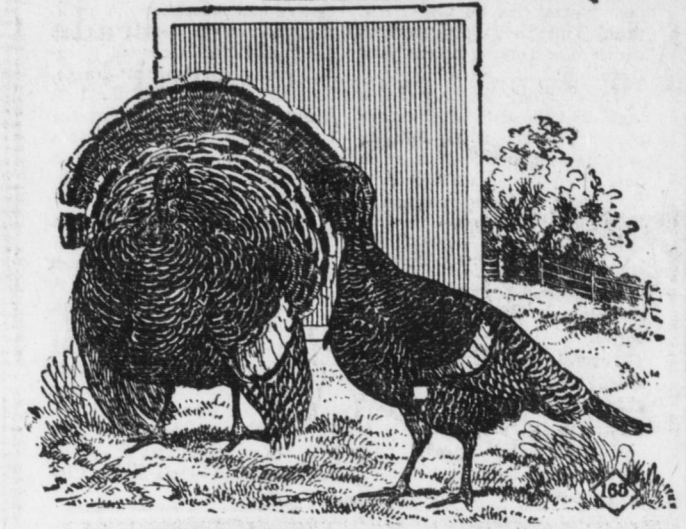


# POULTRY NEWS

## Turkey Raising Profitable Where Free Range Is Available



THE NARRAGANSETT TURKEY

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While it does not attain the size and weight of the American bronze variety, the Narragansett turkey is superior in quality of flesh and is lighter of bone. It matures more rapidly and is, therefore, quickly available for market. It meets the large demand for medium weight, fleshy birds.

gray band edged with black flight, black barred with grayish white; tail black barred with brown and ending in a broad black band with a light gray edge. The primary coverts where they show are white, forming a broad white band across the wing when folded. Full-grown hens weigh from 12 to 18 pounds, males from 20 to 30 pounds.

### Costly Buildings Unnecessary; Open Shed Furnishes Ample Protection For the Flock

### Whole Corn Ideal Feed For Increasing Weight; Birds Should Not Be Fattened in Confinement

By Reese V. Hicks  
Former President of the American Poultry Association.

While turkey raising does not require the amount of care necessary to success in other departments of the poultry industry, there are certain points that must be observed. In this article, Mr. Hicks gives some valuable suggestions about breeding, feeding and caring for the flock. He also tells how to prepare birds for the market.

THE turkey is in all probability the only one of the domesticated fowls of purely American origin. When the early explorers first came to America they found large flocks of turkeys roaming in the forests. The Spanish explorers carried live specimens back to Spain and in a few years turkeys were prolific in Southern Spain, the climate of which was in many respects similar to that of the West Indies and Mexico. Sir Walter Raleigh carried them to England.

turkey has also been domesticated, and is known as the black turkey.

**Comparative Weights of Breeds**  
The bronze turkey is the most popular and also the largest. A two-year-old cock will frequently weigh as high as fifty pounds. The standard weight required is 35 pounds. A yearling cockbird should weigh three pounds over this, while a cockerel should weigh twenty-five pounds by the time he is a year old. A year-old hen should weigh twenty pounds to be up to standard, while a pullet should weigh sixteen pounds. The majority of bronze turkeys, however, are from five to ten pounds under these weights in the males and from three to five pounds in the females.

The white Holland, black, buff and slate, as their names indicate, have a special white, black, buff and slate plumage. These are the smallest and range in weight from 20 to 28 pounds for the males and from 12 to 18 pounds for the females. They have many special points of superiority over the bronze, and it is merely a matter of fancy for any particular color.

**Production of Turkeys**  
No accurate figure of the production of the turkey crop annually in the United States is obtainable, but it will run into millions—probably as high as \$25,000,000. In very few States are turkeys kept separate from those of poultry, ducks and geese. The main territory for the production of turkeys is in the Middle South and Southwest, and also a portion of the Central West, comprising Kentucky, Tennessee, the northern parts of Georgia, Missouri, Alabama, Arkansas, Kansas, Oklahoma, parts of Texas, Indiana, Ohio and Illinois. There are also large numbers of turkeys produced in Rhode Island, parts of Vermont and Massachusetts. These have established a name for themselves, being known as Rhode Island turkeys, and command a special price on the market, even above those produced in the South and West, owing to the special care with which they are fed, fattened and put on the market.

