

THIS HOUSE WILL CARE FOR 100 INCOBATORS HATCHED CHICKS



with hens and with incubators knows for himself that the reasons. One of these is that it is no more trouble to take care of an incubator holding 200 eggs than it they crowd to the light in the door. the incubator is always ready to work, out into a basket and close the door no matter what time in the year it is called upon.

The incubator of today is a very reliable machine, if properly handled. After long experience I have concluded that most incubators lack in the way of ventilation. By this I mean that they are not so ventilated ing the chickens strength. that the proper quantity of fresh air gets into the egg-chamber. To overcome this by introducing more fresh tween 101 and 103 degrees it is good air seems to be a rather hard task in machines, but cooling or airing the eggs rectifies this defect.

I am not a believer in the non-moisture feature of some incubators for all times and places. When an incubator is operated in a cellar it usually brings off a good hatch without added moisture, but when operated in the regulator a little. If a very good a room above ground, especially in a hatch is coming off the temperature house where fires are kept up, it is will rise the last week. without doubt better to supply some moisture after the tenth day.

that I have some excellent results time the animal heat of the chicks be such as will produce bone and musfrom a non-moisture incubator operati- tends to increase the temperature and cle instead of fat. Run down stock ed under unfavorable conditions. I 104 degrees is common. now have and use an incubator which

incubator keeps on work- It is not absolutely necessary to be provided and suitable runways and ing as long as it is prop- test the eggs, but it is best to do so. food. As soon as the chicks arrive erly attended to. While the 1 usually test eggs after the morning they must be taken from the crate one often concludes to of the eighteenth day. The chick is at a time, their bills dipped in water Anyone who has had full formed by this time; the eggs do and then put immediately into a washed, so much the better. The much experience hatching not need turning.

Do not open the egg chamber after old they should be fed with hard boil- a good insect powder. Moth balls the chicks begin to pip the shell. This ed egg and dry bread crumbs, but care and the coal tar preparations, though incubator is to be preferred, for many rule is not invariable, but the only ex- must be taken not to give them sloppy death on the lice, are also hard on ception is to take out the chicks when food or to overfeed at any time, they both hens and eggs, on account of a very good hatch is secured and their runways and brooders must be is 'o care for two setting hens; and Then open the door, roll the chicks kept clean and dry. as soon as possible.

poultry business for keeps there is a can be kept the better. good profit in selling baby chicks. Don't try to help a chick out of the shell. If it cannot get out without With two or three good incubators one may hatch and sell several thousand help it is not worth saving. Don't worry if the chicks gasp and struggle for breath. This is nature's to raise them to maturity, and with way of opening up the lungs and givshipping chicks. They have been Don't worry about the machine. If known to have been shipped 2,000 the temperature the first week is bemiles and to have arrived at their des-

enough! only try to keep it about 103. ney It will not hurt anything if the tem-In March, April and May the supply of day old chicks never quite equals perature happens to run down to 95 the demand, and in July and August degrees some night, Don't be alarmed if the temperathe business is fairly good. In Sep-

ture gets up to as high as 105 degrees for an hour or so. Simply take the eggs out and let them cool and change In warm weather I have often taken

They should be given plenty of fresh the lamp away from the machine dur-To be absolutely fair I want to add ing the middle of the day. At this air and exercise and their food should always produce weak chicks, and weak Re sure to get perfectly chicks are an unprofitable investment

back to about 1884.

replace them free of cost.

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By Elizabeth Clark Hardy.

THE PEAL NOTHER READY TO SACRIFICE HER LIFE FOR HER SCONS

mostly by the natural mother, and, at five. In his letter to an official of the the same time, escape the conse-Department of the Interior, he says: quences of her nervous excitement when the chicks come out. In this method about four hens

ton, but I understand they have grown should be set at a time, on fifteen or wonderfully since." sixteen eggs apiece, so that, after they The young man when he went last are tested out, there will be enough learned a machine trade, he has patto fill the machine pretty well. The ents and inventions but he wants to hens may then be set again, on a go to Canada again. And he likely fresh batch, and so on until they have will, but when he does he will find a started four or five lots of eggs. It does not hurt a hen to stay on duty greater change than he may expect. Calgary and Edmonton are large eight, ten, or even twelve weeks, if cities, showing marvelous and wondershe has good care. This allows the ful growth. Where but one line of rest of the flock to attend to the layrailway made a somewhat tortuous ing part of the business, and insures and indefinite way across the plains

A

trict.

young Swede, a boy of about 10 years

of age, accompanied a party of his fellow-countrymen on the then long trip to Western Canada as an interpreter. The party he accompanied lo-

cated at Wetaskiwin, Alberta, now one of the most thriving and best settled districts in Western Canada. For

three years he remained in the dis-

to his home at Fitchburg, Mass., and

he has remained there for 17 years.

