THE AMERICAN'S POULTRY DEPARTMENT

HELPFUL HINTS ON DEVELOPING YOUNG CHICKS

Balanced Grain Ration Is Essential to Quick Growth.

The most important consideration in raising young chickens is the rations. Especially is this true of birds under the age of 10 weeks. As a rule, on most farms the chick is allowed the use of free range and thus forages for its living, or at least for the greater portion of it, the balance being supplied by the farmer, generally consisting of whole corn.

While it is true that the chick will find many seeds on range, to say nothing of the worm food, yet the seeds picked up are far insufficient to furnish the necessary fat-forming elements.

Slow growth and spring laying generally result from free range alone, and in order to obtain a quick growth, more rapid maturity, healthier fowls and fall laying, it is almost necessary to supply a balanced ration of fat-forming foods in addition to that which is picked up on the free range. Then, too, youngsters reared on free range, with an additional allowance of whole corn, as generally supplied by the farmer, are productive of scraggy fowls that have more or less bowel trouble, brought about by too much insect food.

For growing stock, therefore, a ration preventing the necessity for range is provided.

Thousands of "growing" foods are in use, from "baked" cakes to bran and corn.

As a growing food offering few complications, the following mixture is considered excellent: Bran, one part; cornmeal, one part; beef scrap, one part; gluten meal, one part; middlings, one part; ground oats, one part, alfalfa meal, one fourth part. In addition to this mash mixture, cracked corn, whole wheat and whole oats, equal parts, with a small amount, about one-eighth part each of sunflower seed, millet and kaffir corn are used only for attractiveness rather than the excellent food values of each.

Naturally, the question, How long shall this ration be continued? follows. Inasmuch as it is prescribed solely as a growing ration, we will so regard it and follow it with the permanent laying ration, which may be three parts bran, one part gluten, one part cornmeal, one part ground oats, one part middlings, one part beef scrap, one-fourth part alfalfa, one-eighth part bonemeal and one-half part linseed or oil meal every other month.

Cracked oats, whole wheat and ground oats, equal parts, to which is added one-fourth part kaffir corn or buckwheat; the corn must be changed with the season, one part in warm and slightly cold and one and a half parts or cold weather.

changes in rations are danger- When changing from chick food to g food, do it gradually—the new one day, the old the next; or add a quantity of the new ration to the he first day of the change, gradually asing the quantity added until the ration is fed exclusively. The same ice is followed when changing from ng food to laying food.

SEPARATE THE COCKERELS AND PULLETS EARLY

Feeding Can Be Better Regulated if This Is Done.

As soon as the sex can be distinguished it is a good plan to separate cockerels from pullets. Both will improve much faster if this is done, as they need different food to develop each along the line for which it is intended.

I have often thought that when the main object of chicken-raising was pullets for laying it would be both a wise and profitable plan to kill the cockerels of the small breeds as soon as they could be distinguished, and give all the space, food and time to the pullets. Where they all run together the cockerels soon outstrip their sisters in size and strength, are first at the food trough, crowding out the smaller ones; are first in their night quarters, crowding the smaller ones to their discomfort and harm, and the medestraman breeds do not have to be more than six weeks old before they begin to annoy the pullets.

Removed to a pen by themselves, they can be fed corn and gotten ready for market. Their scrappy nature will vent itself in a fight for mastery occasionally, but they can do little harm and can be gotten off one's hands more quickly in this way.

