Poultry and Pet Stock

Distinctive REDS WIN Wherever Shown
—SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—
EGGS FOR HATCHING. STOCK FOR SALE.
ARTHUR L. EDSON, Breeder, 4312 Erksine Street, Omaha, Neb.

ROUND INCUBATOR
Complete for hatching. Express prepaid. Center lamp underneath; built by originators. 25 years' experience. No daily filling of lamp. Less than gallon oil to hatch. Eggs turned without removing tray. New Soft-Heat Tunaless principle solves moisture, heat and ventilation. Lid a complete radiator plate. Combination hot water and warm air. Greatest Incubator Discovery in Years. FREE BOOK tells all about 26 superior features. Sent prepaid. Write us now.
8.95 PREPAID
Porter Round, Jr.
PORTER INCUBATOR CO., Box T-444 BLAIR, NEB.

FOR SALE

Stock Cockerels and Pullets
Hatching Eggs
L. P. REGER
4119 N. 29th St. Tel. Col. 1790
Omaha, Neb.
Breeder of Exhibition and Utility Single Comb Black Minorcas
BUY NOW

Single Comb Black Minorcas and Black Cochin Bantam
Hatching Eggs—Send for Mating List
MYERS' POULTRY YARDS,
228 Sixth Ave.,
Council Bluffs, Ia. Tel. 1491.

Conkey's THE ORIGINAL BUTTERMILK STARTING FOOD
Makes Chicks Grow
The rich buttermilk strengthens and tones up the digestive organs—helps prevent White Diarrhea. The clean balanced grains start and keep chicks growing. Builds strong, sturdy chicks that grow to heavy layers.
Get the Original
Costs only 2c to feed a chick eight weeks. Buy a bag—ask your dealer.
CONKEY'S POULTRY TONIC keeps hens laying. 50c and 60c.
STEWART SEED CO., 119 North 16th St.
NEBRASKA SEED CO., 1613 Howard St.

CLIFTONHURST POULTRY FARM
Breeders of
RHODE ISLAND REDS
Both Combs and
Single Comb Blue Andalusians
EGGS FOR SALE WHILE THEY LAST
Tell us your wants—we can satisfy you, both in quality and price.
Eight acres devoted to poultry.
Our Motto:
A square deal for everybody.
Your money back if not satisfied.
ANDY DEEDS, Prop.
From the Standard of Perfection. Phone Tyler 1910. 5th and Castellar

Crown Point Poultry Yards
Single Comb White Leghorns.
S. E. MUNSON, Prop.
3030 Curtis Avenue, Omaha
Cockerels For Sale
Phone Colfax 3979.

Rose Comb Black Minorca
Stock and Eggs—Prize Winners
JOHN SCHELL
3705 Martha St.
Harney 3278. Omaha, Neb.

MADE IN FOUR SIZES.
HELP THE
CONSERVATION
MOVEMENT BY
RAISING MORE POULTRY
This week we will sell CYPHERS INCUBATORS, BROODERS AND HOVERS at prices that will greatly assist you in your CONSERVATION.
The following will be on sale until all are sold—

	List Price	Selling Price		List Price	Selling Price
Electrobators, No. 2 (120-egg)	$26	$18	Columbia, small (140-egg)	18	12
Standard, No. 2 (244-egg)	37	25	Columbia, large (250-egg)	25	16
Standard, No. 3 (390-egg)	44	28	Out-door Brooder, style "C"	21	16
Standard, No. 0 (70-egg)	16	10	Adaptable Hovers	10	7

STEWART SEED STORE
Opposite Postoffice. 119 North 16th Street.

Light Brahmas
Fine Cockerels For Sale
$5 Each — Settings Now Ready.
Farmers and others wishing to increase the size of their poutry will do well to investigate my breeders of pure-bred stock.
G. F. ROBERTSON
46th and Saratoga. Omaha, Neb.
Phone Colfax 2938.

Classified Poultry

COME to our mill at 29th and B Sts., South Omaha, and buy your poultry feeds. Also feeds for horses, cows, hogs and other live stock. Prof. Ufford is in charge of our experimental department and will be glad to talk with you. We can make deliveries. M. C. Peters Mill Co., Omaha, Neb. Tyler 209, ask for city sales department.

