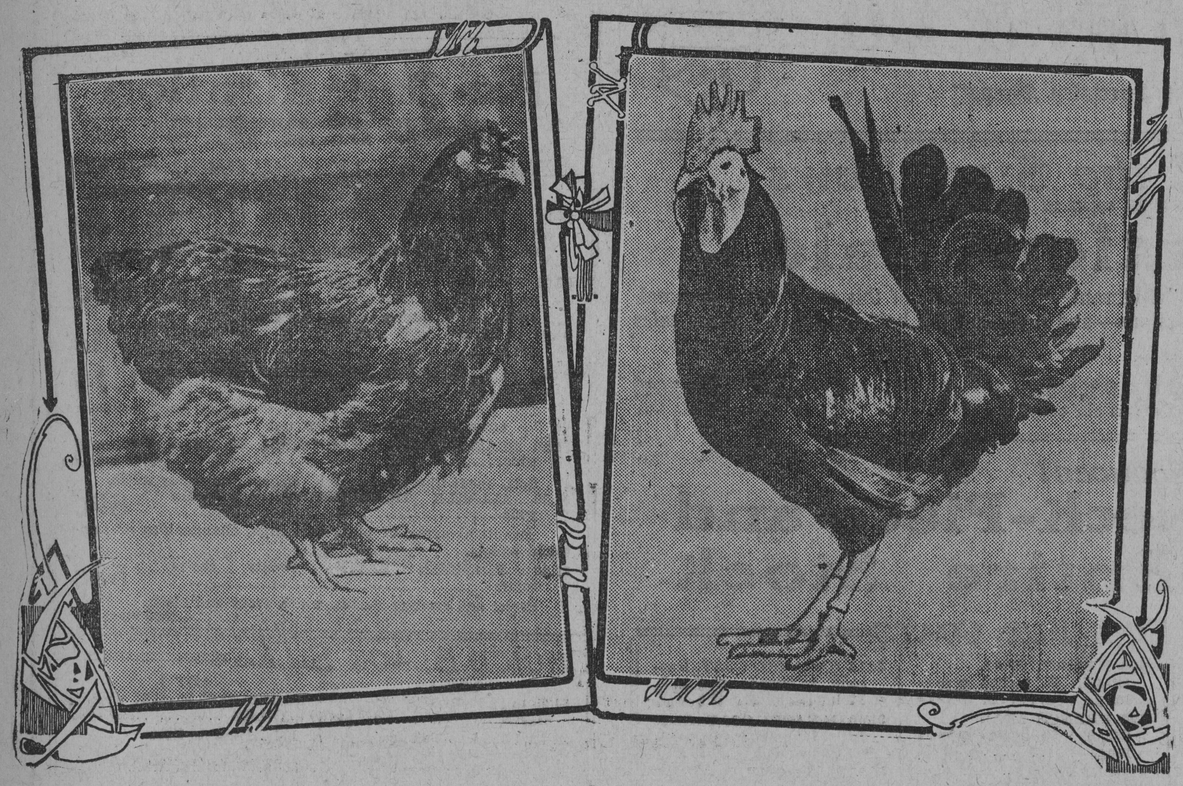
The American's Poultry Department

CAPTURED PRIZES AT THE LOCAL POULTRY SHOW



In the above picture is shown a White-faced Black Spanish Cockerel, owned by S. H. Jones, and winner of first prize at the Baltimore show this year. It is a beautiful specimen of the breed. The picture also shows a Buff Orpington pullet, owned by the Woodbrook Poultry Farm, which captured the blue ribbon at Baltimore.

FEED IN ITS RELATION TO THE EGG YIELD

Productive Power Result of Assimilation of Rations.

The fact that hens produce more eggs in the early spring and summer than they do in winter season, and that the eggs are finer in appearance and larger in size than those laid during the colder months, is due largely to the natural ration which they get from the ground.