**Free Range Important**  
The two most important things for raising turkeys are, first, an abundance of free range where they can wander over the field and through the woods and thus secure a large part of their living and, secondly, an abundance of cheap grain, like corn. Corn is an ideal feed for turkeys (as young turkeys are called) are about half grown.

No expensive houses or costly buildings are needed, as they will do best if allowed to roost in the trees, or in poles laid under a tree. If desired to protect them at all from snow and storms, a shed open on all four sides will be quite sufficient. For breeding young stock in the summer, while the hens are setting and hatching, and for the first few weeks after the chicks are hatched, a small box or barrel to protect them from the storms is all that is needed.

Turkeys are a source of profit where an abundance of free range can be had, as they are enabled to pick up their living in the way of bugs, insects, weed seeds, bits of grass, etc. For the first six to eight weeks of their lives young turkeys are more care than other chicks, but after that they require very little care, except to see that they are fed and fattened in the Fall, just before they are sent to market.

**Selection of Breeding Stock**  
In breeding turkeys the vitality of the breeding stock is of even more importance than in the breeding of any other poultry. They have been inbred very largely, and many of the troubles of turkey raising is caused by this inherited weakness. In selecting breeding stock, only thrifty, well-developed males and females, weighing within a pound or so of the standard requirements, should be chosen. It is seldom advisable to use birds that run

# HOME AND THEIR INTERESTS

## What Happened to Jane

By Virginia Terhune Van de Water

**CHAPTER IV.**  
Monday morning! Who does not know that it is the dreariest, most depressing morning of the year? The morning following the Sunday night on which Augustus Reeves had accompanied Ezra Hardy home, in the hope of seeing Jane, was no exception to this rule. Sunday had been a perfect day. Monday was dull and lowering, with a chill in the air that bodied rain.

Indeed, as Jane awoke and looked out of her window a few sullen drops were beginning to fall. She recollected that Edward Sanderson had to return to town early the next morning, that he had probably already gone. She heard the whistle of the six-forty-five train up the road. That was perhaps the very train that was to bear him away from Milton. He had not said when he would be back again. He had mentioned that he hoped to spend his summer vacation of two weeks out of town, but had not suggested that he would be out for any week-ends before then.

A sense of dullness and staleness came to the girl. Life was fearfully tame in the country, she thought. Yet only yesterday it had seemed ideal. She dressed listlessly; then, hearing her mother moving about below, hurried a little that she might help in the preparation of breakfast. Her father was bringing in the milk when she reached the kitchen, and she took the pail from him preparatory to straining it and setting it in pans in the cellar.

**Her Father's Family Cow**  
"That cow's not doing well this year," Ezra complained to his wife. "She's getting old, I guess. We'd real-ly ought to sell her while she's worth something and buy a good cow. It would pay, too, for some of the summer folks would buy milk from us."

"Because the cow isn't doing so well," she said, "I'm not sure I want to sell her. She was a little irritated at her father's dissatisfied tone. Was it not bad enough for her to feel depressed without other people feeling the same way?"

"Well, you know, she's getting old," he said. "I've heard that sentence over and over." She had not meant to speak sharply and regretted having done so as she saw her father's face. "Well, Janie," he returned, "it isn't my fault. I've done the best I can—but I'm playing a losing game. There's no money in farming, unless you have lots of money to begin with. You'd better keep going with that's why I've sold so much land. I make more by that than by cultivating it. The house is mortgaged, too, you know, and it'll have to be mortgaged some more. If not—I don't know how we'll get along."

