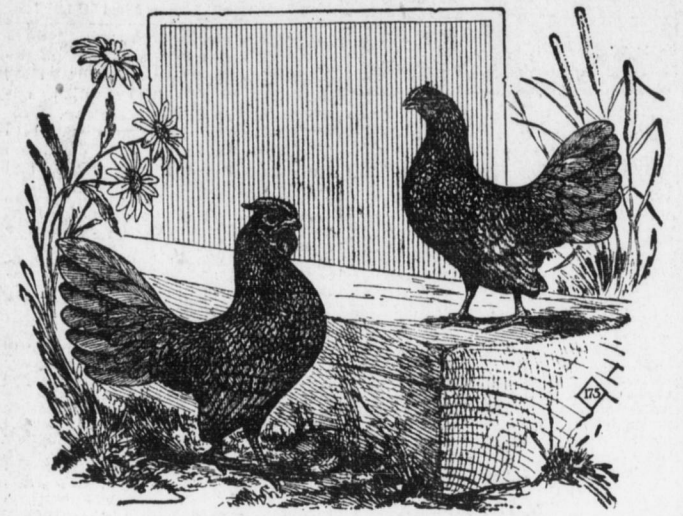


POULTRY NEWS

A LIVING FROM THE MODERATE SIZED FLOCK OF POULTRY



GOLDEN SEABRIGHT BANTAMS

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Golden Seabright Bantams are essentially an ornamental breed, and have no utility qualities to recommend them, as both eggs and carcasses are too small for commercial purposes. Sir John Seabright, an Englishman, spent a lifetime originating and perfecting the breed. In 1820, a club was formed for their advancement, and from that time began the radical changes which resulted in the adoption of positive breed, shape and color of legs and plumage. The mature small Seabrights should not exceed twenty-six ounces in weight and females twenty-two ounces. They have small, firm, rose combs, short blue legs, drooping wings, well-spread tail and an alert upright carriage. The male must be "hen feathered," that is, the tail is devoid of curving

sickle feathers which denote the male in other fowls, and the feathers of the neck hackle and saddle are not pointed as in other cocks, but rounded exactly like the hens. This hen feathering is the distinguishing feature of the Seabright Bantam. The plumage is described as golden bay, each feature distinctly outlined with a narrow edge of glossy black. Seabrights are adaptable to very small quarters, and in fact do much better under such conditions than when given considerable range. Their eggs hatch well, and the chicks mature rapidly. In this and other varieties of bantams there are many instances recorded of pullets coming to maturity and rearing a breed of their own in the Fall of the same year in which they were hatched.

The One-Man Farm a Profitable Occupation, but Not a Lazy Man's Job

A Modest Beginning, Then Consistent, Steady Growth Is Best

By Harry R. Lewis
Head of Department of Poultry Husbandry, N. J. Experiment Stations.

Mr. Lewis does not discourage the man whose capital is small, but wisely advises him to first acquire experience before investing in a farm of his own. Then, with from two to ten acres of land, and from three to five thousand dollars, he may accomplish what the subject of this article did.

The moderate-sized poultry flock is probably the most satisfactory and profitable, for it requires the time of but one man, and does not necessitate the hiring of additional labor, which means greater expense and usually less efficiency. The experiences of hundreds of poultrymen keeping from 500 to 1,500 birds on limited acreage is proof enough of the possibilities open to one who has a small amount of capital and a willingness to begin in a correspondingly small way, and after a few years' experience develop a one-man plant which will pay him a definite weekly salary and provide a most enjoyable occupation. The amateur must not expect this success to come without careful and well planned preliminary work, however, which shall aim towards a moderate sized flock, with commercial egg production the primary source of income.

The following is a summarized record of the achievements of one poultryman, who firmly believed in the possibilities of a one-man flock, and was willing to begin with 300 birds and take two years to develop in his project the results shown below. His beginning was made at the age of 27 years, after he had become dissatisfied with clerical position in the city. Just before starting his farm he devoted twelve weeks during the winter to a short course in poultry husbandry at one of our Eastern Agricultural Colleges. The first year he ran behind financially \$300, and the second year just broke even, while the third year he cleared \$500. Since that time for the last two years he has cleared an average of \$1,500 each year net. His wife is as interested in the chickens as he, and is an important factor in the success of such a farm. Much of the care of chicks, the packing of eggs, and the record keeping can be profitably left in her hands.