The natural ration consists mainly of what is generally termed the living foods, comprising insects, worms and grasses of every description. These contain a plentiful supply of the most beneficial protein which goes to form the albumen of which the egg is made up.

Should this natural food supply of the laying hen be cut off the egg yield will diminish accordingly. This, of course, is difficult to supply in winter, and hence decrease in the egg supply. The winter production of eggs, however, may be materially increased by the supply of proper foods as near to nature's as it is possible to get.

To obtain a full egg supply during the winter months the hen should be provided with sufficient food to sustain her system. This food, however, will do absolutely no good unless properly assimilated and turned into the various portions constituting the egg. It has been found that the best possible food which will provide for all the needs of the hen is a balanced ration.

By a balanced ration is meant one that will supply protein, carbohydrates and other materials necessary for her every demand. An excellent ration for winter feeding will be found in a mixture of wheat, cracked corn, hulled oats, barley, millet seed, with a little buckwheat and sunflower seed. Hulled oats and wheat should form the larger portion of the ration, which should always be fed in some good light litter and the hens made to scratch for their living. Many persons make the mistake of feeding rye to their hens. It is not good for them and they do not like it. Yes, they can be forced to eat it, but it will prove injurious.

Many persons feed other grain rations with good results. Any good grain ration is beneficial if properly proportioned so as to contain the elements necessary to form the egg. The ration here given, however, is not always best for all breeds at all times. You must know when and what to feed your hens and at what time their systems demand certain kinds of food in order to supply it with success. If all could be fed alike at all times the feeding proposition would have been successfully solved long ago.

The proper method of feeding for eggs is, indeed, one upon which much can be said, and is, therefore, lengthy. More, however, will be written along these lines next Sunday.

General Purpose Fowl Best Suited for Farm

The advice is generally given to select an egg breed for egg production, but on the average farm this advice cannot be carried out very well, as the principal egg breeds, Leghorns and Minorcas, are poor mothers and can scarcely be kept to good advantage unless incubators and brooders are employed in raising the chickens. Consequently a majority of farmers are forced to keep a general purpose breed. Of these the Barred Plymouth Rock, the Wyandotte, the Rhode Island Reds and the Orpingtons are deservedly popular.

Far too many flocks of mixed fowls or mongrels are kept. These are less profitable than the pure breeds on account of the greater uniformity of the eggs and market poultry produced by the pure bred fowls. Eggs uniform in color and size are worth two or three cents more per dozen in the big markets than the white and brown eggs mixed indiscriminately together. This premium paid for uniformity is in itself a good profit. The same principle holds true when market poultry is disposed of in any considerable quantity. Then, too, a farmer with a good flock of pure bred fowls can almost always sell some eggs for setting at a considerable increase over the ordinary market price for eggs for eating purposes, and in the fall many of the surplus cockerels can be sold to good advantage for breeders.

DEATH RATE DECREASED BY NEW BROODER

Improved Method of Handling the Chicks Suggested.

It is a general experience that loss of chicks during the early period of their life in brooders is apt to be large, despite the utmost care and attention. The mortality of brooder chicks has therefore been the subject of considerable investigation and the conclusion is that the trouble is in part at least due to defects in the ordinary type of bottom-heat, hot-air brooder commonly used—too much floor heat and poor ventilation.

As a result of comparative tests a brooder was designed which it is believed has decided advantages over ordinary types. The advantages claimed are that it is possible to rear in this brooder a larger number of chicks in proportion to the number originally put in than in any other brooder; that the mortality is not only relatively low, but the chicks are healthier and thriftier. Another advantage claimed is the great saving of labor effected by the use of the new brooder. The fact that the brooder never has to be removed from the house where it is operated is held to mean a decided economy.

The primary point aimed at was to make it a "fresh-air" and "pure-air" brooder. With this idea in mind it was thought advisable to make the wall of the brooder in some degree permeable to air. To meet this requirement the walls and cover of the brooder are made of cloth. Essentially the brooder is a cloth box containing a hover of the type in which the lamp fumes are conducted outside of the building by an exhaust pipe.