"Oh," Mrs. Hardy declared with determined optimism, "surely I can do something, father. You stop your worrying. In the first place, we'll sell the cow and we've got enough money to pay for the new one. Then we'll sell the milk and cream to the city, as you said. So that'll put us through the summer—for I've had quite some or-

der standard weight, because usually the extra large birds are poor breeders, just as the extra small birds make poor breeders. In mating turkeys none under twenty months old should be used for breeders, while birds that are two years old are far better. It certainly will not pay to hatch from them in their first year, and the same rule should be carried over at least until the second year. Turkeys can be used for breeding from five to six years, as they are longer lived than chickens. There is one tom should be mated with two to exceed ten hens, while six to seven is productive of better results.

It is absolutely necessary that turkeys used for breeding have an abundance of range, or the eggs will lack fertility and the young stock will lack vitality. While breeding they should be fed a grain ration, composed of equal parts of wheat, corn and oats. It is not necessary or advisable to feed them any mash during the breeding season.

**Natural Hatching Best**  
It has been found unprofitable to attempt to hatch turkey eggs in an incubator or to raise the young under brooders. The best method is to hatch and raise under natural conditions in order to do well. Often when a turkey hen has laid out her "clutch" of about twenty-five eggs she will start to sit on them. This is a good sign, and she should not be allowed over twenty eggs at most. The others should be set under hens—ten to a large hen. As soon as the little poulters are hatched out by the turkey mother hen, it is best to allow the turkey hen to make her nest and to let her set and hatch the small birds. It is well to cover the nest with an old box or barrel, open at one end, to protect it from storms. From 23 to 25 days are required for turkey eggs to hatch.

The young turkeys do far better if allowed to go with their mother hen than with the chicken hen. A chicken hen does not range enough for them after they are a few weeks old. For the first two or three weeks the turkey hen should be confined so she will not range, especially in the damp and wet weather, but after that she may be allowed to range at will. The young poulters should not be fed anything for twenty-four hours. Their first feed should be some grit or coarse sand. Then give them some dried bread crumbs with which a small amount of hard-boiled egg has been chopped up. Some successful raisers give each small poult a grain of black pepper for the first feed. Finely chopped onions, either the bulb or stalk, are also good for the first few feeds. After the first week the bread crumb and wheat mixture should be fed three hours. After this fine cracked wheat may be fed, and in addition they may be given three times a day a mash of cornmeal, wheat middlings, and wheat bran, in equal parts, mixed in milk and cooked. They should be fed very sparingly for the first three weeks. After three weeks cracked corn, hulled oats and whole wheat may be fed four times a day.

When the poulters begin to range with the mother hen, feeding is necessary only twice a day, morning and evening, unless the range is limited and they have but little opportunity to pick up their living. It is necessary to feed them in the evening after they have ranged freely in order to keep them tame and easily approachable.

### NEAL of the NAVY

By WILLIAM HAMILTON OSBORNE

Author of "Red Mouse," "Running Fight," "Capeau," "Blue Buckle," etc.

Novelized from the Photo Play of the Same Name Produced by the Pathe Exchange, Inc.

"I'll tie this man myself," said Hernandez, approaching Joe Welcher. He leaned over Joe, and wound some cord loosely about his hands.

"I'll need you," he whispered, "but make no mistake. Mistakes are fatal when I'm around."

He left the Brute on guard and marched the crew back to the engine. "How near are we to the nearest station?" he queried, "tell me truth."

"Not for miles, señor," they gasped, "only a little farther on in a deserted station, Monrada. No trains stop there. It is discontinued."

"Any occupants?" queried Hernandez. "None—it is deserted. It is even haunted, señor."

"How—haunted?" "Something there goes click—click—click—always when we pass."

