

How to get Fertile Eggs

Luck? No, Sir. Simply a matter of building up the health of the parent stock. Begin now to use **Pratts' Poultry Regulator**

It insures health, strength and vitality, and of course eggs that hatch. It's not expensive, either. Costs only about a cent a hen a month. Try it on our guarantee to satisfy you or your money back.

25 lb. pack only \$2.50; 12 lb. pack, \$1.25. Packages, \$1.00; 50c; and 25c.

When baby chicks come, there is only one thing to do—feed them Pratts' Baby Chick Food. It makes them grow.

Pratts is always sold on a money-back guarantee; so accept no substitutes.

Sold by feed, seed and poultry supply dealers everywhere.

Our Library Table

A FEW MINUTES WITH THE LATEST BOOKS & MAGAZINES

A Chant of Love For England, by Helen Gray Cone. (E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.)

The German Hymn of Hate For England was one of the worst attempts at patriotism-inspiration that this war of horrors and barbarities has called forth. The author of that hymn greatly overshoot his mark and unquestionably did much harm to Germany in stirring England's spirit to even greater fervor for war, just as Owen Wister has done the President more good than harm by his recent denigratory outbreak. Comes now Helen Gray Cone, a loyal daughter, with a "Chant of Love For England, in which all her pent-up devotion and love of country is outpoured in a recounting of the heroes of the past and the undying glory of her own country. A chant of love goes farther than a song of hate—and our neutrality does not prevent us from admitting this fact.

There are other beautiful poems, ballads, songs and sonnets in this same publication, many of them breathing love for England.

The Child in Human Progress, by George Henry Payne. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, publishers, \$2.50.)

The near approach of the nationally recognized Child Welfare Conference, which has local exhibits in cities all over the United States, is important in many ways, not the least of which is the attention which it calls to the neglect which our younger generation oftentimes suffers. Very little is written about them, and the least of which is authoritative work is compiled, edited, and put upon the market, it behooves us who are constructively interested in our children's welfare, to bestir ourselves and acquire information.

Mr. Payne in his "Child in Human Progress" establishes the status of the child in what is wrongly called "the prehistoric period" by showing its status among races now on earth, but "co-eval with the neolithic age, and shows with great clearness the successive steps which have been taken since the days of Tyre to the founding of child-welfare societies during the present generation.

A Jacobi, M. D., LL. D., in his foreword, in speaking of this book says that it is the first to give us a scientific knowledge of the thousands of years of child life, and to acquaint us with the position of the child in his social, political and humanitarian status among nations and in all eras. The book is profusely and instructively illustrated and universal in its scope.

The Burden of the Strong, by Josephine Turk Baker. (Correct English Pub. Co., Evanston, Ill. \$1.25.)

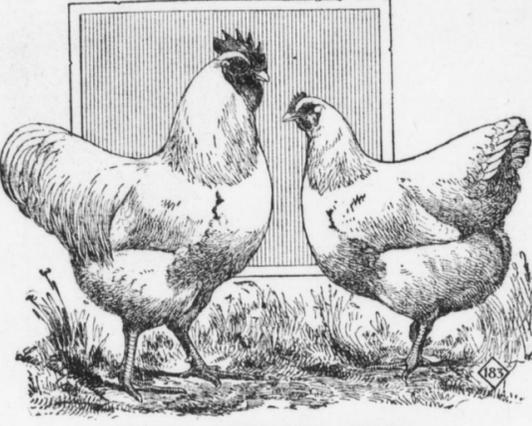
The lesson which the author endeavors to teach in this bit of fiction is that "it is only in the brute stage that the weak are left to perish; in the human the weak become the burden of the strong." In other words, it is a repudiation of the anthropological belief in the survival of the fittest as the fundamental principle of evolution. It is a story of two married women in identical situations and it strives to portray the condition of married life with a husband's apparent neglect, a wife's misunderstanding and unreasoning jealousy and the final connecting link represented by the child who prevents the break. The style is rather forced and the story somewhat old, but eternally true, nevertheless.