These brooders are built permanently into the house which they occupy. Two brooders are placed in each colony house, one in each corner of the building. In this way one end wall and the back wall of the building form two sides of each brooder. The remaining side and cover are made of cloth tacked on light wooden frames.

The floor of the brooder stands 10 inches above the floor of the house. From the front of the brooder a sloping walk extends down to the house floor, reaching in width clear across the whole front of the brooder. The cloth front and side of the brooder are not permanently fixed in position, but are removable panels, which are held together and to the framework by hooks and eyes. The cover is hinged in the middle in such a way that it can be either half opened or entirely opened and folded back out of the way. In consequence of this arrangement it is possible to regulate with great nicety the amount of air which shall be admitted to the brooder.

Proper Ventilation a Real Necessity

The ventilation of a poultry house is a matter of very grave importance. A well-built house, with tight walls, roof and floor, and with an open front, will contain cool, dry, pure air. This is essential to maintain the health of the birds during the winter. Then, too, there will be no draughts, which are so dangerous to the fowls.

A house built in this way should also be fitted with a curtain over the open front, which can be dropped on bitter cold nights or during storms. As light should be admitted into the building at all times it is well to have a window. It is not necessary to smother the fowls with heat in order to keep them healthy, nor yet is it beneficial to freeze them. Strike a happy medium and maintain it by using judgment.

Storage Battery for Lightning.

A house lightning electric plant which cannot give 24-hour service cannot be entirely satisfactory. The only possible way to give 24-hour electric service without continuous operation of the engine is to use a storage battery. The ideal house lighting plant consists of a gas engine, generator, storage battery and switchboard. The engine and generator should be of sufficient capacity to carry the entire connected load and charge the battery.

Glass-front Poultry-houses.

A glass-front poultry-house causes extremes in temperature, warming up in the day time and then turning cold with the setting of the sun. This is also apt to cause disease and make the fowls' combs and wattles more sensitive to frosts. The open muslin front is by far the best and at the same time the least expensive. Some glass may be used, but not exclusively.

BOTH UTILITY AND BEAUTY IN WYANDOTTES

Golden Laced Variety Tops Breed, However, in Popularity.

The Golden Laced Wyandottes were originated by Joseph McKeen, at Orma, Wis., in the year 1880. They were produced from a game (which is now extinct), and the Silver Laced Wyandotte. They were first exhibited at Chicago in 1886, in which year they were catalogued and offered for sale. Later they were given first place in the Ontorio Agricultural College, of Boston, for possessing the greatest utility qualities. Plymouth Rocks come second and Orpingtons third. So much for their origin.

Their history is not yet made, as they are a comparatively new breed, but they are making history and are growing more into favor every year.

Their plump, round bodies make them an excellent table fowl. Their ability to lay all winter long, when eggs are high-priced, makes them a very profitable fowl.

People who try them once will not have any other kind, because they need not pack eggs for winter use, but can have them fresh laid every day, and plenty to sell.

A breeder of pure-bred chickens in Massachusetts has been doing a little experimental work in his poultry plant the last year, keeping records of the various flocks as to the number of eggs laid and the profits from the individual flock. He was surprised to find that the Golden Laced Wyandottes were the best layers and the most profitable. He predicts for them in the near future such a popularity as will surpass that of any other breed.

A Wyandotte is a bird of curves. Its round, symmetrical form makes it the prettiest shaped of birds. The Golden Laced Wyandotte has a beautiful form, with colors black and mahogany bay, beautifully brought out in the lacing.

These birds are always handsome, clean and attractive, are hardy, healthy, full of vigor; are great hustlers and are tame and easily kept. They do not have to be washed, rinsed, blued with necessary exposure to show them. Double mating is not practical with them.

To sum up they are the best layers, are the best table fowls, are healthy, easily reared and kept, are beautiful birds both as to shape and color and are winning their way into favor everywhere.