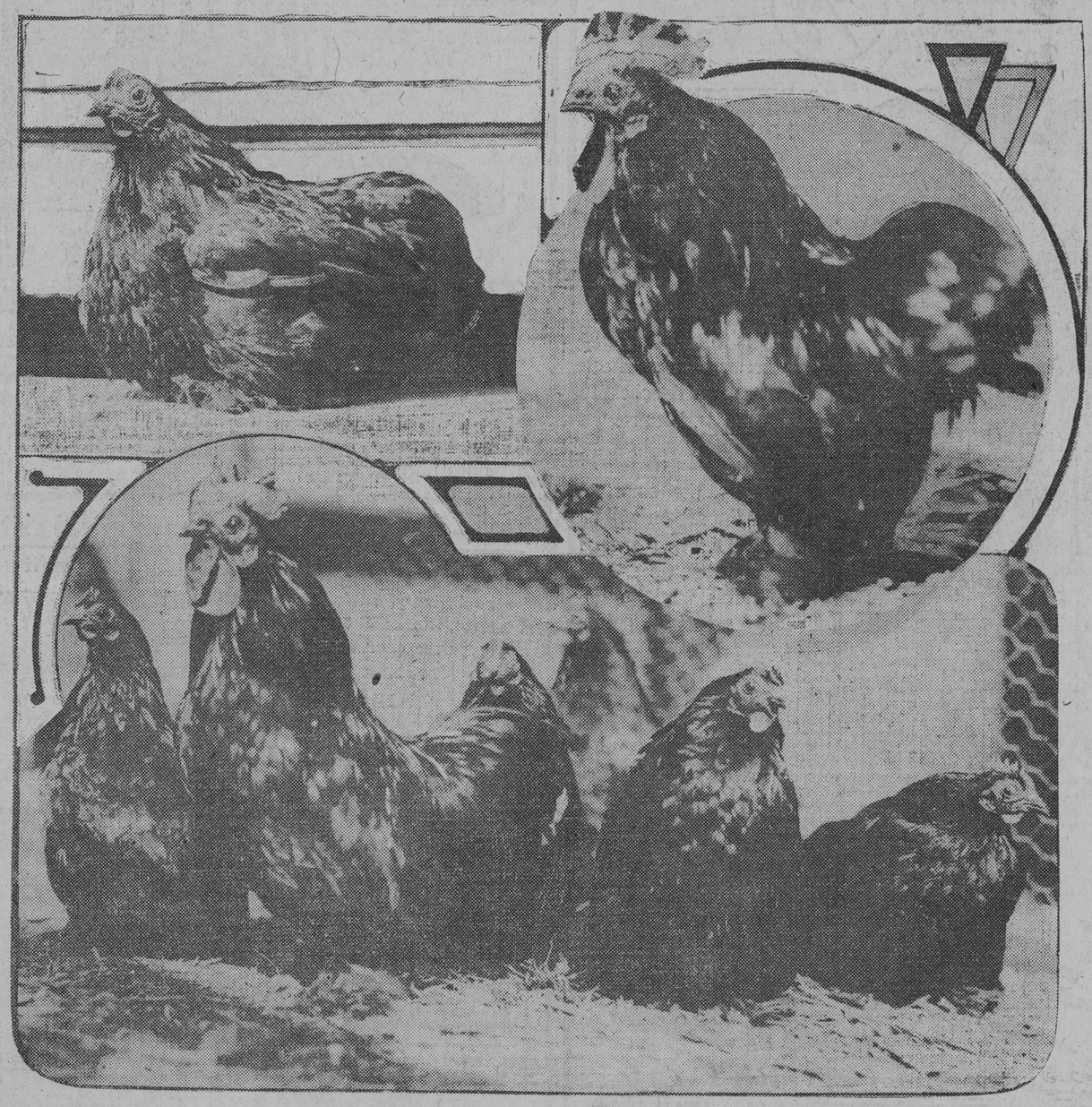
The pullets should be given good range and plenty of growth-promoting food—wheat, oats or barley, with little or no corn. Meat, either green or in the dry meal or as sold in the feed stores, they should have in abundance. The dry form is less likely to loosen the bowels. Grit, lime and charcoal are among the necessities, and green feeds, if the yards are not supplied with it, should be given them. Nothing is better than clover for this, although waste from the vegetable garden, raw pumpkins, kale from the growing crops, etc., will answer the purpose very well. If confined, fresh water is essential to their health. The drinking vessels and their contents sometimes seen make one wonder that the chicks do not all die with cholera. I have had Leghorn pullets laying before they were five months old when given this care.

Give the Setting Hen Proper Care

The hatching nest cannot be too thick, warm and weather-proof for early hatchers. In an incubator, of course, we know at a glance whether our machine is doing right, and can be guided accordingly. But when a hen is used we can hardly determine as nicely when she is producing the required degree of heat. When the place where the nest is situated becomes too cold for the comfort of the hen, in her feverish condition, then it is time to move the nest to a more comfortable place, if one expects to get any chickens from that hatch.

