

Poultry for Profit

CHICKENS BY MODERN METHODS

If anyone is qualified to talk on the subject of chicken raising by modern methods, it is W. R. Curtiss, of Ransomville, N. Y., one of the Curtiss Brothers, who not only raise many thousands of ducks every year, successfully, and make this branch of the poultry business pay them well, but who in 1908 also managed to raise about 25,000 chicks with success and profit. The proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof. Mr. Curtiss freely gave away the secrets of their success or successes, in an address at the recent poultry institute at Cornell University. He first laid particular stress on the quality of the eggs used for hatching. This is the real, and only foundation. You have to have strong eggs, and strongly fertile eggs, he said. Breeders that were fed by the dry mash system gave eggs of the highest fertility; the fertility of the season averaged fully ten per cent. better than when wet mash was given. You can't raise strong chicks from weak eggs, and a wet mash is more likely to give weak eggs than a dry mash.

No incubator ever made, so Mr. Curtiss claims, can hatch as strong chicks as the old hen; we are not yet able to improve upon nature's way. We can't, however, grow large numbers of chicks with hens; if we want a great many chicks we must employ artificial methods of hatching and brooding. After the chicks are hatched, we want to raise them, and not see one after another dropping off. The hot water pipe brooder, with hover at back closed, was not found satisfactory. The plan of driving the chicks out from under the hovers three or four times a day, to get them out into the air, was tried and helped some, but the results were not wholly satisfactory. Then the hovers were changed, and arranged with a 6-inch space at the back, beyond the pipes, and this was an improvement. There was room both in front and in the rear for them to run out. Installing the Universal hovers in colony houses gave splendid results. The chicks grew well and crowded outdoors of their own volition. The Curtiss brothers last year built an incubator room from two Mammoth incubators, two stories high, set the second story for a brooder house. The lower story is ten feet high and the second story eight feet, with a flat roof. The chicks are brooded by the pipe system, using the heat from the heater which runs the incubators on the floor below. Universal hovers are placed over the pipes. In the hours a temperature of 60 to 70 degrees is maintained, and 90 degrees under the hovers.

Mr. Curtiss believes it does not matter much what you feed, so long as you have good, strong, vigorous chicks. He feeds a variety, as variety prompts the chick to eat. The infertile eggs are boiled hard, and mixed with other stuff to make a crumbly mass. For this purpose, bran and a low grade of flour, with a little corn meal is used. The floors of the pens are covered with cut clover, and chick food is scattered all through it. For a change, pin-head oat meal and pin-head wheat is given. Try to give something new all the time. He says: "Don't put too many chicks together in a box, 30 to 35 is enough. They lifted up the cover if they appeared to be warm, and took off the cover altogether towards the last. The animal heat was sufficient. They run into the box to get warmed up; all run in or all run out together. Their colony houses are 6x6 feet on the ground, and they put a partition to prevent the youngsters crowding." The pullets should all be well housed before the cold equinoctial storms come. Getting them into winter quarters in good season heads off colds. A lot of good air is wanted in incubating eggs and brooding chicks. The hatches in the well-ventilated new incubator house average five per cent. better than the hatches used to be in the old cellar. After all, it is success that tells the story and tells it straight. And the Curtiss surely have the success.—Practical Farmer.

PRESERVING EGGS.

Farmers who have a good cellar and sell their eggs during the summer and fall at 12 to 15 cents a dozen are making a serious mistake. That eggs can be successfully kept for many months by means of the "water glass" method has now been thoroughly well-proven, and it is the part of wisdom to store away the eggs laid during this season when prices are low and then double one's money on them next winter when prices are soaring. Such practice is perfectly legitimate, for the eggs keep in the best of condition and each year millions of eggs are put away in cold storage, which amounts to practically the same thing.

Water glass—sodium silicate—is a sirupy fluid for sale at all drug stores at prices ranging from 30 to 75 cents per gallon, depending upon how much profit the druggist desires. To every one part of this substance add nine parts of water that has been well boiled and allowed to cool before mixing. Thoroughly stir the solution while it is being mixed and pour it over the eggs, which have already been packed in an earthen or wooden vessel. Keep in a location where the temperature never rises above 60 degrees. Be careful that no eggs more than a week old

are packed, because one bad egg in the lot will spoil all. Infertile eggs are best to keep a long time—that is, eggs from unmated hens.

