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POULTRY NEWS



ROSE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS
 COPYRIGHT, 1915.

By Louis Pa ul Graham

Probably the best and certainly the most popular of all the English breeds of poultry is the Orpington. It has undoubted utility qualities both as a layer and as a broiler. Certain varieties are popular in the United States and will undoubtedly continue so while they give as good results as at present. The late William Cook, of England, originated all the Orpingtons. The Rose Comb is intended for northern latitudes where winters are severe, frosts heavy and whose frosted combs mean "no more winter eggs." Fowls possessing Rose combs are not as susceptible to frost as are the single combs. For this reason the Rose Comb Orpington is becoming quite popular. This is especially true of the Buff Orpington. Many excellent specimens of this variety have been bred and exhibited, and it is gaining more breeders each year.

It is a good layer of large, tinted eggs. The chicks are rugged and good growers, reaching maturity at a comparatively early age. From broiler age to roasting size they make excellent table poultry, and as such are much in demand. Females weigh seven to eight pounds, males eight and one-half to ten pounds. They have rich, golden buff plumage in all sections, white skin and white legs and feet.

ROYAL AND NATIONAL THEATERS MONDAY, "RUNAWAY JUNE"

At the Royal and National theaters on Monday will be shown the last episode of the great, now mysterious serial by George Randolph Chester, the first of this writer's stories to appear in the newspapers and in motion pictures. Norma Phillips, well remembered as the "Mutual Girl," was selected to fill the leading role in "Runaway June," the new serial. This film is being shown at the theaters every Monday, the full run being for fifteen weeks. The story is one of love, dollars and mystery, with plenty of the latter. The man with the black Van dyke, a prominent character of the story, saw something in "June" which he liked, and he followed her and made her life miserable. The mystery that follows is left to you to solve. The last episode at the Royal, Third street above Cumberland, and at the National Theater, Sixth and Dauphin streets, on Monday night.—Advertisement.

WHY MAY IS THE BEST MONTH FOR HATCHING BY HEN

With Warm Weather and Range Feeding, Young Birds Are Hardier and Feeding Cost Is Greatly Decreased

long way off; the warm sun has long since driven the frost from the ground and vegetation of all sorts is growing and tender. Thus the fowls are furnished a natural, succulent food which has egg-producing qualities to a great degree.

Whether or not the necessary green and rich animal foods are supplied by nature, on ample range, is a big economic item. It must be given careful consideration for favorable range conditions exist the cost of feeding is naturally decreased. Under such conditions chicks should be reared at a feeding cost not to exceed one-third or one-half of what they bring on the market at wholesale prices, live weight. This is particularly true of chicks raised on free range in the small grain districts, and even of those raised in communities where garden crops are grown.

Common Mistakes With Late Chicks

It is most apparent from the above that chicks hatched in the latter part of May and June may be fed much more cheaply than those hatched earlier in the season, but many have difficulty in rearing very young chicks during hot weather. This is largely due to inexperience. Certain fundamental principles must be applied to the art of rearing chicks whether they be hatched early or late. Late chicks should be reared on entirely different range from early ones. Unless this is done their growth is retarded, perhaps stunted. Many are lost that would grow to maturity if given suitable range. One reason why early chicks sometimes fare better than later arrivals is that they are started on fresh ground, that is ground upon which no chicks have been at other pastures and the next brood placed on the original plot, and so on. Each group not only exhausts the supply of green food, insects in the brood also contaminates the ground to a greater or less extent.

So far as possible each successive brood should be started on fresh ground. When this is not practical the ground should be turned and seeded to some rapidly-growing green crop. If the soil is intact, a rest of several weeks will allow its natural fertility, especially if there have been one or two good showers meantime.

These two features, i. e., keeping the chicks apart from those hatched earlier, and starting each brood on fresh ground, must be adhered to always when chicks are hatched and reared by natural methods if your system is to be successful. On the other hand, neglect to observe these two rules is the principal reason for failure with late broods.