Barred Rocks.

ONE THOUSAND baby chicks this season; order now; Barred Rocks that lay; April hatched pullet laid 21 eggs in December, 21 again in January. Can you beat it? Don't keep hens. Get hens that keep you. S. J. Woodruff, 3846 Hamilton. Walnut 2289.

FOR SALE—Barred Rock cockerels. Phone Benson 501-J. 2520 N. 68th St.

Brahmas.

LIGHT BRAHMAS, fine cockerels for sale, $5 each; settings now ready. Y. F. Robertson, 46th and Saratoga.

Rhode Island Reds.

CLIFTONHURST Poultry Farm, breeders of R. I. Reds, both combs and single comb Blue Andalusians, eggs for sale while they last. Tell us your wants. Andy Deeds, Prop. Tyler 1910. 5th and Castelar.

DISTINCTIVE Reds win wherever shown; Single Comb Rhode Island Reds; stock for sale. Arthur L. Edson, breeder, 4312 Erskine St., Omaha, Neb.

ROSE COMB Rhode Island Red cockerels; buy while you can. Schorle Poultry Yards, Omaha. Colfax 2823.

ROSE COMB RED eggs for hatching. Walnut 306. 4364 Franklin St.

Orpingtons.

STATE show winners; White Orpington eggs, $6.00 hundred, $1.50 setting; best pen, $5.00 setting; Toulouse geese eggs, $5.00 setting; champion gander in show; Pekin duck, $1.50 setting. Otto Haupp, Beaver Crossing, Neb.

Thoroughbred Buff Orp. cockerels. H. 1422.

Plymouth Rocks.

MINNE LUSA Barred Plymouth Rocks, eggs for hatching, $7.00 per hundred; catalogue free. Ahlquist Bros., Florence, Neb.

Pet Stock.

CANARY birds, males and females and pairs. 1473 Emmet St. Web. 141.

White Leghorns.

CROWN Point Poultry Yards, Single Comb White Leghorns. S. E. Munson, Prop., 3030 Curtis Ave., Omaha. Cockerels for sale.

Wyandottes.

WYANDOTTES—White and Columbian. Won firsts five states; cockerels, $2.50 up. Eggs. Catalogue. Templedotte Farm, Lexington, Neb.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Winners Iowa State Fair, Nebraska State Show, American Royal Stock Show, Omaha Show, C. H. Frame, Villisca, Iowa.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—5,000 thoroughbred fowls all leading varieties, including Runner Ducks, Hamburgs, Andalusians, Campines, Spanish, Black Orpingtons, also Belgian Hares. Describe what you have, name lowest wholesale price. I buq entire flocks. P. W. Frehse, Clarinda, Iowa.

FREE lessons on successful poultry and rabbit raising, failure impossible; raise your own meats. Also copy interesting paper free. Your name brings to any address. Success Schools, Kansas City, Mo.

"OLD TRUSTY" incubators and brooders shipped promptly. Big catalog free. M. M. Johnson Co., Mfrs., Clay Center, Neb.

COCKERELS.
Choice cockerels for sale. Call Webster 2715.

Rabbits.

FLEMISH GIANT AND NEW ZEALAND YOUNGSTERS FROM REGISTERED STOCK. ONLY LIMITED NUMBERS ON HAND. CALL HARNEY 6984 OR WRITE OREGON TRAIL RABBITRY, DEPT B, 3117 LINCOLN BOULEVARD, OMAHA, NEB.

FOR SALE
I have secured the agency for Young's easy pair. Also Gibson's Rabbit Book. You can secure same by calling Harney 6984.

IS YOUR

Let The Bee Help You Sell It
Write a small want ad telling whether you have eggs or baby chicks to sell, which breed of poultry you raise, the strain, prizes won, if any, prices, etc. In quoting prices tell how much you want per setting, also per hundred.
Our rates are only 7½ cents per word for five Sundays.

