

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING YOUR OWN BROODER

Device Which Will Prove a Satisfactory Foster Mother for the Little Chicks.

The object is to get a warm, ventilated box in which chickens can be reared without a hen. Warmth is obtained by means of a lamp so placed that its fumes are not permitted to enter the chick compartment. Fresh air continually flows into the brooder and ventilates it. The box that forms the brooder is 34 inches square and 8 inches deep, inside measurement. It is made of 7/8-inch lumber planed on both sides. A 5x10-inch chick door should be sawed in one of the sides of the box; the chick door should be hinged at the top.

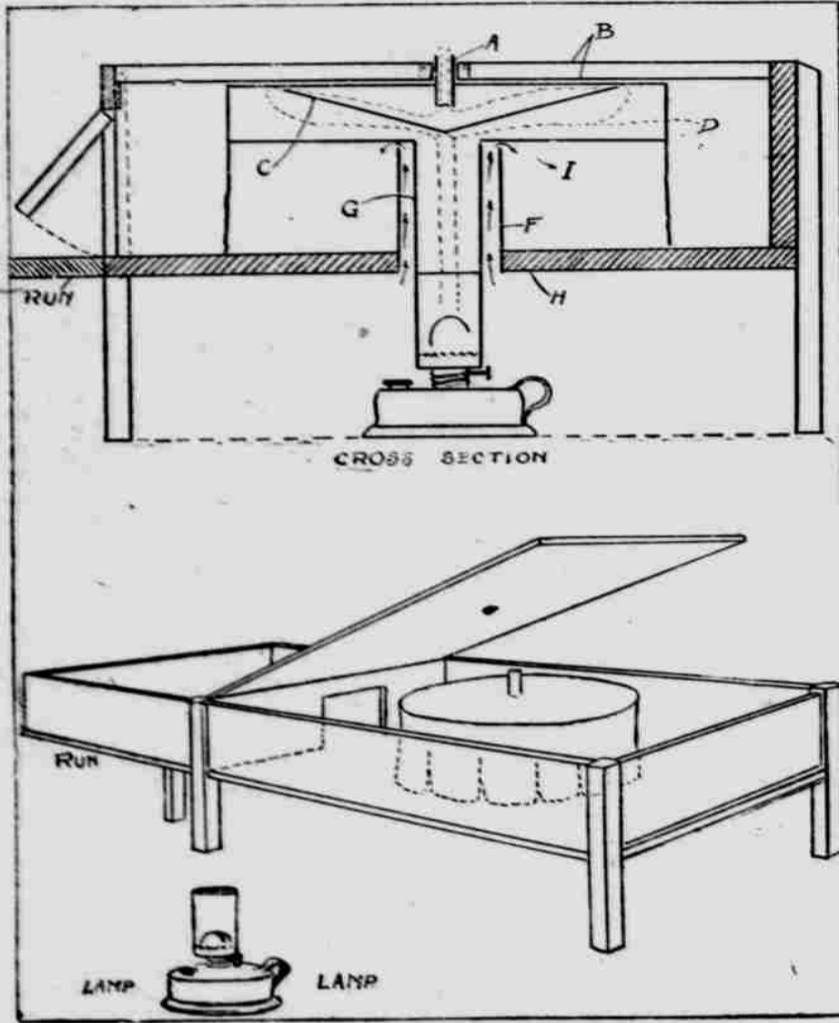
The floor is 7/8-inch matched lumber. At center of the floor a round hole (diameter 6 1/4 inches) should be sawed. The heater is placed in this opening and rests on a galvanized iron rim (inside diameter 5 1/2 inches).

Four legs, 7x8x2 inches should be attached to the box; they should project 8 1/2 inches below it.