After considering the above facts, it appears that late May and June chicks can be advantageously raised by several classes of poultrymen:

First—By the farmer in the small grain districts, because these chicks will have just passed the feathering stage at the commencement of the harvest when the scatterings will form a very considerable part of their food; also because the climate in localities is generally unfit for outdoor chicks until the middle of May or first of June. With backward seasons early chicks can be raised only by the specialist and with suitable equipment.

Second—By the amateur broiler raiser who has a demand at reasonable prices during the late fall. Chicks hatched and reared in late May or early June will make broiler weight as early as the latter part of August and early September.

Third—By the fancier, who unquestionably produces his best specimens by natural methods of incubation. Between July 1 and the next breeding season these specimens have had ample time to fully mature if properly started and reared with reasonable care. It will be noted that breeding stock is equally good whether the fancier breeds it for his own use or for his customers. Breeding cockerels hatched late in the season, if reared under proper conditions, are of fresher plumage and brighter colors than early hatched birds. When sold at the beginning of the breeding season to the customer, who prizes specimens for their beauty alone, late cockerels generally give better results.

Fourth—By the exhibitor who markets the late shows or who shows the lighter and more quickly maturing breeds.

Natural Incubation

The study of artificial incubation has absorbed the attention of our investigators and others to such an extent that little is written or taught of the old-fashioned, natural conditions are favorable. Cold nights are past or a

Pleasure and Profit

You can have both by keeping poultry.

But pleasure in poultry keeping depends largely upon the profits. To make money with poultry, you must know how to care for them.

The International Correspondence Schools will train you in the methods that have enabled hundreds of flocks and scores to establish highly-profitable farms.

Earn \$1 an Hour Keeping Chickens

Many men and women who have applied the methods given in the I. C. S. Course in Poultry Farming are making their spare time pay them a dollar an hour. They keep their tables supplied with eggs and meat and have a surplus to sell at high prices.

"By applying the methods I learned from the I. C. S. Course in Poultry Farming, I made \$155.21 profit from 90 hens in the last six months and increased my flock by 100 pullets and 15 cockerels," writes J. B. Myers, Muskegon, Okla. "My profits last year, before I began studying poultry farming, were only \$28.58."

"After failing with poultry four times I enrolled in the I. C. S. Poultry Farming Course, started again, and am making \$24.00 a month from 100 common hens. The Course is worth ten times what I paid for it," says E. J. Hennessy, Hecla, Pa.

Get This Free Poultry Book

An illustrated 56-page book, explaining how you can get the training that will enable you to succeed with poultry, will be sent free on request.

This book tells how you can build up a business from a small beginning. It shows how you can learn to breed and feed for eggs, get the most rapid growth for market, win prizes at poultry shows, and make money from poultry the year around. To get this valuable book

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Essential Features Which Should Be Observed—Common Mistakes Easily Avoided

By A. C. Smith
 Head of the Dept. of Poultry Husbandry, University of Minnesota.
 Copyright, 1915

Chicks reared by the natural method are generally stronger because weather conditions are more settled during June and July. Outdoor exercise under the summer sun, together with natural feeding, promotes the healthfulness and ultimate profit of chicks.

Since it affords the hen a period of rest after the laying season, brooding in May and June assures a better yield of eggs in late summer and early fall.

Some suggestions to insure success in natural incubation. Read what to avoid and how to secure best results from a small flock.

Experience has convinced the most observant students of poultry culture that artificially reared chicks do not do as well in warm weather as those brooded by natural methods. With the latter man has had but little to do. He has made no improvement on prehistoric systems of incubation, excepting that he may hatch when he will and almost without restriction as to numbers. Even this statement must be modified, because though eggs may be incubated, it is quite another and more complicated matter to hatch a satisfactory percentage during the off season.

Accepting the fact commonly admitted by experienced poultry raisers that there is a double advantage in rearing chicks naturally during the warm summer months of June and July, it means that the hen must be set in May. Here we have a happy coincidence, because May is the month when most of the hens become broody, having laid for two and a half or three months. Healthy hens that are set in May or early June usually lay well during the late summer and early fall. At this time eggs, though not quite as high in price as a little later, bring much more than in the Spring months. Moreover, production is much more certain under these conditions than during the coldest weather, even from the best managed flocks.

