

Poultry Department

Conducted by Uncle Joe.

SOME INFORMATION ABOUT AN INCUBATOR.

Why, yes, certainly. In operating an incubator care is necessary and close attention should be shown in the preparation for use. Having located the incubator, level it with a spirit level and see that all parts are in satisfactory working order. Leveling is very, very important, for if the machine is not level, it means that one part of the eggs are higher, are close to the top of the egg chamber and, therefore, are getting more heat than the others.

If the incubator has been used the previous season, the lamp should be thoroughly cleaned, the burner boiled in soda water and a new wick put in before the machine is started. In beginning the hatch use a medium flame and adjust the thermostat to that flame. If too small a flame is used to start, at end of hatch in warm weather the flame can not be turned low enough to keep the temperature from running up. If too high a flame is used, the lamp will smoke.

The lamp should be cleaned and eggs. If it is filled before turning oil from the lamp, will leave a coating of oil on the eggs and cause severe injury to the growing embryos. Trim the wick with a match stick after filling and then wipe away all dirt and oil from all parts of lamp before replacing in incubator. Do not trim wick with scissors; simply rubbing off the charred crust with a burnt match gives a better flame.

Before and after every hatch the incubator should be thoroughly washed and the movable parts placed in the sun to dry. Thoroughly cleanse every part with soap, water and a good brush or cloth—a tablespoonful of baking soda in the water helps. Just before putting in the eggs, use some good disinfectant such as cresol, a 5 per cent solution of carbolic, or any of "eum" preparations. The fumes of the disinfectant will not only penetrate every crack and cranny of the machine in the hot interior of the egg chamber, but will also disinfect the exterior of the eggs and kill any white diarrhoea bacteria or mold spores that may be on the surface of the shells.

Start the incubator a few days before putting in the eggs to warm them up. After the machine is thoroughly heated up, continue to adjust the regulator until the temperature remains steady at 102 degrees for twenty-four hours, with center of thermostat bulb on a level with the top of eggs. When the operator is sure that the regulation is correct the eggs should be put in. It is usually best to do this in the morning, so that the eggs may become warmed and the temperature return to 102 degrees before bed-time.

After the eggs are put in the temperature will drop and return very slowly, but do not touch the regulator. The temperature will adjust itself to 102 degrees again in a few hours or as soon as the eggs become heated.

After careful adjustment of the regulator before putting in the eggs, it is not necessary nor advisable to touch it again until the second week, when the temperature should be raised to 102½ to 103 degrees. Do whatever daily regulation is required by raising or lowering the flame. For the first week, the thermometer should stand at 102 degrees, the second week 103 degrees; third week, 103 degrees, when the center of thermometer bulb is on a level with

the tops of the eggs. Hanging thermometer, having the center of the thermometer bulb above the tops of the eggs need run higher, according to the height of bulb above eggs, because the heat comes into the egg chamber from the top and the nearer the thermometer is to the top of the egg chamber the higher it will read, when a standing thermometer on a level with the tops of the eggs registers the correct temperature. While chicks are hatching it can, and invariably does, run up to 104 degrees without doing any harm. In order to be certain that the thermometer is correct, the operator should test it himself with a clinical thermometer. Place both thermometers in lukewarm water and, while stirring, add hot water slowly until the clinical thermometer registers 103 degrees and observe whether the incubator thermometer gives a similar reading. If not, the operator knows that at 103 degrees the incubator thermometer reads say 102½ degrees and must allow for this error in reading his incubator. Faulty thermometers have caused more damage in the way of poor hatches than is fully realized.

If you have no cellar, or suitable out building, put the incubator in a room where the temperature remains fairly even at all times and where there is plenty of ventilation without draught. The proper temperature for an incubator room is 60 degrees.

Some machines use moisture, some do not, but all need moisture, except when the weather is very damp. One of the best ways to supply this moisture is to keep a bucket or pail of water on the floor directly under the lamp. The purpose of such moisture is not to supply it to the egg, but to keep the air entering the incubator moist enough not to take up moisture from the eggs and thus rob the embryo of the water it absolutely needs in order to develop into a strong, lusty chick.

QUIZZES.

Question: "I have a hen that goes on the nest every day but drops no egg. She was a constant layer up to a week ago. Seems healthy and in good condition. What shall I do?"

Answer: I think she is egg-bound. If too fat, stop feeding corn and let her work for a living. I see no reason why she should go on the nest every day unless she had eggs started. You could oil well one small finger and try to find out whether there is an egg within reach. It is hard for a beginner to get the egg out without bursting the egg passage. Better diet her and wait for time to settle the matter for her.

Question: "What can I do for my late fall hatched pullets that are ill? They breathe as though they had the gapes—mouth wide open, grasp for breath, like roup—and die in three or four days after I notice them. I had in my flock a year ago, but have built a new house on high, dry ground. These sick pullets have no closed eye, or discharge from nostrils. What is it and what can I do?"