They are just in the beginning of their history, but are soon going to win the popularity they deserve.

Catarrh of the Stomach

S. B. HARTMAN, M. D., Columbus, Ohio.

I have been asked various questions about catarrh of the stomach. Some people seem to think it strange that there should be such a disease. They ask, "Can catarrh, the same kind of catarrh that one has in the nose and throat, get into the stomach? And if so, what does it do to the stomach?"

Yes, the same kind of catarrh that one has in the nose, the same kind of catarrh that affects the cavities of the head, the same kind of catarrh to which the throat is subject, may affect the mucous membranes of the stomach.

As I told you in previous articles, the stomach is lined with a mucous membrane. So is the nose and the throat. Wherever there is a mucous membrane there is a liability to catarrh. Catarrh is essentially a disease of the mucous membrane.

Pe-ru-na Removes the Cause.

It is perfectly useless to take artificial digestants, or to take dyspepsia remedies. What is needed is a catarrh remedy.

Pe-ru-na is not only a catarrh remedy, but is a digestant. Therefore, Pe-ru-na will not only temporarily assist the stomach in its function and thus give prompt relief, but it tends also towards eradicating the catarrh. The cause of most cases of dyspepsia, heart burn, sour rising, full feling after meals, coated tongue, constipation, the cause of most cases of this sort is catarrh of the stomach.

PROPER FEED NECESSARY IN RAISING SQUABS

Hints on Diet to Aid in Producing Large Youngsters.

A well-known squab breeder says: As the cold weather comes on we can increase the proportion of cracked corn in our feed mixture. I feed more cracked corn than most squab men and I do not find any trouble from canker, either, as some say they do. I am careful to prevent inbreeding and I only use strong, vigorous breeding stock, so this may account for my freedom from canker, but I do not have it. Another point, do not breed from a bird that has ever had canker.

There are two points in favor of cracked corn. It is cheap, that is, here it is my cheapest feed, and it is fine for fat squabs, and squabs to sell well must be fat.

I also use wild seeds, and I am convinced that they are very useful, as my birds certainly do better when they are fed on them. It gives a variety, and variety is good for the birds and for fat, big squabs also. Do not feed too much wheat, as it always seems to me when too much wheat is fed the squabs are not quite as nice looking and not quite as fat, and seem a little darker, and too much wheat is laxative and gives loose bowels, causing the old birds to lose flesh. If you find this condition give a little rice at midday in their feed troughs and at the same time cut down your wheat.

I think in one of my articles I spoke of allowing pairs to raise only one squab when they are molting. Now where one is after increasing the size of his birds, if he will only allow a pair to raise one squab at a time, he will be surprised at the increased size of his birds when they are grown. The first squab hatched is usually a cock and is the larger, so do not kill all the smaller squabs, or you will have nearly all cocks; so if you should find at any time you have too few hens you can kill more of the larger squabs in the nests and soon you will have more hens.

In winter I do not give a bath every day, once a week is often enough. I watch for warm, calm days, and if we have several together I give a bath every day until it gets colder or windy, as the birds do not seem to care to bathe in windy weather.

Quack Grass.

As a usual thing, quack grass does not mature its seed in hay or in winter grain crops, since they are cut too early, but in hay that is left standing for seed and in spring grains it does become mature and is carried from field to field or from farm to farm by the threshing machine, in manure, in hay and straw or in seed grain or grass seed.

The first thing to do is to learn to know quack grass seed and then refuse absolutely to use any grain for seed that contains it. As soon as the fall work is well out of the way get the fanning mill in working order and clean the seed grain so well that there is no weed seed of any kind in it. With oats and barley the work must be done particularly well, since quack seed resembles these to a certain extent, although it is much smaller. Buy your seed, grain and grass seed early and be absolutely sure that you get no quack seed in either.

Cargo of Ostriches.