Poultry, Eggs, Butter
Direct From the Packers
FOODSTUFFS—FROM PRODUCER TO CONSUMER AT WHOLESALE PRICES

Largest receivers of live poultry in Omaha.
Come and pick out your poultry for brooding.
Select Pullets, $18 to $24 per dozen.
Select Cockerels, $2.50
PRICES THAT CHEER
Expense-Burdened Householders
Fresh Dressed, Milk-fed, Dry-picked Poultry, also Strictly Fresh Eggs and Country Butter on sale daily at our consumers' market, 1116-18 Douglas Street.
This Is the ONLY Direct "PRODUCER TO CONSUMER" Market in OMAHA
Foodstuffs received here daily from the country. Very choicest, freshest eatables. We operate the largest Milk Feeding Station in this section of the west. Come in and see WHY our feeding and dressing facilities are modern, highly sanitary and economically conducted. Butter, Eggs and Poultry (if purchased from us) are the CHEAPEST nutritious Foods.
No Deliveries—Save "Delivery Expense" By Carrying Food Home Yourself
Shippers of produce wishing our quotations send us your name and we will mail our cards regularly. We pay top prices and charge no commissions.
Write Us For Prices On Egg Cases, Poultry Coops and Butter Stands.
CONSOLIDATED POULTRY & EGG CO.
PACKERS
1116-18 Douglas St. OMAHA.

POULTRY WORTH LESS WHEN IT IS WATER-SOAKED

Paying the same price for wet-packed chickens as for dry-packed involves heavy money loss to the consumer, according to the dressed poultry specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. Government experiments have shown that wet-packing a broiler and sending it to market on ice causes it to lose 13 per cent of its value and fowls lose about 10 per cent. If dry-packed broilers are worth 40 cents wet-packed are not worth more than 35 cents; if dry-packed fowls cost 30 cents wet-packed ones should not cost more than 27 cents.

A chicken thrown into ice water to remove animal heat and sent to market in a barrel in direct contact with cracked ice, it is pointed out, absorbs water for which the consumer has to pay chicken prices. The water also dissolves out from the chicken valuable flavoring and nutritive substances. These go into the water at the bottom of the barrel along with filth that is washed from dirty feet and bloody heads and trickles downward over the poultry.

With a dry-packed chicken the animal heat is removed by hanging the bird in an artificially-cooled room maintained at nearly freezing temperature. The chicken is then packed into a box containing 12 birds and sent to market. The box is hauled in refrigerator cars and is kept by good retailers in good ice boxes until sold. The bird is never wet; has no chance to absorb water or become washed out. A bird should never be wet until it gets a final quick rinsing off in the housewife's kitchen. The practice of some housewives of soaking a chicken after it is dressed in a pan of water even for an hour or two helps to leach out valuable qualities.

Knudsen to Talk to the Poultry Men on Monday

The Omaha poultry extension committee will hold a meeting at the Young Men's Christian association assembly rooms Monday evening for the purpose of discussing the advisability of organizing a school of instruction, giving detailed class work to those desirous of following the government's suggestion of raising more poultry in back yard lots.

This meeting will be preceded by the sixth and last lecture in the weekly series which the committee has been promoting with the co-operation of the University of Nebraska and the federal Department of Agriculture.

"Poultry Management for Success and Profit" will be the subject of the lecture, which will be given by Harry Knudsen of Benson, an experienced poultry man.

Tuscania Survivor Cured Of Pneumonia by Exposure

An Irish Port, Feb. 9.—A remarkable experience in the Tuscania disaster was had by a Georgia private who was confined to bed with pneumonia when the torpedo struck.

The Georgian rushed on deck clad only in a union suit.

Another soldier gave up his coat to cover the sick man, who was lowered into a lifeboat and soon found himself on a trawler, where he sat on a wind-swept deck for hours.

When he was landed here he felt so fully recovered from his illness that he could not be induced to go to the hospital.

Egg Machines
That's What the Tom Barron S.C.W. Leghorns Are
All stock on my farm are direct decendants of those imported direct from England.
These have certified records of from 252 to 278 eggs each in one year.
Stock and Hatching Eggs For Sale.
J. J. WELSH
Cherrycroft, Omaha, Neb.

Natural and Artificial Methods Of Incubating and Brooding Chicks

Expert Tells of Main Difficulties Encountered in Trying to Raise Poultry Early.

By PROF. O. C. UFFORD.

The poultryman who raises but a few chickens will usually do his incubating and brooding with the hen. His success will depend upon his care and management of her.