WHEN IS A HYPHEN NOT A HYPHEN?

G. A. Birmingham's new novel, "Gossamer" (George H. Doran Company), contains an interesting character study of an English banker of German birth and sympathies, who finds his business relations and peace of mind very much disturbed by the outbreak of the Great War. Having to choose between the land of one's nativity and the land of one's adoption is a very tragic matter; and Birmingham makes the most

POULTRY NEWS

Elementary Principles For the Operation of an Incubator



WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

About twenty-five years ago grayish-white fowls were hatched and reared from eggs of Barred Plymouth Rocks. These were albinos or "sports," and several breeders undertook to develop a White Plymouth Rock from them. Their efforts were successful and the fowl became popular, not only with large breeders, but also for stocking large poultry farms, where heavy, white fowls were desirable.

White Plymouth Rock females are exceptionally good layers of large, brown eggs, the chicks are rugged and active, and make amazing development. For this reason White Plymouth Rocks are especially desirable for broilers. When full grown these fowls weigh eight to ten pounds for males and six to eight pounds for females; legs, feet and beak rich golden-yellow. In this as in other clean-legged varieties, the shanks and feet should be smooth and free from any feathers or down.

breed has also found great favor in England.

Size and type have made them leaders for market poultry. In this respect they are only rivaled by the White Wyandottes and the Rhode Island Reds. These are the most widely bred of the American breeds, and every one is a profit payer.

The characteristics of the White Plymouth Rock should be the same as those demanded for all other varieties of the breed, but their advancement in this direction has been most successful and they are generally accepted as possessing more ideal type than any of their sister varieties. In color they should be pure white, the surface color, the quills, and the under color absolutely white. Their eyes red; legs, feet and beak rich golden-yellow. In this as in other clean-legged varieties, the shanks and feet should be smooth and free from any feathers or down.

Garage Roofs Must Be Spark-Proof

Shingles or ordinary prepared roofings will not do. They are highly inflammable—dangerous! You need a roof upon which sparks drop dead—a roof that is fire-resisting, weatherproof, and wear-proof. We have it. This roofing is

Pronounced "RU" as in RUBY

RU-BER-OID ROOFING

COSTS MORE—WEARS LONGER

We can heartily recommend RU-BER-OID. Our customers use it and know that it is permanent and economical.

RU-BER-OID is not only fire-resisting, but it affords an all-year, every-sort-of-weather protection, repelling heat, cold and moisture.

RU-BER-OID far outlasts cheap imitations, because its long-wearing qualities are built in. In hundreds of instances RU-BER-OID is still weatherproof after 20 years wear.

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

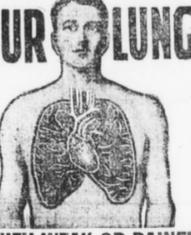
We sell the genuine,—with the "Ru-ber-oid Man" on the roll, as shown above. We have RU-BER-OID in slate gray and in distinctive Tile Red or Copper Green.

Drop in and see RU-BER-OID when you are in this neighborhood.

Hardware, Building Materials and Roofing

Henry Gilbert & Son, HARRISBURG, PA.

YOUR LUNGS



ARE THEY WEAK OR PAINFUL?

Do your lungs ever bleed?
Do you have night sweats?
Have you pains in chest and sides?
Do you spit yellow and black matter?
Are you continually hacking and coughing?
Do you have pains under your shoulder blades?

These Are Regarded Symptoms of **LUNG TROUBLE**

You should take immediate steps to check the progress of these symptoms. The longer you allow them to advance and develop, the more down-sent and serious your condition becomes.