The hatchers should be carefully attended. They will not, as a rule, come off very often for food. We have known dozens of hens to hatch large broods of chicks, coming off their nests for food, water or exercise only three or four times. We usually let the hens manage that part of the business themselves, and always have food, the very best, and to aid digestion, water, grit, etc., within reach of their limits. We find this much better than taking the hen off each day to feed and water. Hens usually grow restive under such treatment and make bad work of incubation. They do not need to be fed as under ordinary conditions. Nature means that hens shall not come off nests as fleshy as they went on them to hatch.

PRIZE WINNING BLACK COCHIN BANTAMS



A Black Cochin Bantam hen and cock, Bootsey, Jr., and a group of the same variety owned and bred by John Waters Parrish, Dumbarton, Pikesville, Md. These birds are winners of many prizes and are beautiful specimens of the breed.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR EGGS THAT FAIL TO HATCH

To What Extent Should Breeders Guarantee Results.

The season for the selling of hatching eggs is here and will remain for several months. There may be expected from many the usual complaint of not having gotten good results from eggs purchased, with criticism of the breeder from whom the eggs were obtained.

The vast majority of poultry advertisers are honest in their claims, but in the average case does not the purchaser really expect too much for his money? Let us see. A breeder after years of labor and expense succeeds in producing winners in the showroom of both sexes of his particular breed. He mates these birds and advertises his eggs for sale. The purchaser buys and gets the eggs from these matings.

If the breeder supplies the eggs in accordance with his advertisement, and we believe he does, he has complied with his portion of the contract and should not be held responsible for poor hatches. In nearly all cases can the breeder be relied upon to carry out that portion of the contract by supplying eggs from pens or any particular pen from which you engage them. But should we hold him strictly to account for the hatching of every egg and, as a great many purchasers do, for a guarantee that the chicks will live?

Most buyers of eggs for hatching expect too much of the breder and, on the other hand, are too hasty in their judgment.

There is as much difference in the value of hatching eggs as there is in the birds themselves. It is reasonable to suppose that a breeder who has spent considerable money to perfect a strain of birds capable of winning in the leading shows of the country cannot afford to sell hatching eggs as cheap as the man that has not gone to such an expense. Purchasers should not expect it, but many of them do.

Most advertisers of eggs for hatching will stand ready to make good any loss because of a poor hatch, but how far should they go in making good? This is by far the hardest question for the breeder to solve with justice to himself and fairness to the purchaser.

A breeder can only approximately estimate what may be expected from certain matings and it might well be adopted as a fundamental principle that where such a breeder sells eggs from a mating he gives to the customer only a chance or probability and only such should be expected of him.

If buyers of eggs for hatching decide to patronize a certain breeder who advertises his winnings in certain shows they should expect eggs from that mating and the breeder should deliver the goods from the particular pen or mating from which the buyer has ordered at the price asked. Further than this, however, the responsibility of the breeder ceases, although many make good when poor hatches result.

It is, of course, supposed that the breeder is honest and had conscientiously carried out his portion of the contract. It is then up to the buyer to run the chance of getting out the hatch and raising the chicks and not to blame the breeder for things happening over which he has no control.

The unprincipled breeder who advertises and then ships eggs picked up from the grocery stores or from neighbors as eggs from winning stock, is soon found out and his operations are made known to poultrymen through the medium of the poultry press. His stay in the business is short.

OFFICIALS C... CAPITAL CITY POULTRY CLUB

Representative Men Chosen to Direct National Organization.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Greater Washington Poultry and Pigeon Club, held at the Bank Clerk's Hall on March 20, the officers of the newly organized club were chosen for the year, excepting that of president.

This office was left unfilled for the present that the committee on selection of officers might secure a man to head the organization best adapted for the position. There are several such men in view, but no recommendations were made.