During the year this farm kept an average of 1,000 fowls, made up of 600 pullets and 400 yearling hens, the latter being mated for breeding purposes. The farm proper contains two acres, one of which is devoted to the home and a house garden, while on the other are located the laying houses, three in number. On account of the necessity of raising a considerable number of pullets each year, three acres adjoining the poultry farm proper is leased for a term of ten years, planted in peach trees, and used for range for the growing stock, making a total of five acres devoted to the poultry work. A mammoth incubator of 200-egg capacity is located in the cellar of the house, and the chicks after the heaters are removed, as a whole the arrangement works out very efficiently, and could profitably be copied by others wishing to carry on a similar line of business. Any changes were to be made it would be desirable, if possible, to secure more land. Ten acres might be considered about the most efficient area, although the farm plan can be modified to meet larger or smaller locations. Too much land should not be used, however, as

the tendency is then for the work to be too diversified, requiring more than the labor of the owner. The following figures will show what is being done on such a farm, located in New Jersey, within 35 miles of New York City. The income for the fiscal year closing November 1, 1915, was approximately as follows: Hatching eggs, 9,000 doz. at \$5c. \$450.00 Broilers sold at 1 lb. wt. for \$2.00 18,000 360.00 Old fowl and cull pullets, 100, at 60c. 60.00 Hens, 200, breeding, 100 at \$2.00 200.00 Total \$1,410.00

The cost of operation for the same period of time was found to be approximately as follows: The item of interest and depreciation was not found on the books kept on the farm, but was added as a necessary and legitimate bill against the birds. The expenses were: Seed for ranges and yards, 16.00 Team hire for plowing and seed, 48.00 Repairs and supplies for Ford delivery truck, 168.00 Supplies, etc., 21.00 Interest on investment at 5 pct. 300.00 Repairs and insurance, 76.00 Total \$679.00

Deducting the expenditures from the gross returns we find that this one-man flock of 1,000 birds paid the family working the farm a net profit of \$1,722 for the year, or \$33.11 a week, which is equivalent to a salary of \$1,722 for the year, or \$33.11 a week. It is truly an interesting experience, and shows what a moderate sized flock of birds in the hands of one who understands what he is about will accomplish, if properly and intelligently handled.

The experience cited is but typical of many other similar cases. However, it is not to be understood that not every one who begins as did this man can succeed in the same degree, for there are many qualifications which must be present in a man to succeed in such an undertaking. First he must have some experience in the care and management of birds, and at all times maintain a constant mental attitude in regard to his work. He must expect that the work will sometimes require especially late hours, and a desire to understand them through close personal contact and observation. It is only by doing this that they can be correctly fed and managed in such a way as to make a profitable production.

Capital is also necessary to insure the success of such a venture as described. The family mentioned began poultry work with \$5,000 in cash, of which \$1,000 was left in the bank for working capital. The start was made with but 300 birds, which was increased to 500 the second year, 800 the third year, and 1,000 the fourth year, at which point it has since been maintained. It is a mistake to start with a limited experience and small capital, the beginning will be an uphill fight at best. It is much better to get some experience at the other fellow's expense and at the same time be saving sufficient capital to finance one's own farm at some future date. The success of an effort of this kind will be determined in large part by the quality of stock which is secured for the foundation. Vigor and a natural, inherited tendency to lay eggs are essential. Be sure to get good stock from a reliable breeder or poultryman who is succeeding at the same game which you intend to follow. For the commercial egg trade in the East it is doubtful if any breed offers greater possibilities than the Leghorn. They can usually be relied upon for a good yield of large white eggs, which means a full pocketbook for their owner.

Marketing Eggs Profitably

Knowing how to get maximum production from your poultry plant is important. But unless you have a good understanding of the best methods of marketing your products, much of the advantage of getting good egg yields is lost. In next week's article Professor W. G. Krum, Head of the Department of Poultry Husbandry, New York State College of Agriculture, will tell when and how to secure top prizes and how to market eggs most profitably. The illustration by Louis Librandi will be of an Exhibition Black Braided Red Games.



Genuine Barron strain of S. C. W. Leghorns. This is only the second generation from the imported stock. We won at Allentown in hot competition. Won at Harrisburg this year first pen. Stock, eggs and baby chicks for sale in season. LOUIS LIBRANDI 22 E. High St., Middletown, Pa.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart



Beginning Monday, January 3,

The Semi-Annual Reduction Sale of Whittall Rugs

Discontinued Patterns Offered at Attractive Savings

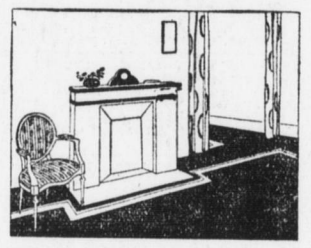
This semi-annual event is counted the most important selling occasion of the entire year in the Carpet Section, for the reason that it presents the opportunity to possess the world's finest loom-made rugs at a fraction of their actual price.