friends in the West. He has followed

their movements and watched their progress. He has heard how the town he helped to establish has risen from

Homesickness took him back

having quiet, persistent sitters. to its mountain pass, there are three The nests should be thoroughly lines of railway dividing the trade of scrubbed and dusted with sulphur behundreds of thousands of farmers, fore using. If they can be whitecarrying freight to the hundreds of towns and cities crossing and warm brooder. If they are 48 hours hen, too, should be well dusted with criss-crossing the prairies in all directions, reaching out into new settlements, and preceding districts to be newly opened for incoming settlers. He will not be able to secure a homemust have plenty of fresh water and their strong smell. It is better to stead unless at a considerable distance use preventives that have as little from the town, the three dollar an odor as possible. The porous shells On the other hand, if one is in the admit odors, and the sweeter the air acre land is selling at from \$15 to \$35

After the hens have been sitting seven or eight days, the eggs should or \$35 that may be asked for it, and a be tested. By this time it is possible in a season with much less labor than to tell pretty closely which eggs will good deal more. But he will find that hatch. A good tester can be made by good profit. There is but little risk in taking an ordinary pasteboard shoebox and cutting a hole in the bottom about a third smaller than the oval of the egg. The hole should be at tination none the worse for their jour- the level of the flame of the lamp to be used with it.

Stand the box on end, with the bottom towards you, and put the lamp behind it. The sides should be left Canada. Advertisement. on to deaden the outer light as much tember and October it again increases, as possible. Hold the egg up to the but later than this we would not adopening, so the light will shine vise shipping them, as the risk from through it, turning it slowly in the cold is too great in northern states. fingers. If it is clear it is infertile. In raising chicks to be shipped great If it begins to look black, there is an care should be taken to keep the embryo chick in it. All infertile eggs breeding stock strong and vigorous. should of course be discarded.

The department of agriculture has an experiment farm at Arlington, Va., The eggs should be tested again and some parts of it were found to be the fifteenth day, when all that are not almost wholly opaque should be too wet for raising ordinary crops. thrown out. Sometimes the germ will Therefore the experts set willows out in the wet places, and there has been die after starting, leaving the eggs

BOY INTERPRETER Woman's Beauty is A Young Massachusetts Swede In Can **Based** on Health ada Twenty Years Ago Wants to Return. Twenty years ago, a blond-haired

To Have Health, Bowel Movement is Absolutely Necessary-How Best to Obtain it To

If woman's beauty depended upon cosmetics every woman would be a picture of loveliness. But beauty lies eeper than that. It lies in health. In the majority of cases the basis of health and the cause of sickness, can be traced to the action of the bowels. The headaches, the lassitude, the sallow skin and the lusterless eyes are He has heard frequently from his usually due to constipation. So many things that women do habitually con-duce to this trouble. They do not eat carefully, they eat indigestible foods because the foods are served a shack to a growing, thriving, brisk business center, with the surrounding country peopled now by thousands

foods because the foods are served daintily and they do not exercise enough. But whatever the particular cause may be it is important that the condition should be corrected. An ideal remedy for women, and one especially suited to their delicate re-quirements, is Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, which thousands of women en-dorse highly. Mrs. Jennie Snedeker. who are occupying the territory in which he was one of the first to help plant the colony of twenty or twentyhighly. Mrs. Jennie Snedeker, 1041 West Monroe St., Chicago, testi-fles that she is "cured of grave stom-ach and bowel troubles by using Syrup Pepsin and without the aid of a doc-tor or any other medicine." All the "When I was up in Canada, Calgary was a small town and so was Edmonfamily can use Syrup Pepsin, for thou-

their effect is only for that day, while | mailed you.

Mrs. Jennie Snedeker. a genuine remedy like Syrup Pepsin

acts mildly but permanently. It can be conveniently obtained at any drug store at fifty cents or one

dollar a bottle. Results are always guaranteed or money will be refunded. You will find it gentle in action, pleasant in taste, and free from griping.

If no member of your family has sands of mothers give it to bables and children. It is also admirably suited to the requirements of elderly people. It before buying it in the regular way in fact to all who by reason of age or of a druggist send your address-a infirmity cannot stand harsh salts, ca-thartics, pills or purgatives. These should always be avoided for at best Ill., and a free sample bottle will be





A GOOD MOTHER

has a moisture pan in it and I have never had a poor hatch from it.

moisture incubator because one can morning and do this every day. be used with moisture almost as easily as any other machine. I would, water or a fairly large sponge well flame. wetted, under the egg-drawer about the tenth day. Again it is often best to have as many chicks of the same size and age as possible, as an even lot sells better than one of many sizes.