The officers chosen were: First vice president, Prof. George A. Hill, United States Naval Observatory; second vice president, Hon. Joseph H. Bradly; third vice president, Henry J. Hurtt; secretary, P. Francis Sutor; treasurer, A. Claxton. The members chosen for board of governors are: Van A. Zo... Dr. A. D. Melvin, to serve three years; F. W. Mattison, Charles M. Catlett, to serve for two years, and Joseph E. Gokey and Theodore Clements, to serve one year, together with the officers of the club who will also be members of the board of governors.

By-laws and a constitution were submitted to the meeting and adopted for a term of three months, when they will be finally ratified. The members and organizers of the poultry club at the National Capital are much pleased with the progress made during the six weeks of its existence. The charter list for members will close on April 1, and it is expected that by that time the membership will reach 500.

Poultry Pointers

Poultry shows, so far as this ... is concerned, have come into existence practically within the past quarter of a century. From a very small beginning they have grown to mammoth proportions. Over 7,000 specimens have been gathered under one roof in Boston, with numbers almost as large in New York, Chicago and Baltimore. As high as $7,000 in prizes have been offered, in addition to the many specials. Probably the value of the birds shown at the biggest shows would exceed $100,000. And the attendance runs as high as 18,000 persons.

The Silver Campines are much in demand. The claims made by breeders of this breed of superior egg-laying qualities and white shelled eggs have attracted the attention of poultrymen. The poultry fraternity is always on the lookout for something new, and if the Campines have the special merit over other breeds that they are bound to become very popular.

When eggs must be kept a week or more before being placed under a hen or into an incubator, they should be kept in a cool place, not too dry, and turned so they may be turned over every day. Eggs can be kept in such a manner that when over three weeks have elapsed the vitality does not appear to be materially affected.

J. W. McFaul, Jr.
POULTRY EDITOR.

YOU CAN BE TIRED IN THREE WAYS

BY ADA PATTERSON.

BEFORE she sailed on a reward-of-merit trip to Europe the highest-salaried telephone girl in Chicago gave some parting advice to her sisters of the switch- which might well be pondered and ...ved by all women.

"...on't get tired," she said. "No matter ...ow tired you are, pretend you are ...resh as the dawn and try to look it." ...here is an apparent contradiction in ...parting words, but it is only appar-

"Don't allow yourself to become ...d. Or, if you do, don't let anyone ...y that you are tired. Assume abun... vigor if you have it not," is a free ...slation of Miss Minnie Warner's il...inating remark.

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...or years I had been hearing of the ...vels of attractiveness of a woman ...se name is well known to the public. ...e is as invigorating as a sea breeze." ...e is the most cheering woman I ...w." "It is a tonic just to look at her ...d to hear a word from her." These sen...ces were repeated in the litany of her ...ise. She was no longer a young woman. ...e circumstances of her life would jus... her in considering herself a world-...ed woman. Yet she was to one after ...other of the long procession of men and ...nen who passed through her day a ...amo of vital energy. How could she ...his always? It was an humble friend ...hers who told me the secret. "She ...r lets anyone see her when she feels ...y par." I met the woman afterward. ...figure was thickening with age. Her ...plexion was taking on the leathery ... of vanished youth. Her eyes had ... faint lines about them. But when ... one introduced us the woman smiled. ...nterested light flashed into her eyes. ... thrust forth her hand with a power-...clasp, and I saw that she had pumped ...he ebbing energy by an effort of will ... good humor. It was at the end of a ...aring day. She was tired. But she ...d obeyed the advice of the girl of the ...itchboard, which is also the mandate ... common sense.

"Don't get tired, or, if you are, don't ... anyone know it."

One could conceive of this strong, fine ...ature, worn with the day's duties, ex...usted from the daily conflict, dragging ...self away to hide her weariness, and, ...hiding, to lose it. But she never wore ...on her face for daws to peck at.

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... know a girl who had not this wo...'s philosophy. She was always tired ... always showed it. Chronic tiredness ...ne so young is due to lack of exercise ... to lack of fresh air and of regular ... necessities which we can control if ...ill. The world has not handled her ...ttly. With whom does it wear gloves? But she had allowed its buffetings to depress her. She displayed every mark of its rough usage on her face. That was a mistake she did not realize until a blind man told her of it.

The man had never seen her. Visiting a city where he was an inmate of a home for incurables, she called on him to bear a message from an old friend of his. She called again and again on the sightless old man and with his gratitude waxed curiosity about his young visitor.