One of the main difficulties is often to secure the broody hen early enough in the spring to produce early chicks.

For the selection and setting of a broody hen, observe the following suggestions:

Hens of the general purpose breeds or medium size are usually the best for hatching and brooding.

Remove the broody hen carefully to her permanent quarters. Usually night is the best time. Confine her until she is used to her new nest. A few artificial eggs placed under her will help to make her satisfied.

Provide a roomy nest—about 14 to 15 inches square. Make the nest shallow so the eggs will roll apart when the hen steps in.

Don't set the hen in the laying house where other fowls can disturb her.

Always treat the setting hen for lice with a good louse powder or ointment.

Don't confine the hen too long or too closely to the nest or she will foul the eggs.

It is better to wipe the dirty eggs with a damp cloth than to leave them soiled.

Remove droppings from nest.

Feed the hen her usual ration, eliminating moist or laxative feeds.

Keep hen confined when chicks are hatching. Don't disturb her.

Natural Brooding.

The number of chicks a hen will brood depends upon her size and the weather conditions. She can usually care for 10 to 15 chicks early in the spring and a larger number as the weather becomes warm.

A serviceable coop is of the greatest importance for sucessful brooding. It should have at least the following essentials:

It should afford protection from drafts, unfavorable weather conditions and any of the natural exemies of the young chicks.

It should be so constructed that it can be easily cleaned or moved without sacrificing the durability of the coop.

There are many good types of coops that may be adopted if they possess the above requirements.

Artificial Incubation.

Many people have trouble in operating an incubator successfully. However, in spite of difficulties, the modern incubator has its place and plays an important part in the poultry industry. It has many advantages over the hen.

It is cheaper to run a 100-egg incubator than it is to feed and care for the number of hens that would be required to hatch 100 eggs. It is better to keep the hens laying.

A flock of incubator hatched chicks are more uniform in size than chicks hatched at different periods by hens.

The incubator is more practical for the poultry man raising a large flock. Custom hatching and the day-old chick business is made possible by the incubator and is becoming an important branch of the poultry industry. Hatching of eggs with the modern incubator is a success.

Choice of Incubator.

The cheapest machine is not always the best and vice versa. An incubator should be substantially constructed of good material and well insulated. The regulating device and lamp should be accessible for cleaning and repairing and simple of construction.

In running an incubator it is generally advisable to follow the directions of the manufacturer. However, here are a few practical suggestions that can be applied to the running of any incubator.

Repairing Incubator.

The incubator that has been used should be well cleaned before using again.

Body.

Clean thoroughly with soap and water and disinfect the interior. Examine egg tray and replace with new bottom if necessary.

Regulating Device.

Test thermostat and see that all parts are working freely by screwing nut until nearly all the play is taken up; then hold a lighted match several inches below thermostat. The disc over the lamp should raise quickly. Many hatches have been spoiled due to a defective thermostat. See that disc hangs evenly over vent on lamp.

Lamp and Lamp Box.

Clean out all soot from lamp and flues. This is important as soot may drop on flame, causing a smokeup later.

Pour out kerosene if any in lamp and refill three-fourths full.

Examine burner and if it is not in good condition, replace with a new one. A dirty burner may be cleaned by boiling in water containing some baking soda or washing powder. Put in a new wick. A soggy or dirty wick may be cleaned as the burner.

Clean lamp chimney and see that it fits on burner.

Adjust seat of lamp so chimney fits properly in the flue.

Wipe off all oil or grease on the lamp.

Level the machine to secure proper distribution of heat.

Regulating Incubator.

Fill tank with hot water (if hot water type). Do not fill completely at first, as the water expands upon heating and will run out upon the floor of tank if full.

Trim the wick, cutting straight across the top and then clipping off each corner, to give an oval flame.

Fill three-quarters full, and light lamp, turning the wick to give a low flame at first, as the size of the flame will increase as the lamp heats up. A high flame before the flues warm up will cause smoking. If this takes place the flues must be cleansed before heating system will work.

Loosen the adjustments on the regulator until all the heat will pass through the machine. Allow for expansion of thermostat upon heating.