If these simple instructions are observed there is no reason why results should not be more than satisfactory in every way—and a little "easy money" in a legitimate way is certainly worth looking after.—Epitomist.

THE OLD HENS.

The ordinary laying hen seldom pays her keep after the second or third year, and to say the least old hens are not as profitable as young ones. Then is the time to weed out undesirable specimens. For several months the molt will practically stop egg production, and so, of course, the birds will return no profit. Consequently it is better to sell the dead weights at once than to hold them for the cent or two advance in price that will obtain in the fall or winter.

Old hens cannot, in the very nature of things, be expected to return a very fancy price on the market. Still if they are properly fattened they will bring from 50 to 30 cents each, according to the market, and that is an amount that certainly cannot be despised if one has enough of them to sell.

Even though they bring less than the figures mentioned, it is still advisable to let them go at once, for the room they occupy is needed by the growing young stock and your time can be spent to much better advantage on the youngsters than on the old "has-beens." Besides, there is always a small—and sometimes a rather large—percentage of loss among old fowls during hot weather.—Epitomist.

POULTRY NOTES.

Don't tolerate loafers. A hen that won't work will get into mischief. Keep the drinking water in the coolest place possible. Sun will quickly affect the water.

On hot, sweltering days shady retreats are a blessing to both old and young fowls.

Remember a few drops of tincture of iron in the drinking water is good for your birds.

Feed only what the chicks will clean up at once. Don't allow feed to lay around and become filthy before the chicks eat it.

Sunshine is a cheap tonic and disinfectant. Let it sweeten the ground and coops. Spade up the yards, rake in some grain and let the birds scratch it out.

Fowls are naturally hardy, and contagion in a flock is due to carelessness on the part of the poultry keeper. This is proved by the fact that expert poultry raisers have very few sick chickens.

The pullets intended for layers next year should have been hatched in April and May, and even earlier with the larger breeds, and they should be rushed along so that they will begin to lay about November.

The aim of the poultry keeper ought to be to make his fowls comfortable and contented, and when this much is accomplished he can rest assured he is in a safe way to secure an abundant yield of eggs.

GRASS RUNS FOR THE CHICKS.

A clean surface of short, green grass makes the best run for young chicks. Tall weeds and grass near the quarters for the little chicks to run through are never desirable. During wet weather or the damp mornings of summer when everything is wet with dew, tall growths are excellent breeders of colds. The chicks will become thoroughly wet in a very short time, if permitted to run through the tall growths, and then colds are apt to follow.

These places also make good hiding places for cats and rats, making it easy for them to slip up on a chick unobserved and make way with a meal. Cats are sly about stealing chicks, rarely attempting it where they may be seen, but once they learn a method whereby they can take a chick without being observed, a whole brood will disappear in a short time.—W. F. P., in the Indiana Farmer.

PRACTICAL POULTRY—POINTS.