"You have shown me great kindness," he said one day. "May I return it in the only way I can? May I give you some advice?"

"Do," she replied.

"Then brighten up, dear child."

"Has my conversation been dull?" she asked, flushing.

"It has been most entertaining. I wanted to know how my charming visitor looked and I asked the doorkeeper. He said: 'She's young and good-lookin', sor, but low-spirited like.' My dear child, don't let yourself look so. It will mar every prospect in your life."

Stung by the well-meant rebuke, the girl made a resolution, mighty as all the New Year resolutions in all her, that she would never again merit such a rebuke. I have never since seen a cloud upon her face. The clouds, the thunderstorms, the rainfall, she keeps for her solitude, and when she comes forth where men and women may see the weather is again clear.

She had stopped pitying herself. By a tremendous effort she had freed herself from the mental habits which had caused the dull eye, the sagging muscles, the grayish skin, the face of a graven image.

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There are three kinds of weariness. We grow tired in body, tired in mind and tired in spirit, and the last of these is the worst. The tired body can rest, eliminate its own fatigue-made poisons, and begin its round again, as brisk as a well-oiled machine. The mind that is tired can refresh itself after a day of fag by taking a brain bath, dipping into some new current of thought, by reading a poem, page of helpful philosophy, or by a sprightly conversation with a friend of strong and hopeful habits of thought. But the weariness of the spirit is heavier, more lasting and more to be shunned. It is chronic discouragement.

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The spirit is the person. Everyone avoids the sad face and the whining voice. Train the spirit to stand straight, to hold its shoulders back and keep its chin up. Train it to carry its necessary weight without flinching and to fling off the unnecessary. There is spiritual training as effective as physical. The physical athlete gives at least a few minutes every day to bending and writhing, to breathing deeply, to arm-swayings and head poisings. We as greatly need to train the spirit by dwelling on the strength of eternal principles, the beauty of unselfish deeds, truths that endure. Dwelling on principles is better spirit training than overmuch thought about persons. For as much thought about self stultifies, so continual study of others narrows the spirit.

THE NEW ART

BY JAMES J. MONTAGUE.

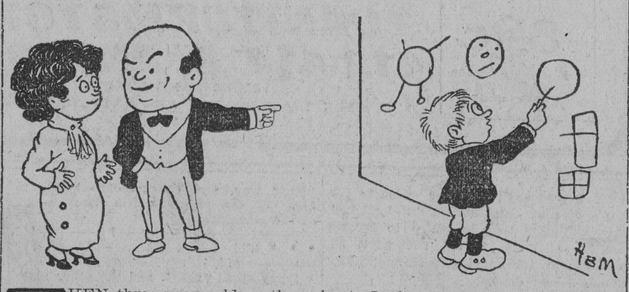
I HAVE been to see the pictures which the Futurists avow
Shadow forth the coming Will Be and the passing of the Now.
I beheld a pile of brickbats underneath a cellar stair,
Which was labeled, "Spanish Dancer, With the Limelight on Her Hair."

I remarked a slab of limestone on a dingy rubbish heap,
And was told it was the portrait of "An Indian Child, Asleep."
Seven lengths of cedar scantlings were "My Lady's Easter Hat."
I don't hanker for the Future, if it's going to be like that.



AND the sculptures, ah! the sculptures, thrilling, throbbing things of stone,
I observed a dozen boulders marked, "A Shipwrecked Girl, Alone,"
While a cracked and crazy section of a granite garden wall,
Bore the entertaining legend, "Beauty Blushes at the Ball."

Broken scraps of asphalt pavement heaped in curious disarray
Were, according to the label, "Little Chinese Boys, at Play."
If when dawns the distant Future things like this are going to be,
I can only say the Present is quite good enough for me.



WHEN three years old or thereabouts I often used to draw
On walls and doors of barns and sheds the objects that I saw.
I also sculped from nice red clay small smiling crocodiles
And other birds and animals of sundry sorts and styles.

But when my parents sneered and scoffed I put these things away
And bent my childish energies toward other forms of play.
But now, alas! I know these works in which I put my heart
Were soul-compelling samples of the Coming Cubic Art.