The roof is a light wooden frame, covered on both sides with heavy cotton. It should fit inside the box level with the top, and be supported on

total height of lamp (including chimney) 8 inches. There should be a small handle on the oil fount, and a screw can for filling with oil. A large size burner can be used, or a special water-cooled burner; the burner screws into an ordinary lamp collar soldered to the oil fount. The iron chimney is about five inches high; the diameter of the top chimney is 2 1/2 inches; the bottom diameter is 3 inches. A 1 1/2-inch hole should be punched in the chimney and covered inside with mica in order to see the flame. The top of the chimney is placed over the lower smoke pipe.

The fumes of the lamp enter the lower smoke pipe and ascend to the center of the lower part of the heating chamber. The heat-reflector compels their circulating to the outer edge of the heating chamber. They then ascend to the upper part of the chamber, flow back to the center of the heater and are carried off by the upper smoke pipe. Fuel is saved by this forced circulation of the lamp fumes; the hover is warmer at the outside than towards



A. Upper Smoke Pipe to Carry off the Fumes of the Lamp. B. Cotton-Covered Frame or Roof of Brooder. C. Heat Reflector. D. Heating Chamber. E. Two-Ply Flannel to Form the Warm Hover for the Chicks. F. Fresh Air Chamber. G. Lower Smoke Pipe. H. Galvanized Iron Rim on Which the Heater Rests. I. Warm Fresh Air Entering the Hover.

half-inch cleats. The roof frame is 34 inches square and one inch deep, outside dimensions. There should be a 4-inch board across the middle of the frame. At the center of this board a 2-inch hole is required for the upper smoke pipe of the heater.

The run is 2x3 feet. It should be hinged to the front of the brooder on a level with the brooder floor. A three-section hinged frame six inches high should be placed around the outside of the run to confine the chicks for the first few days. The floor of the run can then be lowered to the ground and will form a runway into the brooder.

The heater is made of galvanized iron with the exception of the heat-reflector. This should be cut from bright tin. The dimensions of the different parts of the heater are as follows:

Lower smoke pipe diameter, 3 inches; length, 5 1/2 inches.

Fresh air chamber—Diameter, 6 inches; length, 5 inches. The fresh air chamber is attached to the smoke pipe at the bottom. In the floor of the fresh air chamber one-half inch holes should be punched for the ingress of fresh air. The fresh air chamber is open at the top.

Heating chamber—Diameter, 20 inches; depth, 2 inches. A heat-reflector (inverted cone) is placed in below the top of the heating chamber, the heating chamber. The diameter of the cone is 18 inches, depth 1 1/2 inch. The apex of the cone is one-half inch above the bottom of the heating chamber by three clips at the top. The upper and lower surfaces of the heating chamber should be rigid; they can be stayed to the cone, or held by two wire nails driven through the chamber and soldered.

Upper smoke pipe—Diameter 1 inch; length, 4 inches. The upper smoke pipe should be soldered one-half inch inside the heating chamber.

To complete the heater two strips of flannel should be placed around the outside of the heating chamber and tied with a cord to it. The flannel strips should extend four inches below the heater. They reach to within one inch of the floor of the brooder, and form a warm hover for the chicks. The strips should be cut every four inches, and alternately, so as to prevent the escape of heat.

For the lamp the diameter of the oil fount, 7 1/2 inches; depth, 2 inches;

the center, so that crowding of the chicks is materially prevented.

Warm fresh air is supplied to the hover by means of the fresh air chamber. Fresh air enters at the bottom of the chamber. It is warmed by contact with the hot smoke pipe, and flows into the hover below the heating chamber and above the heads of the chicks.

Skim-Milk Fed Calves.—So many people speak of the trouble of raising calves on skim milk. Now there is trouble in raising a calf by any method, if its mother is used for dairy purposes. To let a calf to the cow and take it away when it has enough is more work than feeding by hand. Further, there is no absolute way of telling when the calf has taken the proper amount of milk. You just have to guess at it. The calf that is fed by hand can be raised on skim milk after a few days, and the cream saved. The calf that takes its nourishment from the cow consumes all the cream in the milk, hence an expensive calf. The hand-fed calf will soon learn to eat grass, hay, or grain and will make as good growth, with care, as the calf fed in the natural way. It lives on cheap feed, is always contented, and through constant handling becomes a gentle and serviceable cow. Those who have tried the two methods find that the skim-milk method is safe, easy, and profitable in every way.

