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**Chew Liquid Food Too.**  
 The increased amount of liquids consumed during the summer months renders the following advice of Horace Fletcher of additional importance at this time of the year. The famous expert on foods claims that **LIQUIDS SHOULD BE "CHEWED"**—that is, insalivated—as well as solids. He says:  
 "Adult man was not originally intended to take his nourishment in a liquid form; consequently all liquids having taste, such as soup, milk, tea, coffee, cocoa and the various forms of alcohol, must be treated as solid foods and insalivated by holding them in the mouth, moving the tongue gently, with straight up and down masticatory movements, until their taste be removed.  
 "Water, not having taste, needs no insalivation and is readily accepted by the fauces."

**Legal Blanks.**  
 The following blanks are for sale at The Herald office:  
 Farm Lease, Real Estate Mortgage, Chattel Mortgage, City Lease, Warranty Deed, Agreement for Warranty Deed, Warranty Deed—Corporation, Bond for Deed, General Bond, Quit Claim Deed, Agreement Sale of Real Estate, Contract for Real Estate, Exchange Contract, Articles of Agreement, Release of Real Estate Mortgage, Assignment of Mortgage, Affidavit of Identification, Coupon Note, Mechanic's Lien, Power of Attorney, Bill of Sale, Option, Short Will, Inventory and Appraisal of Property Attached, Appraisal, Dipping Certificate, Contest Notice, Affidavit and Order of Publication of Contest Notice, Meat Shipper's Certificate, Notice to Owners before Delivery of Tax Deed, Promissory Note, Receipts, Township Plats, Map of Box Butte County.

**Land For Sale.**  
 A section of good deeded land and lease on three quarters school land adjoining. Frame house, well, wind-mill, and other improvements. On Niobrara river, 17 miles northeast of Hemingford. See me or write, residence on sw. sec. 25-29-48; post office, Dunlap, Nebr. W. BAME. 41-41\*

**Reward for Stock Thieves**  
 A standing reward of \$350 is offered and will be paid by Box Butte County for apprehension and conviction within the borders of said county of any person for horse or cattle stealing.  
 By order of County Commissioners.  
 W. C. MOUNTS, Clerk.

**HOLSTEN'S**  
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**School Supplies**  
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**Farms and Ranches**  
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**For GOOD INVESTMENTS WRITE ME**  
 MARSLAND, NEBR.

**Making Money On the Farm**  
**XII.—Poultry Management**  
 By C. V. GREGORY,  
 Author of "Home Course in Modern Agriculture"  
 Copyright, 1909, by American Press Association.

**GOOD** blood counts in poultry as well as in any other class of live stock. If the chickens and eggs are produced for market purposes only they may be improved by purchasing pure bred males of the desired breed every year. At best, however, the flock can only be made high grade by this method. The enterprising poultryman will soon begin to long for a flock of pure bred. Such a flock, if carefully selected and bred, furnishes a splendid source of income that is largely independent of the market price of eggs or dressed poultry. The demand for choice pure bred eggs for setting and for pure bred males is good and the price very satisfactory. A trade of this kind when once established will add considerably to the income from the farm.

**Getting a Start in Pure Breds.**  
 Even where the flock is kept for market purposes only it pays to have pure bred. They look better and give more economical returns for the food eaten. The cheapest way to get a start in pure bred is to buy a sitting or two of eggs. It is of utmost importance that they be purchased of some reliable breeder; otherwise disappointment is almost sure to follow. Insist that the eggs be not more than five days old when shipped, that they be well wrapped and that the basket be sealed. Have the eggs shipped by

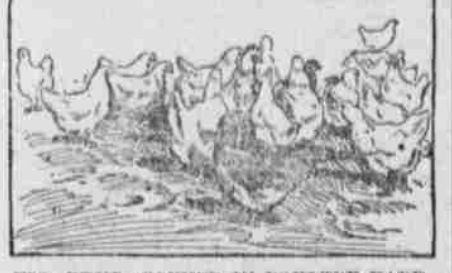


FIG. XXIII—CORNER IN POULTRY YARD.

express and refuse to accept them if the seals have been tampered with. These precautions are necessary if you would be sure of getting what you pay for. A basket with a handle is the best package for shipping eggs, as it will be carried instead of thrown.

It has been found by repeated experiments that eggs hatched with an incubator do not produce chicks with as much vitality as those hatched under hens. This is not very noticeable the first season, but if continued year after year will seriously impair the vitality of the flock. It is a general practice among successful poultrymen to set a few of the best eggs under hens and use the chickens thus obtained to replenish the breeding flock.

**Value of a Breeding Pen.**  
 The plan of having a breeding pen from which to select eggs for hatching is a very good one. In this pen a dozen or thirteen of the best hens in the flock are kept. If trap nest records have been kept this will determine to a large extent which hens are to be put into the breeding pen. With the best breeds the size and conformation of the hens are the most important points. For a breeding pen of thirteen hens one male is all that is necessary, but he should be the best that can be secured. Some breeders practice keeping two males, putting one in with the hens one day and the other the next. In this way the males are kept in a better condition, and the chickens are likely to be a little stronger. No roosters will be needed in the general flock. Indeed, the eggs will keep all the better for not being fertilized.