There are many other reasons why THE DAY OLD CHICK INDUSTRY. the incubator is preferable to the hen as a hatching machine, but it is not necessary to go into this. Some short rules which have been found good by long experience will be better than a long discussion of the subject and I give these below:

Start the incubator and operate it a few days before putting in the eggs.

This will give the operator a familtar knowledge of the workings of the machine. Try to keep the temperature in the egg chamber as near 103 be much cheaper for her to buy day degrees as possible. A variation of one degree either way will not do any particular harm.

When you have learned how to keep poultry business. In the spring there a comparatively even temperature put the eggs in the tray. The tempera- in the agricultural papers for the sale ture will fall at once, but do not try to change this by putting on more bought with but little risk to the purheat. The cold eggs causes the fall in temperature and as soon as they become warm the temperature will go. back to the proper point.

Learn to keep the lamp flame just at the place where it will furnish breed. It is not advisable to buy the enough heat to keep the regulator damper about one-eighth of an inch above the top of the flue or chimney. This will give enough surplus heat so the temperature will keep up during are hatched at home. But it is much the night.

Turn the eggs for the first time at the end of the second day and after buy eggs for hatching, as in buying that turn them at least twice a day. Recent experiments have shown that rival and full count, while in buying a hen changes the position of her eggs as many as five times in a day, and sometimes they are disappoint-It is not necessary that eggs be turned ing. half over. If they are turned only part way over the effect will be just as good.

Keep the larger end of each egg a little higher than the smaller end.

in a hurry about getting them back wrong, which is still more expensive. them out to air and cool off. This eggs in the incubator. cooling should last from ten to thirty minutes according to the state of the weather

from healthy hens. Use only the best both to buyer and seller. It is not grade of oll. Fill and trim the lamp advisable to buy eggs from hatchers I would not hesitate to buy a non- in the afternoon rather than in the who have mixed breeds and sell named chicks Do not trim the lamp wick with

A good crate for shipping chicks may be made of a shallow box five stages. scissors, but gently rub the charred however, place a pie-tin filled with part off so as to give an even, broad inches deep by 12 wide and 30 long. Some chaff or sawdust may be put in If these directions are followed a the bottom and the crate lined with good hatch may be anticipated. They burlap or some coarse meshed mateare based on an experience reaching rial to give the little fellows a foothold.

HATCHING AND BROODING.

By Kathrine Atherton Grimes.

There is good money in the day old The boy with ten to twenty fowls chick industry, both to the buyer and will probably do most of his hatching the seller. In going into the poultry with hens. But where the breed kept business the first lesson for the amais of some non-sitting variety, the inteur to learn is to make haste slowly. cubator becomes almost a necessity, instead of investing too much money especially if one wishes to get early chicks-the only ones that pay well. in an untried industry. A woman may raise a few hundred chickens on a For a flock of this size, a 50-eggs small lot, without investing in an inmachine is plenty large enough, and, cubator and high priced eggs. It will as these may be had at quite small cost, it is about as well to use one of these, and let the hens go on sitold chicks, and in caring for them she will learn some valuable lessons, and gain a fair working knowledge of

soon pay for the machine. will always be found advertisements If an incubator is not used, the best plan is to get hold of some-two-year floor of tarred building paper. They old hens, of one of the large, quiet are covered with a removable top of baby chickens, and these may be broods, and keep them just for sit- made of a square of canvas tacked on ting. If they are fed for eggs from a little frame which just sets down chaser, for if any should die during

The price of day old chicks range from 4 to 20 cents, according to the kind will prove a good investment, for grow. reasons which you will see a little cheapest grade as they usually come

from weak parent stock, and inferior chicks are unprofitable to raise whether they come from the hatcheries or the hatching season safer and cheaper to buy day old

chicks from a reliable dealer than to perience with incubators tell us that fed every three or four hours for a chicks you get a guarantee of safe armost vigorous. Even the best incuba- three times a day. tor is likely to turn out a few weakly or crippled chicks with each hatch. chicks is to keep them warm without eggs you have to take your chances, But the machine is far more likely crowding, and to guard against damp-

In starting in with day old chicks critical time when the fluffy babies are rectly managed, will do this just as one must, of course, understand some- coming out of the shell, so, as the say- well as the hen, and allow the flock things will go wrong, but until one a dozen of the other." has had some experience with an in-

Of course when chicks have been eggs under the hens for the first two the hatching, it is a question if this ordered preparation for their care must be made. Warm brooders must incubator, and let it finish up the

only partly dark against the light of so smart a growth that the govern the tester. At the end of two weeks ment wants to get rid of the willow it should be all black except the air switches. It offers to give them away space in the large end. A little ex- under the guise of willow cuttings to perience will enable one to tell just | make baskets or bottom chairs, but no

how they should look at different It is very important that the eggs

be handled gently while testing. A slight jar will kill the embryo. Never test where a draught of cold air will strike them. Chilling will either re-

tard the growth of the germ or kill it entirely.