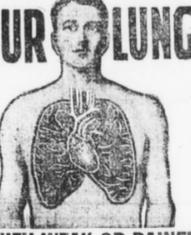
We Stand Ready to Prove to You absolutely, that the German Treatment, has cured completely and permanently case after case of Incipient Lung Disease, Chronic Bronchitis, Catarrh of the Lungs, Starch of the Bronchial Tubes and other serious lung troubles. Many sufferers who said they had lost all hope and had been given up by physicians, declare they have been permanently cured by Lung Germine. If your cough and other symptoms are due to weak lungs, serious developments may follow neglect. NOW is the time to begin on LUNG GERMINÉ and build up and strengthen your lungs. Lung Germine has cured Incipient Lung Diseases according to statements of sufferers themselves as well as statements from their doctors—and the patients remain strong and in splendid health today.

Let us send you the Proof—Proof that will Convince any Judge or Jury on Earth

We will gladly send you the proof of many remarkable cures, also a TRIAL package of Lung Germine, together with our new 40 page book (in colors) on the treatment and care of weak lungs and incipient lung disease. If you will send your name and 10 cents (stamps or silver) to help cover expense.

Lung Germine Co., 314 Rae Bldg., Jackson, Mich.

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Conditions Employed by the Hen Must Be Imitated as Closely as Possible

Importance of Uniform Heat, Moisture, Carbon Dioxide and Oxygen

By Prof. James B. Morman
Former Expert for the United States Department of Agriculture
COPYRIGHT 1916

The natural method of hatching by hens no longer meets the growing demand for eggs and poultry. Consequently, hatching eggs by incubators is rapidly taking the place of sitting hens. The aim is to hatch a large number of strong chicks early in Spring. These lay eggs in Fall and winter when prices are high. Artificial incubation, therefore, is of great economic value. Success is possible when a few simple conditions are imitated in an incubator are carried out. These rules apply equally well for hot-air or hot-water incubators.

Value of Moisture and Air

The mother hen is an organism with vital powers. When she sits on eggs, the heat of the body throws off moisture which is charged with carbon dioxide. An incubator by itself cannot hatching the functions performed are largely biological and physiological; with artificial incubation the process is largely physical. The vital and chemical effects are being studied with sitting hens in order to learn the best methods of running an incubator. From practical experience in handling of sitting hens, the scientific poultryman is learning more about artificial incubation every season. The time to apply moisture and air to the eggs is now known to what extent the effects are on the results of the hatch. While oxygen is needed abundantly during the later stages of artificial hatching, the value of carbon dioxide must also not be overlooked during the whole period.

In an incubator the heat of combustion produces moisture and carbon dioxide. As in the case with sitting hens, both of these factors are valuable and necessary in artificial incubation. When this gas comes in contact with moisture it forms carbonic acid. This carbonic acid is in contact with the egg shell. When it takes place as under natural conditions the chick can break through the shell more readily. When chicks hatched from eggs incubated in the shell it may be safely concluded they have died from exhaustion. They were unable to break the shell because it had not been sufficiently disintegrated. The value of moisture and gas and air for successful incubation is now quite generally recognized.

These are the conditions which the poultryman who uses an incubator must strive to imitate closely. If they are followed carefully and if the eggs used are laid by vigorous stock, the results of artificial incubation may compare favorably with those from natural hatching in the number of chicks hatched and in their vitality. These are the results which we are striving to attain.

No poultry keeper runs an incubator for fun. When the value of the eggs and the poultryman's time are considered, it is a matter of dollars and cents whether an incubator is run right or wrong. The conditions always to be borne in mind are heat, moisture and air. The proper control of these factors will insure success in any kind of well-made incubator. The aim of the operator is to learn how these factors may be best controlled.

Handling the eggs

The first thing is to run the incubator for twenty-four hours to see that the heat regulator is all right. If no trouble arises from this source,

GOGGLES

When you think of goggles think of Egoif, at Claster's. He sells railroad and automobile goggles for 50 cents that regularly sell for \$1.00. He also has the latest line of finer goggles at 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Lenses fitted to goggles to correct any visual defects, at small cost.