The care and feed of the breeding flock should be much the same as those outlined for laying hens in article No. 11. The main thing is to keep them healthy. Do not overfeed, but keep them in vigorous condition. If possible the breeding pen should be large enough so as to include a little green feed, such as clover or rape. If this cannot be done a little forage cut and put in the pen every day will be relished.

The sitting hens should have a small house or compartment to themselves. This will avoid the great annoyance of having nests broken up and fresh eggs laid in with those almost ready to hatch. This house should be provided with charcoal, grit and oyster shells. A dust bath in which the hens can roll will help to keep them free from lice. Oats, wheat and some sort of green food make a good ration. When very expensive eggs are set it is best to keep each hen in a compartment by herself, as there will be less risk of having the nest broken up. Soon after the chickens are hatched they can be marked by punching a hole through the web of the toe, so that they can be picked out from the rest of the flock in the fall.

**Selecting the Incubator.**  
 Although incubators are not well adapted to raising chickens for the breeding flock, they are indispensable to the poultryman who is raising fowls for market. They are more reliable and more easily cared for than hens. They are ready to go to work at any time, so that early chickens can be raised

in much larger numbers than with hens. The broody hens can be broken up and will soon go to laying again. Not the least among the advantages of the incubator is the fact that the chicks will be free from lice when hatched.

There are two general types of incubators, the hot air and the hot water machines. The heat in the hot air machine is furnished by currents of warm air which circulate around the egg chamber and in the hot water machine by hot water circulating through metal pipes. The hot air machine is simpler and generally gives better satisfaction.

The two most important points to consider in buying an incubator are the lamp and the regulator, since upon the efficiency of these depends the maintenance of a constant temperature in the egg chamber. The lamp and chimney should be of heavy metal. The reservoir should hold enough oil for twenty-eight to thirty hours' run. The burner should be of brass, with a cotton wick which fits snugly and yet works easily. It is important to use the highest grade of oil that can be obtained, as a steady heat cannot be maintained with cheap oil.

The function of the regulator is to raise or lower a valve over the lamp, thus lessening or increasing the amount of hot air that goes into the machine. Of all the many kinds of regulators none works more satisfactorily than the double disk type. The disks should be four or five inches across. If smaller they are not sensitive enough. The regulator should be placed toward the back part of the egg chamber and high enough so that it will be well up out of the way. Avoid incubators that have the regulator lever on top of the machine. Such a lever is always in the way and is liable to be bent or displaced. A machine that has the lever at the end or under a false top is much more satisfactory. There is nothing in the way on top, and it can be used as a table for testing, turning and cooling eggs.

The body of the incubator should be made of well fitted hard wood, with three walls and two dead air spaces, so as to be as little affected by the outside temperature as possible. The legs should be strong and firmly attached. The doors should be of double glass. The egg trays should slide easily, and there should be at least three and a half inches clearance between the eggs and the top of the chamber. The nursery below the trays should be at least four inches deep. This lower space is needed for the newly hatched chicks. This nursery is sometimes made to slide out like a drawer. This is a great convenience in removing the chickens.

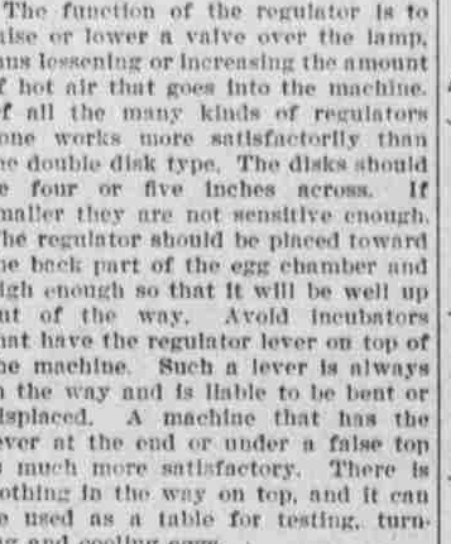
A small hole covered with a removable slide will provide all the ventilation needed in addition to that obtained when the doors are open for turning the eggs. A wet sponge kept under the egg trays will usually furnish sufficient moisture. The amount of moisture needed can be determined by the size of the air cell in the big end of the egg. If this gets to be more than one-fifth the size of the egg more moisture should be supplied.

**Handling the Incubator.**  
 There is no better place for the incubator than a clean, dry cellar. It should be run empty for at least a day before the eggs are put in, so as to get the flame and regulator adjusted. The flame should be clean and bright and the regulator set so as to maintain a constant temperature of 100 F.

It takes a day or two to get the eggs warmed up after they are put in. By the third day the thermometer should be up to 103 and should be kept there the rest of the time. The eggs should be tested the third day and infected or dead ones taken out. The eggs should be turned every morning until the nineteenth day. This can be done by rolling them over with the hand or placing another tray over them and turning them completely over. After turning they should be left out ten or fifteen minutes to cool. After the nine-

teenth day the incubator should be kept closed until the hatch is about completed.

The chickens should be left in the incubator for twenty-four hours or longer after hatching. After that they may be given to broody hens that have been saved up for that purpose or placed in brooders. A good brooder run at a proper temperature is much more satisfactory than hens for raising chickens on a large scale. A type in which the heat comes up in the middle, with one or more circular partitions of cloth reaching nearly to the floor, is the most satisfactory.

**FIG. XXIV—INTERIOR GOOD BROODER HOUSE.**  


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