From the standpoint of profit, it is manifestly no disadvantage and in most cases a distinct advantage to allow the hen to take nature's way of recuperating after a strenuous season of egg production. There can be then but one other question to consider, and that is the advisability of rearing late hatched chicks. In some localities June chicks would be regarded as late; in others late May and June chicks predominate because it is impossible to rear a good percentage of chicks before that time without considerable expensive equipment.

Late Hatched Chicks Fed Cheaply

It is agreed that to obtain highest prices for broilers and roasters and also to raise pullets that will lay early, chicks must be hatched before this time. There are, however, many things in favor of late May and June chicks. Chicks hatched late are surrounded from birth with most favorable conditions. They are hatched at a time when natural conditions are favorable. Cold nights are past or a

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Poultry Farming	Mechan. Engineering
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Comparison of results and profits before and after using

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the great tonic and conditioner—is sure to make you a permanent friend of all Pratts Products.

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CONTEST CLOSING MAY 17TH, 1915, AT TEN O'CLOCK P. M.

All replies must be in our hands not later than that hour on that day or bear a post mark not later than that time.

IMPORTANT NOTICE—Write name and address carefully, clearly and distinctly, and bring or mail answer to us at once.

Winter Piano Company, Harrisburg, Pa.

23 North Fourth Street,

Name _____
 St. and No. _____
 City or Town _____

that most of our amateur-raised flocks are hatched by hens, some instruction bearing upon this particular method is necessary. To successfully hatch eggs it is well to follow these precepts.

Select a quiet hen; discard one that uses her voice constantly. Have the nest ready before removing her from the laying coop. Set the hen in such a manner that she may walk on, and is not obliged to jump up or down to reach the eggs, for a sudden jump means broken eggs or crushed chicks. Before setting and between hatches, paint all the woodwork with kerosene. This is particularly important in warm weather. Dust the hen thoroughly with insect or lice powder before placing her on the nest. Repeat this four days before hatching time.

Eggs should be carefully selected. They should be uniform in shape and possess strong shells. This last is an important point in the natural method. The eggs should be about the same size, so that all will hatch at the same time; in this way relieving the hen of much of her natural nervousness concerning the result of the hatching.

Make the nests nearly flat. Moist, fine loam covered with hay or chaff makes a good bottom.

Removing Chicks From Nest

If the nest is on the ground, and this is the best place for it, the litter may be removed and the chicks allowed to remain on the nest for about forty-eight hours after all are hatched, provided they can remain the nest at all. If not, place them in some safe indoor run for a day or two, by which time they should be bright and lively. If the weather is fine, they may now be safely removed to the outdoor coops. To protect them from morning dew, arrange these coops so that the chicks may be shut in at night. This should be done for several weeks.

Feeding Chicks

The method of chick feeding described in a recent article is just as applicable to whether the chicks are reared naturally or artificially. Beside the regular grain feeds, chicks with hens should also have good food with the regular grain feeds, such as finely ground bonemeal, also a fine, sharp, artificial grit. Sand will do for the first few days, but after ten days or two weeks something sharper and harder is needed. This can be supplied with the hen mother chicks will find a lot of the protein element, yet for rapid growth an added supply in the form of beef scraps or milk proves beneficial.

If properly housed and protected from natural foes and kept out of wet grass, fewer chicks are lost when reared by hen mothers than kept in brooders. Brooder chicks may grow faster at first, but the exercise that the hen mother induces builds splendid constitutions, and if the birds are intended for breeding purposes this becomes a vital factor.

Head Lice

When hen-raised chicks are lost, such losses are frequently due to lice, most often to head lice. Every care should be taken that the pests be eliminated. To accomplish this keep the nest clean. Dust the chicks with a harmless loose powder before putting them out. In a week or so grease the head of the chicks with cottonseed oil. Repeat in another week or ten days if necessary.

