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RU-BER-OLD is the best roofing you can buy. It stops regular repair troubles which take time and cost you money. It is a permanent protection. Cheap prepared roofings—whose good looks and waterproofing are only on the surface—soon crack, rust, or rot, making constant repairs necessary. The attractiveness and durability of **RU-BER-OLD** are built-in, under the direction of expert chemists, and have not varied in 23 years.

We have **RU-BER-OLD** in slate gray, or in colors—Tile Red and Copper Green.

The U. S. Court of Appeals has enjoined imitators from using the word "Rubberoid" or any brand name as the trade name or brand of their roofing.

We sell the genuine, which has the "Ru-ber-old Man" (shown above) on every roll. Before you start to build or make repairs, let us quote prices on roofing and cement.

Henry Gilbert & Son, Hardware
HARRISBURG, PA.

during the first day or so, they need very little to eat, as they are nourished by the absorbed yolk; but at later dates they require regular and systematic feeding and correct temperature.

The necessary heat during shipment is maintained by their own bodies; for that reason they are shipped in specially constructed boxes so made as to withstand rough usage, and especially to retain the heat and to provide sufficient ventilation. One hundred chicks are generally shipped in each package, the lot being divided into four groups of twenty-five each by pasteboard walls or partitions. This prevents crowding and injury due to smothering should the package be left on especially hot days.

Baby chicks are always shipped by express, and must be conspicuously labeled. Should a shipment be received in bad order it should immediately be reported to the express company and the bill should be marked "in bad order" by the receiver. If this is done each time, any injury due to careless handling can be held up to the transportation company.

Placed in Brooder

Upon receipt of the chicks they should be put in a previously prepared brooder. If large quantities of baby chicks are bought, the large brooder stoves placed in properly built houses, about ten by twelve feet on the floor, will give excellent results. Not over five hundred chicks should ever be put under one hover and generally three hundred will give even better results. Smaller lots of chicks can be handled in portable hovers placed in rooms where the temperature can be maintained under the hover at the proper degree.

From fifty to one hundred chicks are generally placed under these small hovers. The temperature under the hover should be regulated to about 95 degrees before the chicks are placed in same. The floor should be covered with fine dry sand, and over this fine chaff, clover or alfalfa being preferred. Plenty of grit should be scattered about the floor and fresh water supplied. The chicks should be taken from the shipping boxes immediately upon arrival and carefully placed under this specially prepared hover or hovers as the case may be, distributing them and seeing that they learn where the heat is and that they do not crowd in the corners of the building. It is always well to write to the one from whom they were purchased notifying him of the arrival and their condition.

There are two factors which enter into the handling of brooder chicks and which make for success or failure. These are temperature and feed. It is essential that the chicks be kept warm, but not too hot. Failure to provide sufficient heat means crowding and its attendant death rate, due to suffocation and weakening of vitality. It is also generally responsible for much of the diarrhea which is very common in brooder chicks. Too high a temperature will mean "hot house chicks," which are very susceptible to colds and drafts and which will not grow well and make husky, sturdy cockerels and pullets. The best temperature is 95 degrees the first two days under the hover; ninety to ninety-five the next five days, with a gradual drop of five degrees each week until the hover is the same as the normal room temperature, which should be from 60 to 70 degrees. From this time on the youngsters should be accustomed to no heat and no hover protection, the hover being gradually raised until it can be entirely removed. This weaning, or hardening off, as it is termed, is very essential to future success on the range.

Feeding Chicks

The feeding of the day-old chick during the first three days is a simple matter, if the first principles of nutrition are known. Early feeding in large quantities should be avoided. The youngsters need plenty of ash, wheat bran being very desirable. Frequent feeding during early stages is made necessary on account of the small size of the digestive organs and the rapid growth which the young chick makes. Wet feeds should be avoided. Clean feeding is of the utmost importance. The feeding of sour skim milk, if secured fresh each day, is very desirable. It provides much nutrition and acts as an internal disinfectant. The following feeding practice is recommended to sterns are placed under the hover until they leave their artificial mother and can take care of themselves on the range.

The object is not to force for great and rapid growth, but to get the chicks through a delicate period of their development with a strong, vigorous growth and a sturdy skeleton which can later stand the strain of forced feeding for either meat or eggs.

The Feeding Practice

First day. No solid feed other than grit and plenty of clean, fresh water and sour skim milk if available, the milk to be fed continuously.

Second day. Pin-head oats or oatmeal, three feedings, scattering very small amounts on brooder floor.