A Good Indication.—The cow with a deep udder, the forequarter of the udder well down away from the body, which udder, when milked out, is slack, deep, and pliable, and empty, may be looked upon as an excellent milker.

Point of Cheapness.—Cheapness in production is the first point to be mastered by the beginner. In his breeding he should work for large litters, early maturity and quality.

Year's Record Tells.—A cow must be kept the whole year, and whether or not she is a paying investment depends upon the receipts from her for the full time she is kept.

Put Manure on Garden.—Begin to prepare for next year's vegetables by fertilizing the garden and getting it ready to plow if it was not plowed this fall.

HOLDS WORLD'S SKATING TITLE



NORVAL BAPTIE

Norval Baptie of North Dakota the other day at Minneapolis regained his title as world's skating champion, which he lost through an accident a short time previous. Baptie defeated John Nilsson of Minneapolis in two short events. The time in the half-mile, won by Baptie by 20 feet, was 1:15. Baptie also took the mile by half a lap in 2:35 1/2.

SMALL FORTUNES SPENT BY TEAMS IN TRAINING

Annual Trips to the South by Big League Clubs to Acquire "Form" Are Costly.

The major league clubs are at the present time pouring \$100,000 into the strong boxes of southern railroads and hotels. And for what? Why, for that mystic, intangible something called "form."

A vast army of big leaguers are now at their training camps looking for championship form, which is almost as hard to find in the southland or anywhere else as the fountain of youth.

Pennantitis is the consuming fever that is causing the magnates to loosen the purse strings and send their talent into every state in Dixie, looking for the end of the rainbow, where lies the form that will win a championship. And the southern training camp is no longer the privilege of the rich major leaguers. The more important of the minors have taken up the spring practice tours, for they are just as anxious to bring pennant glory to their respective cities as the big fellows.

Does it pay? In nine cases out of ten the answer, financially speaking, is "No." Artistically? Well, that depends. President Comiskey of the Chicago American league team took his White Sox on the most elaborate junket made by any of the teams. They went to San Francisco on a special train, which was an exact duplicate of the Overland Limited. Swell training trips are a hobby with the "Master of the Sox," and he spent \$6,000 for his train alone. That is as much as the average club spends for its entire training trip.

But Commy says he will get it all back, and more, too. Possibly he will, for he has scheduled about seventy-five games for the two sections of his team, and, inasmuch as he has the whole of the far west practically to himself, it looks like a reasonable guess that the Sox will have proved themselves bread-winners when the trip is over.

There are two good reasons for the indifference with which the southern fans view the coming of the big league squads. One is that they don't like to see their own pets whaled so frequently, and the other is that the stars from the north don't extend themselves to the point of showing off all their fine points. That is to say, the swell sliders don't slide, and the top-notch flingers are content to go along without displaying their bewildering benders. It is the most difficult task for a manager to make his team work its hardest in these exhibition games in the south.

Every spring there are a larger number of players who ask to be excused from the southern trip. They promise the management they will report in "the pink of condition" when the championship season opens. Since there is no way to force a player to take the practice jaunt, the manager has nothing to do but bow gracefully to the star's request and wait to see if the promise to report in the "pink" is made good. In most cases the player who sidestepped the practice in the south is timid in his batting when the bell rings for the opening game of the season. The swatting orb is trained in only one way, and that is to swat steadily every day.

Association Staff of Umpires.

The American association will have the smartest umpire staff in its history the coming season. President J. D. O'Brien has announced the personnel of the arbitrating department for the year. Six men will compose the staff three of them having worked under O'Brien last season. The list follows: W. J. Sullivan, Rochester, N. Y.; Gerald Hayes, Beaumont, Tex.; Clarence Owens, Kansas City, Mo.; E. A. Eckman, Chicago; E. J. Conihan, Chester, Pa.; Charles F. King, Frockton, Mass. Sullivan, Owens and Hayes worked in the A. A. last season.