Whittall rugs need no introduction anywhere, for they are recognized everywhere as representing the highest mark of achievement attainable in the making of rugs on a loom. No effort is spared by the Whittall mill to secure the finest worsted yarns that leave the shores of Arabia and Persia. These yarns are scoured and dyed and woven under conditions of the highest sanitary standard into rugs which faithfully reproduce the patterns of Oriental floor coverings.

Whittall rugs are made with as much art and fineness of coloring as rugs of Oriental origin, and they possess the same worthy wearing qualities as the finest Persian Carpet.

Anglo Persian Rugs			Chlidema Body Brussels Rugs			Teprac Wilton Rugs		
Size	Regular Price	Reduced Price	Size	Regular Price	Reduced Price	Size	Regular Price	Reduced Price
9x15 ft.	\$88.00	\$70.40	9x12 ft.	\$25.00	\$27.00	9x12 ft.	\$40.00	\$35.25
9x12 ft.	\$65.00	\$51.50	8.3x10.6 ft.	\$31.50	\$25.00	8.3x10.6 ft.	\$37.50	\$30.25
8.3x10.6 ft.	\$58.00	\$46.50	9x10.6 ft.	\$33.50	\$26.75	6.9x12 ft.	\$34.00	\$27.50
6x9 ft.	\$39.50	\$31.70	6x9 ft.	\$21.50	\$17.20	6x9 ft.	\$25.00	\$20.60
36x63 in.	\$10.75	\$ 8.60	6.9x12 ft.	\$28.50	\$22.90	36x63 in.	\$ 7.00	\$ 5.60
27x54 in.	\$ 6.75	\$ 5.30	27x54 in.	\$ 3.50	\$ 2.85	27x54 in.	\$ 4.50	\$ 3.45

Royal Worcester Wilton Rugs			Peerless Body Brussels Rugs		
Size	Regular Price	Reduced Price	Size	Regular Price	Reduced Price
10.6x13.6 ft.	\$74.25	\$59.40	9x15 ft.	\$42.50	\$34.00
9x12 ft.	\$48.00	\$38.35	9x12 ft.	\$30.00	\$24.75
			8.3x10.6 ft.	\$27.50	\$22.50
			6x9 ft.	\$19.00	\$15.30



Anglo Indian Rugs
9x12 ft. Regular Price \$55.00, Reduced Price \$43.00
Other Makes of Rugs—Discontinued Patterns
9x12 ft. (Wilton) Regular Price \$57.50, Reduced Price \$47.50
9x12 ft. (Wilton) Regular Price \$55.00, Reduced Price \$45.00
9x12 ft. (Brussels) Regular Price \$35.00, Reduced Price \$26.00
9x12 ft. (Brussels) Regular Price \$30.00, Reduced Price \$25.00
9x12 ft. (Brussels) Regular Price \$27.50, Reduced Price \$22.50
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart—Carpet Department, Third Floor.

WOMEN AND THEIR INTERESTS

"THEIR MARRIED LIFE"

Copyright by International News Service

"Well, did you like it as well as you expected?" asked Louise as she and Helen pushed up their seats and prepared to leave the theater. "Yes, I think I did," returned Helen, thoughtfully. "Wait a moment, dear, I have dropped my gloves," and she stooped to hunt for them under the seat. "Here they are," and they joined the crowds slowly pushing down the aisle. "We ought to go to the theater often together," said Louise, enthusiastically. "I know it, but somehow the time passes so quickly and I have been up to my ears in Christmas shopping. What are you going to give Carrie?" "Oh, thank fortune, I have decided," said Louise, with a sigh of relief. The subject of Carrie was always a sore one between the two women. Although Helen got along much better with her than Helen did, just the same she knew and appreciated Helen's temperament and felt for her when Carrie was particularly disagreeable. "I am going to give her sterling silver pepper and salt casters. She ought to appreciate a present like that." "Theater," said Helen, looking up at the ceiling of the subway at Times Square and paused a moment before Helen left to go to the uptown platform. "Did you notice the man who sat next to me in the theater?" said Helen with a shudder of disgust. "No; what about him, dear?" "He was terribly annoying. First he tried to lean over against my arm, and for a while I thought it was accidental. Then I turned and looked at him and found him smiling broadly. "Why didn't you tell me that?" "He didn't want to spoil your pleasure. A thing like that always annoys me more than it does any other woman." "I could have given him a look," said Louise. "Nothing to hide. I know, but it doesn't matter now. I'm afraid he heard our entire conversation, though. He listened attentively to everything we said." "Well, whatever he heard won't make much difference to us. Here comes my train; good-by; don't forget dinner Sunday." Helen went slowly down the stairs and over to the uptown platform. She had hardly reached the place and stood still a moment when a well-dressed man came up to her and, doffing his hat, said courteously: "Did you enjoy the play?" Helen recognized him immediately. He was the man who had sat next to her in the theater. At once her heart leaped in nervousness. Of course there was one thing to do; she might appeal to one of the guards; but that would attract attention, and Helen dreaded making a scene. "I don't know you, do I?" she finally said coldly. The man looked rather surprised at the directness of the question. But he said quickly: "Don't you know me—are you sure?" "I am sure I do not know you," said Helen, turning away and walking toward the train, which had just come in. The man followed her into the train, and as the seats were all taken they stood up side by side. Helen tried to get off at Seventy-second street and take an express. He surely wouldn't follow her off there. She stood in miserable, uncomfortable silence, swaying with the movement of the train and praying inwardly that he would not speak to her again.