Late chicks reared as above directed will prove their worth from both commercial and breeding standpoints.

AMUSEMENTS

MAJESTIC
 Wednesday, May 12 — Julia Sanderson, Donald Brian and Joseph Cawthorn in "The Girl From Utah."

COLONIAL
 Every afternoon and evening — Vaudeville and Pictures.

MOVING PICTURES
 Palace, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m.
 Regent, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m.
 Royal, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m.
 Victoria, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m.

JULIA SANDERSON, DONALD BRIAN, JOSEPH CAWTHORN IN "THE GIRL FROM UTAH"

Most every musical comedy has one great winning hit, but it is seldom that one has four musical numbers which are so equally popular that no one of them can be picked out as the real song hit of the show. Yet this is liberally true of "The Girl From Utah," in which Charles Frobenius will present his tri-star cast of Julia Sanderson, Donald Brian and Joseph Cawthorn, at the Majestic, Wednesday evening. Of the twenty-seven numbers, all of them lustrous, there are four which stand out equally as whistling hits, yet no one of them can be said to be the real hit so that music lovers generally compromise by buying all four songs in the lobby after the show. These four songs are: "Same Sort of Girl," sung by Miss Sanderson and Mr. Brian; "They Didn't Believe Me," sung by Julia Sanderson and Mr. Brian; "You Never Can Tell," sung by Miss Sanderson and chorus; and "The Land of Let's Pretend," a trio by the three stars. The sale of seats opens Monday.—Advertisement.

Diseases and Troubles of Young Chicks

The brooding season is usually one of anxiety to the trial flocks and amateur poultry raiser. Susceptible as they are to so many ills, young incubated chicks need most careful attention.

Disease in most instances can be avoided. It may be inherited, but even this may be eliminated by breeding only from rugged, vigorous stock. The rest is largely a matter of proper housing, wholesome food and exercise. Causes, symptoms, prevention and cure of diseases among chicks are covered in an instructive story to be published next week. Look for it appearing next Saturday exclusively in the Telegraph.

"RUNAWAY JUNE" AT THE VICTORIA TODAY

On Monday we present the fifteenth and final episode of the great serial by George Randolph Chester, entitled "Runaway June." This interesting story is based on the trial of a woman marries she loses her independence, because she is compelled to marry a man who is a convict. The central figure of this feature, had always had everything she desired and was never dependent upon any person, so when she realized that she was without funds and must look to her husband for money, she ran away after having been married only two hours. The man with the black Van Dyke buys her, but she is not satisfied. She is having something about her that he liked continually follows her about. "Runaway June's" experience are many, and are depicted in an intensely interesting serial, of which Monday's episode is the twelfth and last episode. To-day we offer the twelfth episode of "The Exploits of Elaine," the greatest of all detective stories, which features Miss Pearl White and Arnold Daly as "Craig Kennedy," the scientific detective.—Advertisement.

"WORTH CROWNING ABOUT" AT THE VICTORIA TODAY

Real race track scenes, filmed at Ascot Park, Los Angeles, during the recent meet in that city, figure in "The Oaklawn Handicap," a two-reel race track drama, featuring Marie Walcamp, Sherman Bainbridge and Rex de Rosell. The story of the play follows: Liberty Bell, a fast young mare, is the first choice for the handicap. The mare, however, has one great fault: No one can be found to ride her. One day "Fudge" Hill drifts into the Deering stable and proves that he can handle Liberty Bell to her owner's satisfaction.

Frank Beasley, owner of Rosa Ray, Liberty Bell's most dangerous rival, receives a check from a firm of attorneys, reading: "Must have your check by Saturday; otherwise will bring suit." Beasley calls his jockey, Simpson, and tells him that his, Beasley's, future hangs upon the result of the race.

Free! Free! Free!

Each person sending in an answer to the Prosperity Picture Puzzle below will receive a Beautiful Keystone State Souvenir Spoon chased with the Coat of Arms of Pennsylvania. (Whether answer is correct or not).