E. C. Claster, OPTOMETRIST

With H. C. Claster, 302 Market St.

tained by a sparing use of airing during the first fourteen days, followed by plenty of airing until the chicks are hatched. Eggs should be turned three times a day during the last week, with twenty or thirty minutes of airing each time. The value of oxygen for the developing embryo becomes more important as the hatching time approaches.

The effect of too much oxygen during the early stages of incubation, is to disrupt the blood vessels in the membrane covering which lies close to the shell. In testing eggs from the seventh to the tenth day an irregular ring of blood may sometimes be seen in the place of the web-like formation of a strong living embryo. The blood ring is the effect of too much free air on the blood vessels which caused their rupture and the death of the developing germ.

The membrane close to the shell is lined with numerous blood vessels. After the fourteenth day the blood requires more oxygen, for the blood of the developing embryo is purified in this membranous covering. This is called the allantois or respiratory sac. As a matter of fact, the lungs of a chick are not brought into use for respiratory purposes until a few hours before the chick is hatched.

When these conditions are carried out with care, the operator may expect a 90 or 95 per cent. hatch of good, strong chicks. If one can hatch 92 from 107 eggs and 97 from 110 eggs in a single season, it is evident that artificial incubation can be successfully conducted. This is the one thing which makes for the future success of commercial poultry keeping.

Make the backyard a source of pleasure and profit; convert it into a small poultry plant. Only a small area is necessary for a family flock of hens, which is the subject for next week's article, by L. E. Keyser.

Nomination Petition For member in the Legislature

In the interest of

Augustus Wildman



are in circulation. He respectfully asks the support of his friends and the public in general, at the May primary election.

Miss Esther K. Norton.

New York, Feb. 24.—I have heard girls talk with enthusiasm over feminism, but I have never heard them talk of the most significant phase of feminism—intelligent motherhood.

This statement is the brain-child of Miss Esther K. Norton, a student in the Columbia University School of Journalism and one of the editors of a new college magazine, Challenge, which has just made its appearance. It was expected that Challenge would create a furor, but the first number contains nothing that will cause the college authorities to suppress it, it is said.

Miss Norton is the author of an article in Challenge urging college girls to prepare for intelligent motherhood.

All the editors of Challenge are students either of Columbia or Barnard. Frightened by the attitude of Dean V. C. Gildersteel, of Barnard, two of the women writers, students at Barnard, have resigned.

TO GET FERTILE EGGS

Your hens and male birds should be in the pink of condition, then you get healthy, fertile eggs for hatching. It will pay you to give them a course of

DR. HESS' POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A

right now. Pan-a-ce-a is not a stimulant, but contains Nux-tonica and Quassa, the best tonics known to science. It produces appetite, promotes digestion, makes hens lay. Pan-a-ce-a also contains iron for the blood, internal antiseptics that destroy disease germs that may be lurking in the system. It cures a healthy, singing, paying poultry flock. 1/2 lb. box, 50c; 5 lbs., \$2.50; 10 lbs., \$4.50. GUARANTEED. Sold by most first-class poultry and seed stores.

DR. HESS INSTANT LOUSE KILLER

Kills lice on poultry. Sprinkle it in the dust bath every other week and the lice will die the next. GUARANTEED. 1 lb. can, 25c; 5 lb. can, 60c.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio

Bringing Up Father



WELL—IF THERE ISN'T MR. JIGGS— I'LL JUST TOUCH HIM FOR TWENTY. HE'S EASY!

I SAY—MR. JIGGS—I WANT TO ASK YOU A QUESTION!

AIN'T THAT NICE!

WOULD YOU MIND LENDING A FRIEND TWENTY DOLLARS UNTIL TOMORROW?

I'D BE GLAD TO DO IT—

HUH?

BUT I HAVEN'T GOT A FRIEND IN THE WORLD!

BY MC MANUS