In the face of the edicts of France and Germany William Hiles, an American ostrich farmer of Pennsylvania, during his last trip to Africa, brought in 53 of these birds on his return trip. Owing to the fact that the difficulty of obtaining these birds is increasing, he values these specimens at $15,000 each. Only one of the birds died on the way across.

Plumping Fowls.

Fowls are "plumped" by dipping for about 10 seconds in water nearly or quite boiling hot, and then immediately into cold water. Afterward hang in a cool place until the animal heat is entirely out of the body.

POULTRY EDITOR.

Would You Give Up Your Accurate Timepiece for an Old-fashioned Sundial?

A Whitehill Mattress is as superior to the ordinary mattress as a 1913 jeweled watch is to the sundial.

There is now no excuse in the world for you to enjoy anything other than sound, perfect slumber EVERY night, because you can, by our new plan, own a Whitehill Mattress, no matter what position in life you occupy.

Here's How You May Buy a Fleecy, Sanitary Felt Whitehill Mattress

For 50c a Week

Made in Five Grades Each the Best at the Price

CASH	CREDIT	CASH	CREDIT	CASH	CREDIT
$6.00	$6.85	$15.00	$16.50	$10.00	$11.25
$8.00	$9.00			$12.50	$13.75

This is a Mattress that has reached the height of quality excellence. It is made of PURE, sanitary, fleecy felt, by a process controlled exclusively by us. The best felt mattress made, irrespective of price.

Look at the mattress you're sleeping on now—examine it carefully—and then reason it out for yourself as to whether it is good enough. Consider well that one-third of your life is spent upon it, and we will abide by your verdict.

Let Us Renovate Your Old Mattress

We do all kinds of renovating in our well-equipped factories at prices that will be found to be most moderate. You will be surprised how we can improve your old mattress. Call, drop us a card or phone Mt. Vernon 6422—our wagon will call.

WHITEHILL COMPANY
409
NORTH HOWARD

ON CHARGE OF WIFE MURDER

AN ENGLISH OFFICER IS ON TRIAL IN INDIA.

Lieut. Clark and Mrs. Fulham Accused at Agra of Killing the Lieutenant's Wife—Two Natives Are Charged With Being the Men Who Did the Actual Murder at Mrs. Fulham and Clark's Instigation.

Agra, January 18.—The trial of Lieutenant Clark and Mrs. Fulham on the charge of murdering Mrs. Clark, the former's wife, was resumed today. Two natives, named Sukhia and Ramlal, were placed in the dock jointly with the accused.

The prisoner, Budhu, a servant of the Clarks, made a statement narrating the events after Clark engaged him as servant. He said that after he had worked for four months Mrs. Fulham called him to her bungalow and said she would give him something to put in Mrs. Clark's food and would pay him £4 6s. He refused.

One day Clark came into the lamproom in the hospital and took a lamp chimney from him. Clark made powdered glass out of it and on the following day gave him three powders and told him to give them to Mrs. Clark, who afterwards became ill with dysentery.

Clark said he would give him £4 6s. when Mrs. Clark became very ill. Clark warned him to be careful not to put the powder in the children's food. Budhu opened the powders and pointed out that they were thick and would not mix with anything.

Clark thereupon abused him and took the powders away. Ten days later Clark gave him a bottle and told him if he did not give it to Mrs. Clark he would drive him from the hospital.

On that day Budhu poured it into Mrs. Clark's tea, after which she was ill. Some time afterwards Clark again gave him powders and told him to put them in the tea, but he refused.

Planning the Crime.

After this Clark tried to get him removed from the hospital, but failed. Later Clark asked him to go to Mrs. Fulham's bungalow, where he also met Clark. After sending the servants away they both asked him, "Cannot you arrange to kill Mrs. Clark?"