Wireless for Australia.

The chain of wireless stations around Australia will in a very few months be an accomplished fact, it is said, and Australia, New Zealand and the islands will be in constant touch day and night.

The station at Awanui Bay, North Auckland, is practically in operation already, although not yet officially taken over by the government. The installation, a 30-kilowatt one, compares very favorably with that at Pennant Hills, Sydney, and with the high power station at Fremantle, will enable Auckland to "speak" to Sydney or Fiji at any time. A similar installation is now in course of erection at The Bluff, in the south of New Zealand, and there are three supplementary stations in the dominion.

THE RIGHT WAY TO REAR A BOY

SELECTED BY EDWIN MARKHAM.

PROF. WILLIAM A. McKEEVER in his treatise, Training the Boy, not only suggests what the boy should be taught, but also gives practical methods of putting theories into practice. Here is excellent advice on helping to realize the Golden Rule:

"It is not sufficient that the young who are well-housed and care-free be halted in their play merely long enough to have their attention called to children who suffer for the necessities of childhood. True sympathy means suffering with; and to do this effectively one must himself make some measure of sacrifice. It is a strange truth that the cold-hearted, indifferent man is often the one who has never suffered for anything in his youth.

"No matter how well born or whose son he may be, if a growing boy always has his own wants satisfied for the asking, if he be full fed, supplied with many playthings, trained in the mastery of all his school lessons, allowed to go out much in company and acquire polished manners, taught to save his money and to deal shrewdly in business, disciplined in showing courtly deference to his young women friends—even though experienced and schooled amply in all these matters—he may be a hard-hearted bigot, deaf to the cries of the hungry and indifferent to the sufferings of the afflicted. The matter depends on whether or not he has been trained to meet such calls upon his sympathy.

Practice in Well Doing.

"Now, we must make this problem of teaching social sympathy and altruism clear, even if many repetitions are required to do so. The underlying idea here, and the one so often overlooked by the trainer, is that all valuable discipline is of a special character.

"Let us change the illustration for a moment. Suppose you wish to teach a boy to chop with an ax. You give him ample practice in grinding an ax, in making the handle and in adjusting it, in using a saw, a plane, a hammer and a hoe. Then, you allow him to stand by for hours and watch others chop wood without giving him one stroke of practice in chopping. How much have you trained him to chop? Only a little at best. The work with the hammer and the careful watching of the others in the act of chopping has given him a small amount of readiness to do this simple work. However, he will still be amusingly awkward at the the first trial, and nothing but actual practice in doing this particular thing will ever give him even ordinary ability to do it.

"So with altruism. It cannot be bought, nor acquired second hand, nor even obtained at a bargain counter. Its mainspring of action is the emotion of sympathy; but this fine feeling comes to one in its unadulterated form only at the expense of suffering and sacrifice on his own part. So you may take your boy about in an automobile to the places of the poor and suffering of humanity and have him look in on their degradation and misery, have him say he is sorry for them, and even request him to toss them a liberal amount of money unearned by himself. With all this you have taught the boy about as much true social sympathy as the assumed indirect chopping lessons taught him to chop.

"It is left to the reader to decide whether or not the lesson is worth the price; but the following is sugested as one road over which the youth must travel in order to acquire true social sympathy and sufficient strength to prompt him to act effectively:

Good Rules of Conduct.

"I. Train him from early boyhood to stay persistently at his post of duty, even for awhile after he has become fatigued and tired at the task.

"II. Let him find out through actual experience what it means to long intensely for a thing or a place of preferment and not have that longing satisfied until such satisfaction has been earned by his own worthy effort.

3. "No matter how wealthy you may be, hold the boy upon the appointed tasks—not make believe, but real work—until he is able to earn a living at some kind of honorable industry. He should reach this achievement at about 15.

4. "Do not invite illness for the sake of his discipline; but if such a thing should overtake him, use the advantage to inculcate patience in suffering and remind him of the suffering of other ailing ones. Have him imagine how much heavier theirs must be in case where the home is a hovel and the means of relief are wanting.