When the temperature reaches 101 degrees Fahrenheit, adjust the regulator until the disc is raised one-eighth of an inch above the vent on the lamp.

Run the machine for at least 48 hours to be sure that it is properly regulated and that the temperature will remain constant.

After the machine has once been adjusted and the temperature is constant, don't "monkey" with the regulating device.

Care of the Lamp.

Lamp must be filled once daily. Trim wick at time of filling by turning wick down and rubbing the charred portion off even with the top of wick guide with a match.

Keep lamp and burner clean.

Do not turn flame up too high after placing lamp back on machine.

If the incubator is a hot air type in which there is a maximum amount of ventilation and particularly if it is to be operated in a dry room, a sand tray covering the entire bottom of machine may be necessary to supply sufficient moisture. In such case the sand should be thoroughly moistened when starting up the machine. If less moisture is required the same pan may be used without sand, as less water will evaporate from free water surface than from the moist sand. Only warm water should be used after eggs are placed in the incubator.

Care of the Eggs.

Place the eggs in the machine and do not disturb them for two days.

On the third day begin turning the eggs night and morning. Continue this until they begin to pip (chick pushes bill through shell) about the eighteenth or nineteenth day, at which time close up the machine and do not open until hatching is over. This is important.

Sprinkle the floor underneath the machine at night and morning.

Some Don'ts.

Don't leave the door of the machine open while turning the eggs.

Don't handle eggs with kerosene on your hands.

Don't leave without being sure the lamp flame is O. K. and not smoking.

Be sure the lamp fits up tight against the chimney.

Don't lay wearing apparel on top of the machine. It may interfere with the regulating device.

Don't forget to fill and clean lamp daily.

Keep records of your incubator.

Artificial Brooding.

For the successful and most economical brooding of a large or small flock I have found that the Colony stove brooder produces the most satisfactory results. They are convenient, easy to clean and operate and provide a perfect control of temperature.

Chilling is one of the most common troubles the poultry man has to contend with in raising young chicks in a brooder. Nine cases out of ten of what is know as white diarrhoea are nothing more than a diarrhoea resulting from the chicks becoming chilled. Chicks once chilled are a menace in the flock. They are more susceptible to disease, keep dropping off, even after they have attained a large size.

The cost of a Colony stove brooder is within reach of the average poultry man raising 200 to 300 chicks and for the number of chicks they will brood they are the most economical to operate.

Pioneer Dies Just as Son Starts for France

Charles Erickson, 80 years old, Nebraska pioneer, died Friday night in Swedish Immanuel hospital from infirmities due to old age.

A son, John, is supposed to be leaving from an Atlantic port for France some time today and P. A. Edquist, Swedish consul, is affording all efforts to notify him of his father's death before his departure.

For some time the aged man has been failing in health and during the last three months he had been in the hospital for treatment.

Mr. Erickson was born in 1838 in Sweden near Upsala and came to this country in 1860.

He came to Omaha 55 years ago and obtained holdings of land throughout Nebraska and the Dakotas.

Mr. Erickson was well known in the middle west and was instrumental in locating the first Swedish colony in Boyd county, Nebraska, and in South Dakota.

He owned large tracts of land about Fremont and at one time was considered very wealthy.

He is survived by a son, John, and two daughters, Mrs. Erickson and Mrs. Nettie Nelson of Fremont, Neb.

Funeral services will be held at the Johnson & Swanson undertaking parlors, 2204 Cuming street, whence the body will be sent to Fremont for burial.

Restaurant is Luxury At Commercial Club

The restaurant department of the Omaha Chamber of Commerce was operated at a loss of $3,397.12 during 1917. This is shown in the financial statement just issued.

The billiard room produced a net revenue of $1,183.75. The cigar sales produced a net profit of $1,073.93. Club dues and miscellaneous collections exceeded operating expenses of the club proper by $4,204.09.

Thus on the whole the club for the year made a net gain of $3,064.68.

Bert Suit Appeals Suit Case to District Court

The Suit case has been appealed to district court. Bert Suit maintains that the facts do not fit his case. Minnie Suit "hung it on" Bert in police court, charging him with wife and child abandonment. Judge Holmes finally said he was sick of the Suit case, but said there must be something in it. He taxed Bert $500 for the right to try it on again before district court.