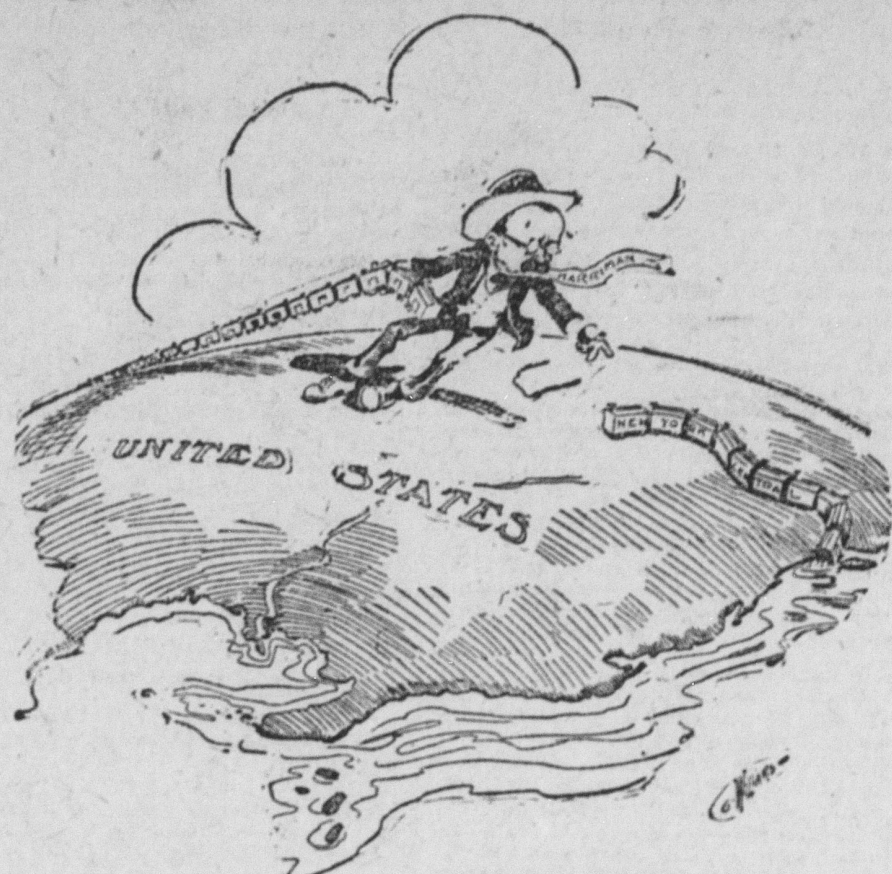
Where the attention of the male becomes a perfect harassment, the nervous derangement may decrease the egg product. It is therefore safest to have not less than ten females mated to each male bird, and after breeding season it is best to remove the male from the flock altogether. Hens will lay just as well without the attentions of a male as with them.

A broiler should be short in head, broad, deep and full in breast, small in comb (rose or pea), and a pound and a half to two pounds in weight. The body should be short, deep and well rounded; the back short, broad and flat at the shoulders, and the skin should be a rich yellow. The legs should be short and the thighs stout, the color of a bright yellow. American Cultivator.

The Wall street lamb who tries to become a bull or a bear, asserts the Chicago News, usually winds up by making a monkey of himself.

We trust the Chicago man who has just had a lamb's bone grafted into his leg will keep away from the wheat pit, says the Ohio State Journal.

Trying to Make Ends Meet



—Cartoon by G. Williams, in the Indianapolis News.

HERE IS FIRST PROGRAMME OF HUDSON-FULTON FESTIVAL

Commission Officially Announces Schedule of Land and Water Events in New York City and State to Which Many Nations Will Contribute—Dazzling Electric Display a Feature

STRIKING FEATURES OF THE CELEBRATION.

The Hudson-Fulton Celebration will begin Saturday, September 25, and end Saturday, October 9.

The first eight days will be devoted to events in and about New York, the closing week to exercises along the Hudson from Yonkers to Troy.

In the illuminations six billions candle power will be employed nightly.

Every nation in the world will be represented.

A great historical pageant will be seen in New York on Tuesday, September 28; in Brooklyn on Friday, October 1, and on Staten Island on Saturday, October 2.

Many prominent aviators will participate in airship flights which will be begun on Monday, September 27.

In a naval spectacle craft in two divisions, one from New York, another from Albany, will meet in Newburg Bay on Friday, October 1. The vessels will include counterparts of Hudson's Half Moon and Fulton's Clermont.

More than five hundred thousand school children will participate in festivals in Manhattan on Saturday, October 2.

The expense of the celebration will exceed \$500,000.

New York City.—Excelling in magnitude of scope and brilliance of design any celebration ever held in New York, the Hudson-Fulton celebration will begin on Saturday, September 25, and close on Saturday, October 9. The commission having in charge the details of the celebration has issued an official circular announcing the schedule of events for the first time. The first boat built by foreign nations, especially England, Germany, France and Holland, in the successful outcome of the celebration was a source of great encouragement to the commission in the early days of its labors. The countries named, not to speak of others in South America and the Orient, will be represented in the big naval parade on September 25 by from one to five war ships, all representative of their class. The United States war ships then in the harbor will join in the naval pageant.