Next five days. Feed the following cracked grain ration five times daily, giving only what will be eaten up quickly:

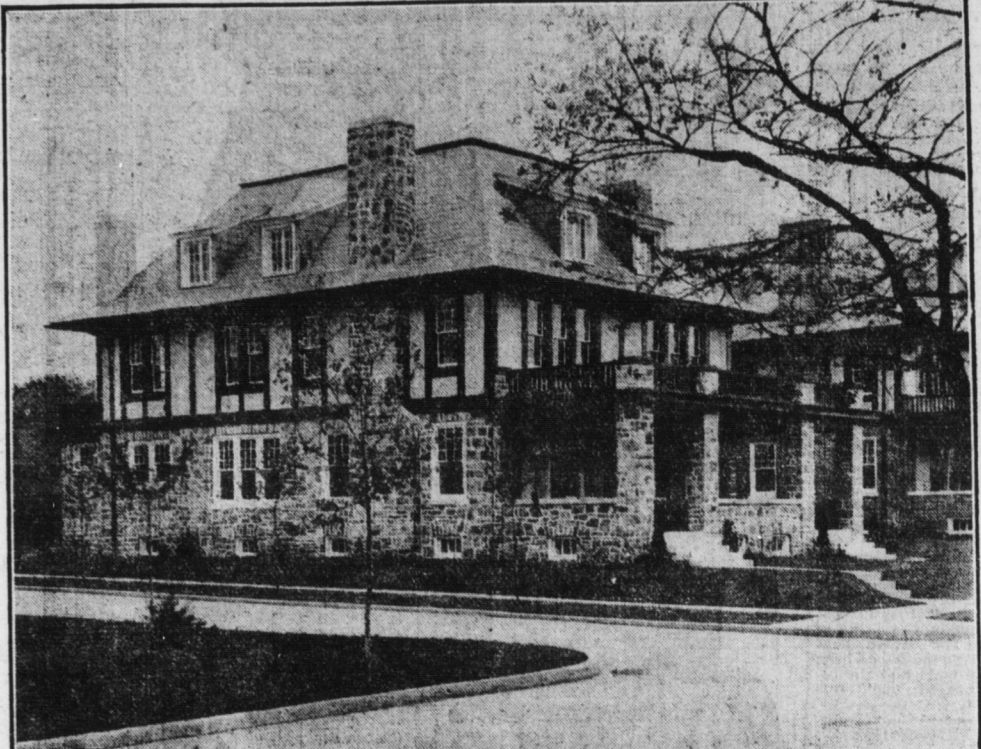
CHICK GRAIN RATION
Fine cracked corn 40 lbs.
Fine cracked wheat 40 lbs.
Oatmeal 20 lbs.
Total 100 lbs.

This ration may be supplemented by hard-boiled eggs, once a day, and sprouted oat tops or other green feed twice daily.

Seventh to fourteenth day. Keep wheat bran in small hoppers before the chicks all of the time, and feed the above cracked grain ration four times daily.

Third to eighth week. Keep the following dry mash before them all of the time in hoppers and feed the

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WHISKY ENDANGERS CHILD

York, Pa., May 1.—While her mother was visiting a neighbor, Bessie Tolley, 8 years old, drank a pint of whisky she found on a shelf and is in a critical condition.

Single Comb White Leghorns

One dozen exhibition and breeding hens at a fraction of their value.

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HOWARD SHOENBERGER
SLATINGTON, PA.

POULTRY NEWS

BEST METHOD OF TAKING CARE OF DAY-OLD CHICKS

Care in Shipment Is the First Essential in the Growing Industry

Brooder Problems and How to Feed Young to Secure Best Results

By Prof. Harry R. Lewis
Head of the Dept. of Poultry Husbandry at the New Jersey State Agricultural College Experiment Station.

Copyright, 1915.

A new industry has sprung up in the poultry business, namely, the raising of day-old chicks. It grew out of the experience of amateurs in operating incubators. But the purchase of day-old chicks is not entirely relieved of responsibility. He must be careful to buy good stock, and to do so should deal only with reputable concerns. Then there are brooder and feeding problems incidental to all artificial methods of chick raising.

These can be easily taken care of by observing certain fundamental principles. Some of these are laid down in the following article:

The commercial day-old chick business, that is the hatching and selling of chicks at one day of age, is comparatively a new and rapidly growing industry. The great growth has doubtless been largely due to the trouble which amateurs experience in the operation of incubators. Most beginners do not understand the construction or operation of incubators and many prefer to start with young chicks, thus eliminating any possibility of loss due to the faulty handling of same.

The person contemplating the purchase of day-old chicks should look carefully into the reputation and reliability of the one from whom they purchase. Be sure that the youngsters are hatched from eggs laid by strong, vigorous, well mated breeding stock. This is the first essential to satisfactory rearing. Well bred and properly hatched chicks are full and fluffy, having bright eyes, prominent and full of luster, resembling very much a shoe button.

If possible, the chicks should be purchased near at hand so that they will not be subjected to too long a journey by express. It is possible to ship chicks, properly crated, long distances with success, but the shorter the haul the better. If they can be gotten so near that they can be delivered by auto or wagon that is an advantage. The chicks must be shipped immediately after hatching, for



Keep Your Poultry Free From Disease

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The International Correspondence Schools will give you the special information that you need to prevent or check disease. The I. C. S. Course in Poultry Culture takes the risks out of poultry-keeping and makes profits larger and surer.