Personal News Items

From Nearby Towns in Central Pennsylvania

ENTERTAINERS HER CLASS
Special to the Telegraph
New Cumberland, Pa., Jan. 1.—Mrs. Daniel Mathias, of Market street, entertained her Sunday school class on Thursday evening. Refreshments were served to Misses Hazel Leach, Anna Becker, Hazel Vogelsong, Annie Horner, Ruth Schell, Ruth Zimmerman, Esther Miller, Martha Goodyear. Other guests were the Rev. and Mrs. A. J. Ayres, Mr. and Mrs. Stouffer, Hazelton; Mrs. Frank Green and children of York; Miss Helen Ayres.

KEEPS KIDNEYS ACTIVE WITH A GLASS OF SALTS

Must flush your kidneys occasionally if you eat meat regularly.
Noted authority tells what causes Backache and Bladder weakness.

No man or woman who eats meat regularly can make a mistake by flushing the kidneys occasionally, says a well-known authority. Meat forms uric acid which clogs the kidney pores so they sluggishly filter or strain only part of the waste and poisons from the blood, then you get sick. Nearly all rheumatism, headaches, liver trouble, nervousness, constipation, dizziness, sleeplessness, bladder disorders come from sluggish kidneys. The moment you feel a dull ache in the kidneys or your back hurts, or if the urine is cloudy, offensive, full of sediment, irregular of passage or attended by a sensation of scalding, get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any reliable pharmacy and take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush clogged kidneys and stimulate them to activity, also to neutralize the acids in urine so it no longer causes irritation, thus ending bladder disorders. Jad Salts is inexpensive and cannot injure; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which all regular meat eaters should take now and then to keep the kidneys clean and the blood pure, thereby avoiding serious kidney complications.—Adv.

Cumberland Valley Railroad TIME TABLE

In Effect June 27, 1915.

TRAINS leave Harrisburg—
For Winchester and Martinsburg at 5:02, 7:52 a. m., 8:40 p. m.
For Hagerstown, Chambersburg, Carlisle, Mechanicsburg and intermediate stations at 7:05, 7:55, 8:45 a. m., 9:40, 5:27, 7:45, 11:00 p. m.
Additional trains for Carlisle and Mechanicsburg at 9:45 a. m., 2:16, 6:26, 6:30, 9:35 a. m.
For Dillsburg at 5:03, 7:52 and 11:53 a. m., 2:16, 5:40, 9:37 and 9:39 p. m.
Daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.
H. A. RIDGLE, G. F. A.

Buy GOOD Coal & LESS Coal

The better the coal you buy—the less you have to buy—and the less you have to buy, the lower becomes your aggregate coal expenditure.
Since all coal—good, better and best—costs the same per ton, don't you think it the part of wisdom to get the best for your money, and keep the total expenditure down?
Buy Montgomery Coal—its quality has been known for years—there is none better.
J. B. MONTGOMERY
Both Phones Third and Chestnut Streets

Notice to Our Patrons

After January 1, 1916, we will move to larger and better quarters, No. 18 N. COURT ST., rear of Patriot Building. We have the very latest machinery for repairing shoes and quick service. We take this opportunity of thanking you for past patronage and trust that we will see you in our new quarters.

City Shoe Repairing Co.

Work Called For and Delivered
C. B. SHOPE BELL PHONE

King Oscar Quality During 1916

Thousands of smokers have been depending upon the quality of

King Oscar 5c Cigars

for years and years, and know from past experience that the quality will be as regularly good during 1916 as it always has been.

The standard nickel smoke for 24 years

Try Telegraph Want Ads