Budhu said he would tell them later and afterwards saw the accused, Sukhia, and asked him if he could do anything. Sukhia replied, "I cannot do it for £8 12s.; I want more." Budhu then took Sukhia to Mrs. Fulham's house, where Clark and Mrs. Fulham conversed at length with Sukhia, who asked for payment before he did the work, Clark replying, "You will get the money when the work is done."

Eventually it was arranged to give Budhu the money and let him pay Sukhia.

About a week after this Clark told Sukhia that he would give the money to Budhu that night, saying "Do the job tonight." At 10 o'clock that night Clark came to the hospital and showed Budhu six sovereigns and 13s. 4d., and asked when his fellows were coming to his bungalow. Budhu replied, "When the moon goes down."

Clark went off in the direction of the railway station. Mrs. Clark was murdered the same night.

Budhu said that on that night he met Sukhai and Ramlal at Budhakanjor's house. All four went to a spot where they met another man, whom Sukhia brought from the bazar. Budhakanjor went into a field and brought out a large knife, which Ramlal took.

At 1 o'clock they all went to Clark's bungalow. Budhu waited on the verandah, while the other four went in at the back door, which they tried to open, but a dog barked. They went back to the verandah, and again went towards Clark's bedroom, but the dog was still barking.

Managing the Dog.

At that moment Clark rode up on his bicycle. The four men told him to look after the dog and they would at once finish the work. Ramlal opened the door and Clark entered and took out the dog, which was shut up in the outhouse.

Clark rode off, telling the men to enter the house when he had gone.

About 1:30 the four men went in, Budhu waiting outside. Shortly afterwards Ramlal came out, saying he did not know which was Mrs. Clark and which was the daughter. Budhu pointed out Mrs. Clark's bed and then the other two men, who have not yet been arrested, brought in the lamp.

Ramlal and Sukhia stood behind the curtain, near the daughter's bed, and while Budhakanjor took the lamp the other man gave Mrs. Clark a heavy cut. Directly she shrieked the man gave another cut and she writhed and rolled over the bed.

All four men then left. Budhu heard the daughter cry out and then ran off. When he reached the main road the other four men demanded money. Budhu took them to the hospital and told them to wait. He then went back to the bungalow, where he saw the daughter crying and Clark standing by.

Budhu told Sukhia not to worry about the money, as Clark would pay next morning. Ramlal came to the hospital eight times in the morning for money. Budhu told Clark, who asked him to take the men to Mrs. Fulham's bungalow, but the same evening Sukhia still complained of not having been paid. Budhu did not know what happened after that, as he was arrested.

Rheumatism

A Home Cure Given by One Who Had It

In the spring of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, and doctor after doctor, but such relief as I received was only temporary. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with Rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case.

I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. If, after you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of curing your Rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but, understand, I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today.

Mark H. Jackson, No. 498 Alhambra Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true.—Pub.

The ORIOLE DEPARTMENT STORES
907-909-911 W. BALTIMORE ST. NEAR POPPLETON.

English Longcloth
Smooth, even finish; 36 inches wide. Value $1. 10-Yard Piece,
59c
None C. O. D.

THIS "OUT-OF-THE-HIGH-RENT-DISTRICT" STORE IS OPEN MONDAY NIGHT UNTIL 9. PROMPT SERVICE AND QUICK DELIVERIES.

SALE OF 475 SUITS and COATS

Every Woman and Miss in Baltimore Should Attend.

THE REDUCTIONS ARE GENUINE—LIBERAL—You'll be surprised at the stylish and beautifully tailored garments that can now be bought at the prices below. Most of the garments are suitable for early Spring wear and no wise woman will pass these by.

SUITS that were $10 ..... $5.98
SUITS that were $12.50 ..... $7.95
SUITS that were $17.50 ..... $8.98
SUITS that were $20 ..... $10.90
COATS that were $10 ..... $4.90
COATS that were $12.50 ..... $6.95
COATS that were $15 ..... $7.95
COATS that were $17.50 ..... $9.50

Entire Stock of FURS AND FUR COATS at ¼ off.
$3 Guaranteed Rain Coats, $1.85. $1.25 House Dresses, 65c.