COMMITTEE LIKELY TO AMEND FORWARD PASS

Rule Makers Are Expected to Make Changes at Their Coming Session.

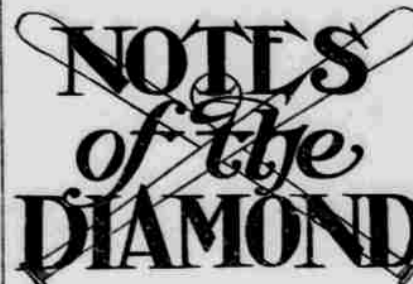
The time is at hand for the regular winter meeting of the football rules committee. There may be less interest than usual in the session this year, in view of the fact that the rules as now revised are acceptable in the main, and few changes of a radical nature can be looked for, but there is work to be done and two or three questions of more or less importance must be threshed out.

The forward pass, which is slowly but surely becoming "The Old Man of the Sea" to the rulemakers, will, in all probability, be the leading subject for discussion. The play is comparatively new to football, and for that reason it is not surprising that the rule governing its use has not proved entirely acceptable as first promulgated or as amended since.

It developed during the season last fall that the forward pass was not so successful as in 1907, due in all probability to the latest amendment, when the effort was made to so restrict and limit the play as to discourage its indiscriminate use. The chief value of the forward pass lies in the weakening of the defense, by compelling the opposing team to spread out its indiscriminate use by making it more deceptive possibilities, which make other offensive plays more effective. Just how to maintain this good point without opening the way to the "wild fling," which marked its use to a large extent in 1907, and still increase its value as a ground-gainer is the problem the rulemakers must solve.

It was thought that the rule adopted last year would lead to the development of more accurate passing, and discourage its indiscriminate use by making it more dangerous. The trouble is that the rule discouraged its use to too great an extent, and consequently did not lead to the development of more accurate passing.

It seems that some middle ground could be discovered by which the penalty for an incomplete play need not be so severe, without opening the way once more to its indiscriminate use by a weaker team, with no other purpose than to trust to luck. Morris S. Halliday, one of the Cornell coaches, has expressed the opinion that the present 15-yard penalty for an incomplete forward pass is too severe, while Glenn Warner, the coach of the Carlisle Indian team, goes further and suggests that it would be well to abolish the restriction that the pass must clear the line of scrimmage five yards from the center or else eliminate the play entirely and supplant it with the rule that a kicked ball may be caught on the fly by the kicking side.



Alan Storke, the Pittsburg utility infielder, may be sold to the Boston Nationals.

After holding out for a month Ollie Pickering has signed a Minneapolis contract.

The Portland (Ore.) Pacific Coast league club has signed Catcher Armbruster, formerly with the White Sox. Manager Gangel of the Rochester club has put through a deal with the New York Nationals for Pitcher Beecher.

Pitcher Justus of the Lancaster, O., team, who will be with St. Louis this season, is credited with pitching four no-hit-no-run games last year.

"DISPLACED LABOR."

By machinery one man can plane as many boards as could have been planned by sixty men with hand planes. "Fifty-nine men that the world does not need!" One man can shell as much corn in an hour as a hundred and ten could have shelled half a century ago. "One hundred and ninety men that the world does not want!" One man and two boys will turn out as many hanks of yarn as 12,000 men fifty years ago. "Nearly twelve thousand men that the world has no use for!"

That is the way Health-Culture puts the problem of the unemployed. But those men; it does want them; it

has use for them. The proof is in the fact that so many people want planned boards and can't get them, so many want shelled corn and can't get it, so many want hanks of yarn but must go without.

Until every son and daughter of Eve has all he wants, labor-saving machinery will not explain the problem of the unemployed. The explanation must be sought for in conditions that prevent whom "the world does not need," whom "the world does not want," for whom "the world has no use," from exchanging labor with those who do need them, who do want them, who do have use for them.—The Public.

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