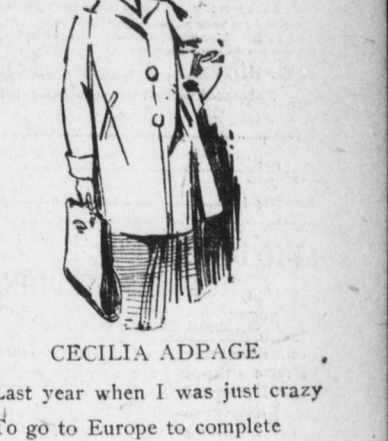
Hernandez chuckled to himself. "A telegraph instrument," he said to himself. "I thought so—that's the shack we passed this morning. Now, he commanded, 'come out here and clear the track of these obstructions—no, you do it,' he commanded the Brute. The Brute ran from his position in the car, leaped to the ground, and with a twist or two of one hand tossed the felled trees from the track.

"Now," said Hernandez, "run us down to that shed. I don't know what I'm going to do just yet, but I'll find out there."

He whistled softly. A third figure emerged from the forest, tripped across the rails and entered the baggage car. This was Inez Castro. She passed on into the passenger end of the coach. She smiled gently at Annette.

"So, my charming friend," she said, "at last you have seen fit to intrust your treasures to Senorita Inez Castro. Good, my little one."

### The ADPAGGE FAMILY ANTHOLOGY No. 4



CECILIA ADPAGE  
Last year when I was just crazy To go to Europe to complete My musical education and wanted to learn Italian and other languages in A practical way not taught in college. Father said I might try the Telegraph, So I looked over the "Musical" columns And found just what I wanted



But, most wonderful of all, While I was looking for the Language instructors, I ran across the advertisement of a Music teacher who had a foreign As well as an American reputation, And, although he was an American, I took lessons from him and found That I could get just what I needed Here at home.



So the languages and music cost father less Than my fare to Europe would have been, And I stayed here where all the world comes— Was it not wonderful? And with the money I saved I bought A beautiful electric car That was advertised in the automobile columns Of the Harrisburg Evening Telegraph. Now what do you know About that?

### FREE HELPS for POULTRYMEN

More eggs—better chicks—healthy poultry—more profit. Get personal advice from experts at the PRATT EXPERIMENT STATION and FREE poultry books—Write Service Dept., PRATT FOOD CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

### Champion Barred Rocks Another Sweeping Victory

After winning more than three times as many first prizes at Al-lentown, Hagerstown, Hanover, Carlisle, etc., than all other exhibitors combined, my birds win the following at Augusta, Georgia: 1-2-3, cockerel; 1-2-3-4-5, hens; 1-2, cockerel; 1-2-5, pullet; 2, pen, in a class pronounced by leading judges to be one of the hottest ever shown in the South. This was a new string of birds, except two from what I had shown at the other shows.

### A Trial Package Free

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a At any of these Dealers

We want you to go to the nearest dealer named below and get a trial package of Pan-a-ce-a. At this time of year your hens need a tonic to help them over the weakening effects of molting and get them started laying regularly.

### Actual Instances of Success With Poultry

In next week's article, Mr. Michael K. Boyer, Practical Poultryman, will tell how men who started in a small way achieved success in the poultry business. He will cite several special instances. They have come to his attention. The illustration by Louis Paul Graham will be of White Wyandottes.

### DIPHTHERIA AT ORPHAN HOME

Blain, Pa., Nov. 12.—Eight cases of diphtheria are reported at the Tressler Orphan's Home at Loysville, ten miles east of Blain. Children between the ages of 6 and 12 are ill and the matter has been reported to the health authorities. The children have been placed in the hospital of the institution and it is reported to be getting along well. Antitoxin has been administered to nearly all the children at the home.

### HURT BY POWDER EXPLOSION

Elizabethtown, Pa., Nov. 13.—Applying a lighted match to some powder which was found in the back yard of the Wise home, having been put there by an elder brother some time ago, Alvin Wise, the youngest son of Dr. Sarah Wise, is in a serious condition from an explosion. The explosion tore the wall apart and the lad is badly burned.

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Season's Greatest Colonial

### WANT ADS

DR. HESS Poultry Pan-a-ce-a

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