OUR SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE OF
MEN'S WEAR

Men's Standard $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 Coat Shirts—You'll recognize the names as real standard makes seldom sold at a cut price. In fancy percales and madras; also plain and pleated white; strictly perfect; all sizes. Choice, 3 for $2. Each... 69c
Men's and Youth's Winter Underwear—Wool mixed fleece lined; ribbed and merino; value 50c to 75c..... 29c
Men's Coat Shirts—Of pretty percales; also plain white madras; slightly soiled from handling; every shirt standard; 50c. and 75c. quality 29c
Men's Work Shirts—Of heavy blue chambray; cut full and roomy; value 50c.... 39c
Youth's and Boys' Work Shirts—Of splendid blue chambray; attached collar; value 39c..... 25c
Men's Night Robes—Of fine soft muslin. Our entire 50c. stock..... 38c
Men's Hose—1,200 pairs Men's Black and Tan Half Hose; strictly perfect; value 12½c. 5c

CORSETS, ETC.

C-B Corsets—A new model; extra long hip, medium bust; of fine coutil; double boned; value $1.00..... 79c
45-inch Flouncing—Beautiful embroidered designs and English eyelet work on fine Swiss; value 59c..... 38c
Corset Covers—Of fine nainsook, with lace insertion, edging and embroidery. Also Women's Drawers, of soft cambric; hemstitched ruffles with 5 tucks; value 25c. Choice 19c

NEW 1913 WASH GOODS

32-inch Dress Ginghams—In the prettiest stripes, checks and plaids ever shown; the most popular makes; remnants 2 to 12 yards; value 12½c..... 8½c
Blue Chambray Zephyrs—5,000 yards medium Blue Plain Chambray Zephyrs; splendid quality; full pieces; value 10c.. 6¾c
White Madras—With handsome raised white satin dots, stripes and figures; cut any desired length; value 15c to 25c.... 9½c
Yard-wide Fancy Madras—White grounds with black and colored satin dots, stripes and figures; value 18c..... 10½c

DRESS GOODS & SILKS

42-inch Storm Serge—A splendid quality; will give excellent wear and tailor nicely; navy blue and black; value 59c.. 39c
52-inch Storm Serge—A superior grade; in navy blue and black; value 75c..... 55c
Yard-wide Wash Silks—A high-grade of pure silk; in new spring stripes; value 75c... 59c
New Wash Silks—All white grounds with black and colored corded stripes; value 29c..... 21c
Yard-wide Pure Silk Messaline—In every wanted street and evening shade; also black and white; value $1.00..... 69c

Broken Lot of Shoes

Women's Vici Kid and Gunmetal Shoes; Children's and Misses' Patent Leather, Vici Kid, Gunmetal and few tans; Boys' Gunmetal and Patent Leather, in button and lace; not all sizes of each kind; sold up to $2.25. Choice..... $1.39

BOYS' OVERCOATS & SUITS

The Coats are Plain and Astrakhan trimmed; sizes 2½ to 8. Suits are double breasted and Russian blouse styles. Up to size 14. Value to $3.50..... $1.79

DOMESTICS, Etc.

Fruit of the Loom—Yard-wide bleached muslin; stamped and every piece guaranteed genuine. None C. O. D... 7⅞c
81x90 Seamed Sheets—Nicely bleached and ready for use; value 49c..... 39c
45x36 Pillow Cases—Of soft-finish bleached muslin; ready for use; value 12c. 8½c
Fruit of the Loom 9-4 Bleached Sheeting—Known everywhere as the best 30c. sheeting manufactured... 24c
Bleached Huck Towels—Size 18x36; good weight; red borders; value 10c..... 6¾c
81x90 Hemstitched Sheets—Seamless; of excellent weight bleached sheeting; heavy hemstitch; value 79c..... 59c
Crochet Bed Spreads—Double-bed size; pretty Marseilles patterns; value $1.00..... 87c
Double-bed Comforts—Silkoline covered, filled with white cotton; value $1.00 85c
Double-bed Blankets—White or grey; pretty borders; heavy weight; value $2.00..... $1.59