While from time to time fragmentary items bearing upon the celebration have been published, they lacked the authoritative stamp of the commission. The official schedule now is at hand, and it is an imposing array of events. The celebration will begin with a rendezvous of all foreign and American vessels in the harbor, dipping of flags, firing of salutes and other evidences of the entente cordiale existing between the United States and the world Powers. Then will follow the first naval parade, during which the foreign war ships will be encircled, after which there will be a reception of officials and other notables at 110th street and Riverside drive, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

The evening of the first day will witness the opening illuminations. If one can imagine the light a bunch of six billion wax candles, burning simultaneously, can send to the clouds, then one will have some idea of the brilliancy in and about Manhattan nightly during the celebration. Mariners say lesser illuminations have been seen from the decks of ships one hundred miles at sea, so that it is safe to say that many an incoming ship will view the glare before the coast has been sighted.

There will be nothing doing officially on Sunday, September 26, that day being set aside for religious observances. The following day, Monday, there will be official receptions.

Rich Widow Weds Her Young Nephew Despite Law.

Pittsfield, Mass.—Mrs. Adeline Rucks, of Wichita Falls, Tex., came all the way to Massachusetts to marry her young nephew, Eli Ballinger, and is on her way back to Texas with her husband. She is fifty years old, twice a widow, wealthy and weighs 250 pounds. He tips the scales at 118. Notwithstanding that it is against the State law for such near kinsfolk to marry, Mrs. Rucks and her nephew procured a license in the City Clerk's office in North Adams.

opening of the various exhibitions, the nature of which is to be announced later, and the beginning of the airship flights over New York.

The historical parade is scheduled for Tuesday, September 28, and in this pageant all nationalities will be represented. There will be dozens of floats and moving tableaux representing events in the history of the aboriginal, Dutch, English, Revolutionary and American periods. These floats have been prepared at great expense, and the costuming and effects, aside from their historical fidelity, will have great educational value. Aquatic sports opposite Riverside Park and Yonkers will take place on Wednesday, September 29. The day will be marked by general commemorative exercises in educational institutions throughout the State. Memorials on spots dignified by great historic events will be dedicated. The day in Manhattan will be known as "Bronx Borough Day" and the chief celebration will be in that borough. There will be a festival in Richmond Borough and a reception to United States officials and guests of the city at West Point.

The military parade is to take place on Thursday, September 30. This will be participated in by United States infantry regiments, Navy and Marine corps, the National Guard, Naval Militia, veteran organizations and marines and sailors from foreign vessels.

The parade of naval vessels, merchant marine, excursion boats and pleasure craft of every description will take place on Friday, Oct. 1. It will be in two divisions, one starting from New York, the other from Albany. The divisions will meet at Newburg, celebrated in Revolutionary history, and a general good time will be enjoyed in Newburg Bay. In the division bound north will be the Half Moon, manned by Dutch sailors in the costumes of the mariners of Hudson's day, and the Clermont, the first boat built by Fulton, operated by her own steam.

Ceremonies will be held on both these vessels at the joining of the two divisions. At Newburg there will be a parade, reception and the like, with illuminations and fireworks in the evening. The vessels taking part in the naval parade will return to New York and the Manhattan historical parade previously mentioned will be repeated in Brooklyn.

The school children in New York will engage in festivals on Saturday, October 2. There will be exercises in fifty centres in New York, conducted in view of more than five hundred thousand children of the public and private schools. The two divisions of the naval parade will be welcomed on their return from Newburg. There will be a historical parade on Staten Island and dedicatory exercises at Stony Point, the scene of a decisive battle during the Revolution. In the evening there will be a carful parade in New York, in which there will be seen fifty brilliantly illuminated floats, escorted by various organizations.

The final week of the celebration will be devoted to events on the Hudson north of New York from October 3 to October 9. Special ceremonies with the historical floats in parades will take place in all the river cities and larger villages, with neighboring smaller municipalities participating in each of them. On Monday, October 4, the chief celebrations will be at Poughkeepsie and Yonkers; Tuesday, at Kingston, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Irvington and Tarrytown; Wednesday, at Catskill and Nyack; Thursday, at Hudson, Ossining and Haverstraw; Friday, at Albany and Painesville; and Saturday at Troy and Cohoes. Similar ceremonies will be held at Cohoes on Monday, October 11. The carnival parade in Brooklyn, Saturday evening, October 9, will bring the celebration to a close, as far as Manhattan is concerned.