1ST CHOICE
 Chest of Silver

2ND CHOICE
 Mahogany Clock

3RD CHOICE
 Oak or Mahogany Rocker



A number of smiling faces are concealed in this picture, representing the return of prosperity. How many can you find?

Gather the family around and let them all help. Trace the faces found, number them and bring or mail to our store at once.

Read Instructions Carefully. Contest Open to All

One answer to a family. Each contestant sending in a reply will be treated exactly alike, and will have the same opportunity to secure one or more of the prizes whether living in or outside of Harrisburg. Each contestant will receive a beautiful Keystone State Souvenir Spoon chased with the Coat of Arms of Pennsylvania. (Whether answer is correct or not, if called for). In addition to this, each contestant sending a solution will receive a credit check for \$30 or more, good toward the purchase of any new or used piano or player piano in our Harrisburg wareroom. You also have the opportunity of securing a chest of silver, elegant leather seated and backed rocking chair or handsome mahogany clock with use of check in accordance with conditions. Only one answer from a family accepted.

Contest Closes May 17th, 1915, at Ten O'clock P. M.

All replies must be in our hands not later than that hour on that day or bear a post mark not later than that time.

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Winter Piano Company, Harrisburg, Pa.

23 North Fourth Street,

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Simpson tells his employer frankly that Rosa Ray has no chance with Liberty Bell in the race. Beasley approaches Ed Hovey, a crooked bookmaker, always willing to pull off a crooked deal. Hovey goes to a track-side blacksmith who does the work on Liberty Bell's shoes.

On the morning of the race "Fudge" sees the blacksmith and Shang Baker putting track shoes on Liberty Bell. Nick is taken to an old stable in the attic of which "Limp" Joe, an ex-convict lives. Hovey, Baker and the blacksmith blind Nick and set fire to straw on the floor about him.

"Limp Joe" rescues him in time and hurries him back to the track. Liberty Bell wins the race and Hovey and Beasley are ruled from the track.

During the production of "The Oaklawn Handicap" the company learned that a series of horse races, which had intended to fake, were to be run at Ascot Park, Los Angeles. They were informed, however, that no moving picture cameras would be allowed within the race track grounds. Director McRae, however, entered a horse in the event and then was granted the picture concession.—Advertisement.

CHARLES CHAPLIN AT THE PHOTOPLAY TODAY

That world-wide known movie comedian, Charles Chaplin, comes to the Photoplay to-day in a new Essanay release, "By the Sea." Always in trouble, it is on more than expected that troubles follow him on his visit to the shore, and he gives you a Trouble Chaser in this new picture shown today. Along with this Chaplin comedy, we present an Edison Masterpiece "Greater Than Art," a three-act drama featuring Gertrude McCoy and Edward Earle. After sacrificing her honor through her great love for Art, only to find that her new soul-thrilling and pure love for another young man is "Greater Than Art" for which she had paid such a price. It is an unusually strong theme and powerfully played, showing the struggle between the two loves. "Lonely Lovers," a two-act Selig drama, and the regular Saturday Lubin "Road of Strife" serial, featuring Crane Wilbur and Mary Charleson, Jack Standing and John Ince. All Lubin stars, complete a splendid program at the Photoplay.—Advertisement.

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And RU-BER-OID is permanently weatherproof and water-proof, and seems wear-proof. Foundries, railroads and chemical works employ it under conditions where sparks and fumes would soon destroy other roofs. It contains no coal tar or asphaltum oils.

Hundreds of RU-BER-OID Roofs are still water-tight after more than 20 years of hard wear.

The U. S. Appellate Court has named "Rubberoid" or any similar name as the trade name or brand of their roofing.

"We sell the genuine, with the 'Ru-ber-oid Man' (shown above) on every roll. We have it in slate gray and in Tile Red or Copper Green.

Come in and examine it.

Henry Gilbert & Son, Hardware, Harrisburg, Pa.