POULTRY

Roup is Common Now

It may appear in your flock at any time. Don't let it attack your fowls and cut down your profits. Prevent it. Put in the drinking water

Pratts Roup Cure

Guaranteed to prevent and cure this fatal disease. 25c. 50c. $1. Each 25c. box makes 15 gallons of cold and roup medicine. Sample FREE.

Pratts Poultry Regulator

Keeps fowls in the best physical condition—able to resist disease. 25c., 50c., $1. 25-lb. pail, $2.50. "Your money back if it fails"

Get Pratts Profit-sharing Booklet.

Sold by all Poultry Supply, Feed and Seed Houses in Baltimore and vicinity.

160-page Poultry Book Free

The Hen that Lays is the Hen that Pays

DR. HESS Poultry Pan-a-ce-a

Prescription of Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.)

Overcomes the debilitating influence of Moulting—brings back the Scratch and Cackle—tones up the dormant Egg Organs, puts them to work and compels each hen to make her daily contribution toward the breakfast table. Not a stimulant, but a tonic.

GUARANTEED. Use Dr. Hess Roup Remedy.

Sold in Baltimore by
WISEMAN-DOWNS CO., INC., 34 E. Pratt St. (near Light).
THE MEYER-STISSER CO., 32 Light St.
GRIFFITH & TURNER CO., 205-207 N. Paca St.
Ask them for free sample of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a (enough for 12 hens for two weeks). Get Dr. Hess Poultry Book also.
DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio.

INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE

RUST'S EGG PRODUCER

As Directed

To get big crops you improve your land. To get plenty of eggs you must improve your hens' feed. To make feed perfect mix

RUST'S EGG PRODUCER

with it and your hens will lay more eggs. For 2 cents for each hen you can use it every day for a month and make big money. Try it on a few hens and "get eggs" while the price is high. Sold by all dealers in Baltimore.

☞ Rust's Poultry Booklet and Egg Record mailed FREE by Wm. Rust & Sons Co., Dept. A, New Brunswick, N. J.

BAGS WORTH 10 CENTS

All bags bearing Park & Pollard Lay or Bust trade-mark—Dry-Mash, Screened Scratch Feed, Growing Feed, Etc.—are good for 10 cents each in exchange for any of their goods except feeds.

See special circular in each bag of feed, or send for one by mail, free.

Full line of Park & Pollard supplies on hand at all times. Return your bags through

Meyer Stisser Co., Baltimore, Md.

Fine Cockerels, Indian Games, Black Langshans, White Leghorns, Buff Leghorns, White Orpingtons, Light Brahmas. S. H. Jones, Church Creek, Md. ja5-d&S1m

THE BEST FOOD ON EARTH TO MAKE Chickens Lay Eggs, FOX'S FRESH GROUND BONE, Fox's Meat Market, COR. PINE AND FAYETTE STS. We sell Fresh and Smoked Meats. jal-d&S1m

60 FINE White Orpington Hens, Pullets and Cockerels for sale, reasonable. Eggs for hatching. White Indian Runner Ducks, prize winners Hagerstown, Philadelphia and Baltimore. WILLIAM E. PEERCE, Dulaneys Valley, Md. S1t

WHITE CRESTED BLACK POLISH—EGGS for hatching from my prizewinners. Stock for sale. JOHN LOCK, 1301 Argyle avenue, Baltimore, Md. ja19-S6t

MORE SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS APPEAR IN THE AMERICAN THAN IN ANY OTHER BALTIMORE NEWSPAPER.

MORE SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS APPEAR IN THE AMERICAN THAN IN ANY OTHER BALTIMORE NEWSPAPER.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc4150_1_156-0387