Two Masked Bandits Hold Up a Bank in Iowa.

Mineola, Iowa.—Search is being made for the two masked men, who, armed with pistols, held up Cashier F. H. Nipp, of the Mills County German Bank here and escaped with \$1500 in cash. Nipp and two customers were kept in the back room by order of one of the robbers, while the other took the money from the safe and counter. The bandits fled afoot and went east along the Wabash Railroad toward Silver City, near which place they disappeared in a cornfield.

The HOME

VIOLET NOT THE FLOWER.

Even on her wedding day, the Empress Eugenie received a sign of ill omen, according to Clara Morris in the Woman's Companion. The market women of Paris presented her with a mountain of violets on the day of her marriage to Louis Napoleon. Miss Morris says:

"And those market women—they boiled over! They yelled and pushed and crowded into the palace gardens. They screamed and screamed for the empress, until at last a window opened, and Eugenie stepped out on the balcony, and ever eager to please, she held in her hands a great mass of the violets the market women had sent her.

"Then suddenly one old fish wife shrieked out at those of the committee 'Pigs! Idiots! It is the flower of sorrow you have sent to her!' While quick another raved out, 'It is the color of mourning that you send the bride of the emperor. Violets, purple violets to a bride! Pigs! Idiots! Devils! It is an omen—a sign of evil!'

"And then the fight began! Oh, mon Dieu! They are terrible! They tear one another like wild beasts! The gendarmes try hard to make order, when a voice up above us say out clear and gentle, 'O, soldiers, don't hurt them!' And the idea that any soldier on earth would hurt a dame des Halles was so funny that everybody stopped fighting to laugh. And they, laugh and laugh, and wipe off the blood, and slap the gendarmes and say, 'Don't hurt us, messieurs—don't!' And they dance and shout, and the beautiful empress stands now by the emperor, and bow, and throw violets to the crowd, and all below cry 'Vive l'Imperatrice!' And she smile and smile, and so retire. But that old witch was right! Yes, madame, though the violet was the flower of the Bonaparte, it is the flower of sorrow, and fit to send a bride! It was an omen, and given at the Tuileries, it pointed to Chislehurst!"

FOR WORLD'S BATTLE.

The very best post-graduate course that any girl could be given, says a writer in the Philadelphia Bulletin, would be a year in her father's office, and if every girl could have that education we should not have to shed so many tears over the misfortune of middle-aged women who have been robbed of their all by men who beguile them into investing in schemes that should not have taken in a baby.

The son of a family is safeguarded against want by being taught some sort of a trade by which he can support himself. The majority of girls are not. We take a long shot at their marrying. Sometimes they do, and sometimes they don't, but even if they do marry it is no guaranty against want. Not every man who marries is capable of supporting a wife and even if he is, men fall sick, or die, and often a woman is suddenly confronted with the necessity of not only earning bread and butter for herself, but for the invalid husband and a household of children, when she has been taught no way on earth of making a penny.

Even if a girl does marry, her mother seldom takes the trouble to prepare her for it. Yet every woman knows that happiness and success in matrimony depend mainly upon the wife knowing her business, being a good manager, a good housekeeper, a good cook. No father sets his son to practice law or medicine without having studied the science of it, yet a mother will let her daughter marry without having taught her the first thing about how to run a home. It isn't fair, it isn't just, it isn't kind to send a poor, little helpless girl out into the world to ruin her chances of happiness and success through ignorance. She needs all the help she can get, and it's up to her parents to give it to her.

Give the daughter a square deal.

FINISH WHAT YOU BEGIN.

Finish what you begin, my friends. The curse of the average woman is that she has no perseverance. She undertakes four and five things at once and leaves them unfinished without scruple if she sees something else which she prefers to do. Now, this is bad training, that's all. If you allow a child to grow up this way, throwing away one thing for another, she will never amount to anything. In affairs of the heart she will be fickle. In affairs of the head she will be as unreliable as a wild o'-the-wisp.