Where one keeps only a few hens it is best to let them go on laying and take care of the chicks "by hand." This is not so hard as it sounds.

There is a kind of brooder which does not use any sort of artificial heat, which is rapidly gaining in favor, and those who have used them for several years say they are far ahead of the lamp-heated systems, and take just as good care of the chicks as the hens would They are very easy to make and to operate. One of these brooders will care

for about twenty chicks, so it is well ting. The eggs they will lay while to allow two to every incubator full it is doing their hatching for them will of eggs. They are merely little boxes

of half-inch lumber, sixteen inches square and eight inches hight, with a Adv.

transportation the seller will always November on, they will be ready for inside the box. This cover rests on business by / March. Even with a small nails driven into the corners of machine, half a dozen hens of this the box, and is raised as the chicks

> The chicks are put into the brooder farther on. They may be disposed of as soon as they are dry and well fluffed as soon as their work is done, so one out. They should be left alone for need not be out much except their from thirty to forty hours, except havfeed to secure their services during ing a little sip of water given them when they are first removed from nest

> Those who have had considerable ex- or machine. After that they should be hen-hatched chicks are usually the few days, and then less often-about

> The main principle in brooding the than the hen to behave well at the ness. The heatless brooder, if cor-

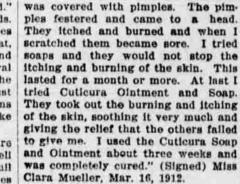
thing about their care and feeding or | ing is, it is about "six of one, and half | to go on with egg production. The little boxes can easily be carried inside A system that makes out to take a building on cold nights, and taken When turning the eggs do not be cubator things are likely to go advantage of the good points and to the outdoor runs again in the mornavoid the worst drawbacks of both, ing. They are easily cleaned, and into the machine. Once a day leave and a chick in the hand is worth two has been devised, and carried out with keep the chicks free from lice. Even good results. The plan is to put the where one has plenty of hens to do

> weeks, and then remove them to the system is not the best. (Copyright, 1913, by C. M. Shultz.)

trol. In the meantime he has also owned Australia not so very long ago,

smart boy will ever be deceived by that kind of talk. He may be safe only in the assurance of the government that only one hundred of the cuttings will be given to one person .-- Worces ter Telegram. PIMPLES COVERED FACE 1613 Dayton St., Chicago, Ill .- "My

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town. The sixth was in 1898 and the others in the years 1847, 1863, 1866 she fell into his arms. and 1886. And the man kept on ringing the

front door bell.

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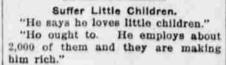
aster colors than any other dys. One loc package colors all fibers. They dys in cold water better than any other ing apart. Write for free booklet-How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG COMPANY.

The so m

His Consolation.

"So you've lost your nice pussy-cat since I was here last!" sympathized "I'm about to give an opera party. grandma. "Too bad! Of course you What boxes should I take?" miss him dreadfully, don't you?" "Any, except chatterboxes."-Judge

'Well, yes;" six-year-old John assumed a look of chastened sorrow; Despondent? "but then, grandma, since I've heard so much about this germ business. try to think it's just as well!"



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間

forever than to give you such a cause for griaf."

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plaudits of an idle crowd or in ex-True Sportsmen, They Play the Game pectation of reward. Purely for the Results That May

Accrue From the Pastime.

fish spear in the first instance is a whatever his race or color. Young, is a smooth and slender piece of The black children of north Queens- mera toy. A colored boy, in all the lusty shoots several feet long and full wood fastened to the top with gum land are as much absorbed in their joyous abandon of nakedness, sports of sap are placed in the fire for a To spin the top, the players revolve games as white children. One praise with a spear suitable to his height fow minutes. When they are "bash- the spindle between the palms of worthy aspect of their sport, writes and strength for a month together, ed" on a log or other hard substance, their hands. Some blacks are so ex-Mr. E. J. Banfield in "My Tropic floating chips and scraps of bark in the heated gas in the pithy core pert that the top "goes to sleep" be-Isle," is that they play their game for the water as targets, until hands and bursts out with a pistol-like report. the sake of the game, not to gain the eyes are brought under absolute con- It is due to the crude folk who ultant player .- Youth's Companion.

practiced on small fish, and soon he to say that they had invented the is a regular contributor to the larder. top before the white usurpers came The kirra-kul tree provides the along. Tops are made from the fruit means of satisfying that desire for a of one of the gourds that is about the In order to acquire dexterity, the noise that is instinctive in the boy, size of a small orange. The spindle fore the eyes of the smiling and ex-