5. "Now have him get down among the needy and suffering and do some actual relief work—not merely giving something that costs him nothing. Have him carry to some sick child a plaything or other object that is dear to his own heart and which he will be compelled by the sacrifice to do without. Have him go to some decrepit, aged woman who is trudging feebly up the steep and take her burden for a while upon his own manly little shoulders, going on and on with the load until he gets some idea of the sting of a defeated life, and until his work of sacrifice has really given help and relief to the weaker sojourner.

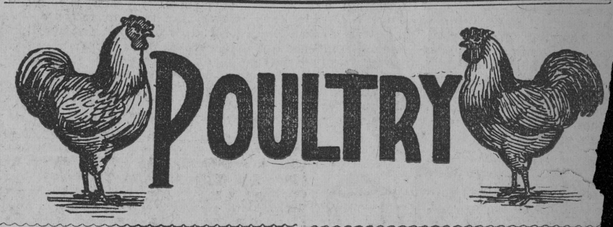
"So the good work of discipline should go on. Your boy learns by actual experience what it means to suffer and to make sacrifice for others. He learns precisely what it means to get down among the poor and needy and to be one of them for a time, and to lift them up rather than to try to coax them up through the gift of a few unearned coins."

Horse Carries Away Stricken Master

[Genoa Cor. San Francisco Call.]

Harry Erb, farmer, seated in his buggy and unconscious from bullet wounds in his brain, was brought to Genoa today by his unguided horse. He was revived in a hospital. Two men had attacked him, he said, while driving toward town.

After they had fired one of them exclaimed: H—l, we've shot the wrong man!" Erb will die. A posse is seeking his assassins.



POULTRY



Count Them in the Fall

Profits depend on the number of chickens matured, not on the number hatched. What proportion can you bring through? Are you satisfied with the average results you secure each year? Just try the better way and experience the satisfaction of a highly successful season. It is easy! Secure from your dealer, or direct from us if necessary, these preparations:

Pratts Baby Chick Food
25c up

Pratts White Diarrhea Remedy
25c, 50c

This combination furnishes just what you need to grow the best chicks, and lots of them. It starts them right, strong, vigorous, husky, and keeps them free from the worst chick disease.

After the chicks reach three weeks of age, include in their ration a small amount of Pratts Poultry Regulator—25c, 50c, $1; 25 pounds, $2.50. This will keep them healthy and vigorous right up to maturity.

Chicken lice are comfort destroyers and stunt growth. An occasional dusting with Pratts Powdered Lice Killer—25c, 50c, will insure freedom from these trouble makers.

Use these products according to directions. You take no risk. Remember the unqualified Pratt guarantee: "Your money back if it fails."

Pratt's 160-Page Poultry Book 10c by Mail.
Sold by All Poultry Supply, Feed and Seed Houses in Baltimore and Vicinity.

GUARANTEED.



The Hen that Lays is the Hen that Pay...

DR. HESS
Poultry Pan-a-ce-

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

Remember, Dr. Hess combines science with poultry cul... He says: "Mating time is the time of all times that po... need a tonic and internal antiseptic to put them in the... of condition, free from disease—then you get healthy, f... eggs for hatching, vigorous chicks that stand a far b... chance of reaching maturity." Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a... is not a stimulant, but a tonic and internal antiseptic. ... formula on every package. Feed it now.

INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE

Sold in Baltimore by
GRIFFITH & TURNER CO., 205-207 N. Paca St.
THE MEYER-STISSER CO., 32 Light St.
WISEMAN-DOWNS CO., INC., 34 E. Pratt St. (near L...
Ask them for Dr. Hess Poultry Book and free sam...
Pan-a-ce-a, enough for 12 hens 2 weeks.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio

High Price of Poetry.

[From the London Chronicle.]

The highest price ever paid for poetry was £375 a line. James Smith, of Rejected Addresses fame, being the fortunate recipient. One evening at dinner he met Richard Strachan, the King's printer, who, although badly crippled with gout, conversed so brilliant... Smith sent him the following trif...

Your lower limbs seemed far fro...
When last I saw you walk,
The cause I presently found out,
When you began to talk.
The power that pro... the b...
In due proport... spre...
In your mounts u... ard...
All settles in th...

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