The world is full of people who keep changing their positions. You meet them one month doing one thing, says the Utica Observer, and another month they are engaged in just the opposite. They are intellectual tramps, and it is impossible for them to stay in one mental attitude any length of time. Nothing is so fascinating as the lure of change unless it is that of chance.

Once you get a liking for that sort of thing it possesses and cripples your will.

Unfortunately this world is not built on that plan. The prizes go to those who stay put and make good. There never was a truer proverb than the one that rolling stones gather no moss.—New Haven Register

WOMEN RUIN THEIR FIGURES.

Hugh Cairns, the Boston sculptor, declares that women's figures have been ruined by devotion to fashion. He says it is impossible for a woman to be wasp-waisted one year and freg-laced the next and still preserve artistic lines. He points out that a year or so ago women were pinching their waists, and that at present frocks hang loose with hardly a suggestion of a waist line. Cairns certainly hits the truth when he says the fashions this summer are in execrable taste. Slim women are made to look like toothpicks and plump women are made to look twice their natural size. The slim women can stand it, the plump women can't, and true to the contrariness of the sex, it is the woman of comfortable avoirdupois who pushes the fashions to the extreme. Thus every woman above the normal weight for her height could gain in proportion by breaking her waist with a belt, but invariably they run straight up and down, thereby accentuating the fullness, which, secretly, of course, they hate like poison. The failure in this respect of women to make the most of themselves forces the impression that the sex contains few artists.—New York Press.

SERVANTS AND THE SUFFRAGE.

There is not the least excitement in Germany over the strenuous doings of the scrappy suffragists in England. Repeated attempts have been made in Berlin and other German cities to awaken interest in equal suffrage, but the German women refuse to take the subject seriously. They are satisfied to leave the turmoil of politics to their husbands while they reign in the homes. One practical argument has been advanced: It is that the servant-girl question will become more than serious if the ballot is granted to women. The German idea is that a woman who votes will not be content to work as a servant, and will demand legislation for her own social uplifting. There may be truth at the bottom of this strange theory. In fact, truth in it already has been demonstrated in England, where servants who have joined the suffragists insist they are the equal of their mistresses. Of course, when this situation arises there is trouble forthwith.—New York Press.

WOMEN WORK LONGER.

Mrs. Emma Mañdox Funck, president of the Woman's Suffrage Association of Maryland, says that in certain States where men work under an eight-hour law, women and children are employed twelve to fourteen hours and receive one-half the pay of the men. She says that only nineteen out of the half hundred States and Territories have legislation favoring working women at all, and in most of these States it is in favor of girls under 18 years old, who are not permitted to work after 10 o'clock at night or before 6 o'clock in the morning. Mrs. Funck says one of the most pressing needs of the country is legislation for women.—New York Press.

LEAVES \$90,000 TO CHARITY.

Public bequests aggregating \$90,000 are provided for twenty-six religious, charitable and educational institutions in the will of Miss Miriam S. Shattuck, an old resident of Massachusetts avenue, Boston, whose death occurred recently. Among the beneficiaries are Wellesley College, Northfield Seminary, Mount Hermon School, Northfield; American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, American Bible Society, and the American Tract Society, all of New York City; Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute and the Salvation Army, Boston, which receive \$5,000 each.

INSURANCE FOR OLD MAIDS.

Frau Wiebó Bereny, wife of a millionaire merchant in Copenhagen, has formed a society in that city which enables a girl whose chances of marriage are slim to take out a policy which will insure her a liberal annuity if she still is unmarried at 40. She pays a small amount every year, and if she marries before 40 her policy becomes void. If she marries after 40 the annuity ceases. The society has a steadily growing membership, and Frau Bereny says the idea should be adopted in those parts of the world where women are in a majority over the men, and the chances of marriage to that extent decreased.—New York Press.

PREFERS BEAUTY OF NECK.

The Countess of Scarborough, who has introduced many American women in London society, persists in her hobby of never wearing a collar. In England, as in America, the fashion at present is to wear collars high up about the ears, but the Countess has not made the slightest concession to the extreme style. In the morning, in the afternoon, at weddings and social affairs of all kinds she appears with her neck bare. The explanation, of course, is obvious. The Countess has one of the best-turned necks among Englishwomen of title. —New York Press.

Berlin's population is decreasing.