"I consider your Poultry Course the best investment I ever made," says E. Richey, 425 8th St., Waco, Texas. "I could not have done so well without the knowledge derived from the course. I had tried raising chickens before with poor results because I did not know how to prevent diseases among my flock."

"To anyone taking the I. C. S. Course in Poultry Farming there need be no excuse for failure; if I had it two years ago I would have been spared much anxiety and loss," says D. H. McFalls, White Plains, N. Y.

"Anybody intending to embark in the poultry business, either the amateur or expert, should study the I. C. S. Course in Poultry Farming; it is indispensable," says E. J. Murphy, 260 Bloomingdale Road, Worcester, Mass.

Money in Poultry—If You Know How

Fresh eggs are higher in price every year. Poultry-raisers who know how have eggs to sell the year around—at top prices. Broilers and roasters pay big profits when grown, fed and sold right. Poultrymen who use scientific methods make each fowl earn \$2 a year.

To get best results, you must know your business. The International Correspondence Schools will give you the special knowledge that you need. Their course in Poultry Farming is sensible, comprehensive and practical. It will help you to get the best dollar out of your flock.

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Poultry Breeding	Mechanical Drawing
General Farming	Automotive Engineering
Soil Improvement	Gas Engines
Fruit and Vegetables	Stationary Engineering
Livestock and Dairying	Electrical Engineering
Civil Service	Electric Light & Railways
Bookkeeping	Civil Engineering
Shorthand	Salesmanship
Building Contracting	Advertising
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A BABY FOOD FOR BABY CHICKS. 75 per cent predigested. Prevents white diarrhea and other bowel troubles. Leg weakness unknown when used. 14-lb. bag only \$1.00, also smaller packages. Remember—if it's not Pratts Baby Chick Food, it's raw undigested grains. They are dangerous, no matter how labeled.

Pratts Poultry Regulator

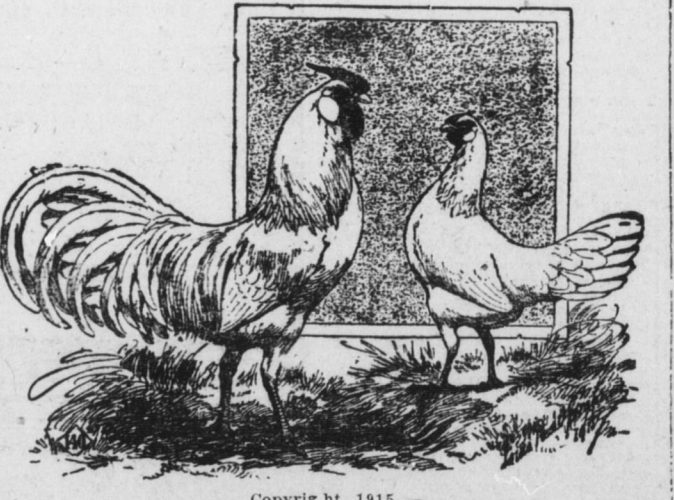
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A health tonic and growth producer for all poultry, including young chicks just as soon as they are "wadded" from Pratts Baby Chick Food. Especially helpful for late hatches. Produces rapid development and earlier maturity. 12-lb. pails \$1.25, also in 25-lb. pails and 50c. and 25c. packages.

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- Scaly Leg Remedy
- Condition Tablets.



ROSE COMBED WHITE LEGHORNS
By Louis Paul Graham

The best-known fowl in America today is the White Leghorn. It is the egg machine of the poultry family, and as such is highly esteemed. Many individuals and flocks of this variety have established variable records for egg production for from one to three years, and whenever any man starts a poultry farm on a commercial basis the invariably stocks up with White Leghorns, especially if near the New York market, where the product of the White Leghorn hen is in great demand at an advanced price.

In certain sections, however, it is difficult to prevent the large single combs from freezing, and in these northern parts Rose Combed White Leghorns is valued and used. Its large, thick rose comb is not so easily affected by frost as are the single combs; therefore the possibility of a more uniform production of eggs in winter from the rose-combed hens is assured.

In every way the Rose Combed White Leghorn is like its single-combed sister—in size, shape, color and characteristics of large production of eggs, fertility, hatchability, quick growth and early maturity, so that in latitudes where severe frosts are common this variety of the Leghorn is the best to use.

They were undoubtedly created by crossing White Hamburgs with White Leghorns, but nothing of the egg-laying characteristic was lost in the cross, as both parents are rated as exceptional layers.

WOMAN'S BODY RECOVERED

Special to The Telegraph

Hagerstown, Md., May 1.—The body of Mrs. Alice Smith, of Providence, R. I., who was drowned in the Shenandoah river while on a visit to her father, near Luray, has been recovered. The body of her 11-year-old son, who also was drowned when a boat capsized as the couple were crossing the stream, has not been found.



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