Answer: Pneumonia, with bronchitis, due to breeding from diseased fowls and sudden changes of temperature. Disease somewhat contagious. Very little can be done in line of

treatment. Protect the other fowls from the dangers of winter winds. Cold air is all right for well birds, but it ought to be dry and quiet. Nothing equals tincture of aconite for these sudden attacks of hard breathing. One drop at a dose, three or four times a day, will help in mild cases. This can be given bird by bird, or put into the drinking water of these birds that still get to the drinking vessel.

Question: "Three of my hens show the scale on shanks quite badly and I want some remedy to get rid of it. Also will you suggest a tonic for these three neglected birds?"

Answer: There is nothing better for scally shanks than lard and kerosene. One tablespoonful of kerosene

to five of lard is about a right mixture. Rub this into any place where scale exists and repeat twice a week until scale ceases to re-appear.

While I am never in favor of giving well fowls a tonic, for ailing ones I know of no better tonic for sluggish birds than black pepper and ginger. To every four quarts of dry feed add half teaspoonful of salt, half teaspoonful of ground black pepper, half teaspoonful ground ginger. This can be used in the mash, composed of cornmeal, wheat bran and shorts, or just the two first-named ingredients. After all, the best food for health is a well balanced ration, fed regularly. Green food, exercise, and clean quarters will do much to improve matters.

Question: "Please tell me

We Do Not Claim

To "own the world" or all the good fowls in it, but we do breed as good fowls as the best, and better than most, of the following varieties: S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, Light Brahmas, S. C. Black Minorcas, Cornish Fowl, Houdans, S. C. R. I. Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Pekin and I. R. Ducks, American and English type. Hen eggs, \$2 and \$3 per setting of 13. Duck eggs, 11 for \$2. In business twenty years. Have exhibited at all the leading shows.

NEVIN POULTRY YARDS,

Order from this Adv.

Charlotte, N. C.

I Will Stake This Medicine Against Your Time

A Few Days Will be Sufficient to Prove That You Are Curable

A few minutes of your time for a few days and I will demonstrate to you, without expense to yourself, that I have a medicine that drives Uric Acid poison from the system and by so doing cures kidney trouble, bladder trouble, and rheumatism. I don't ask you to take my word for it, but simply want you to let me send you some of this medicine so that you can use it personally.

I am trying to convince sufferers from these diseases that I have something far better than the usual run of remedies, treatments and such things, and the only way I can demonstrate that fact is to go to the expense of compounding the medicine and sending it out free of charge. This I am glad to do for any sufferer who will take the time to write me. Understand, I will not send you a so-called "sample, proof or test treatment," nor will I send you a package of medicine and say that you can use some of it and pay for the rest, but I will send you a supply free of charge and you will not be asked to pay for this gift nor will you be under any obligations.

All I want to know is that you have a disease for which my medicine is intended, as it is not a "cure-all," and I give herewith some of the leading symptoms of kidney, bladder, and rheumatic troubles. If you notice one or more of these symptoms you need this medicine, and I will be glad to send you some of it if you will write me the numbers of the symptoms you have, give your age, and your name and address. My address is Dr. T. Frank Lynott, 9069 Deagan Building, Chicago, Illinois. You promise me nothing; you pay me nothing for it. All I ask, so there shall be no mistake, is that you send me the number of your symptoms or a description in your own words, and that you take the medicine according to the directions I send you. It is my way of getting publicity for my medicine so that it will become widely known.

You will agree when you have used it that it dissolves and drives out uric acid poison. It tones the kidneys so that they work in harmony with the bladder. It strengthens the bladder so that frequent desire to urinate and other urinary disorders are banished. It stops rheumatic aches and pains immediately. It dissolves uric acid crystals so that back and muscles no longer ache and crooked joints quickly straighten out. It reconstructs the blood and nerves so that you soon feel healthier and more vigorous, sleep better and eat better and have energy throughout the day. It does all this, and yet contains nothing injurious and is absolutely vouched for according to law.

Sufferers from these dreadful and dangerous diseases can surely afford to spend a few minutes each day for a few days to demonstrate to their own satisfaction if they are



DR. T. FRANK LYNOTT,
Who will send medicine to anyone
free of charge.

curable, especially when you consider no expense is involved, and I willingly give you my time and my medicine. All any fair-minded afflicted person wants to know is if a certain thing will cure HIM or HER, and here is an opportunity to find out without cost, obligation or important loss of time. THESE FEW DAYS may be the turning point in your life.

All who are interested enough to write me for the free medicine will also receive a copy of my large illustrated medical book which describes these diseases thoroughly. It is the largest book of the kind ever written for free distribution, and a new edition is just being printed. I will also write you a letter of diagnosis and medical advice that should be of great help to you; but in order to do this I must know that you need my medicine. Write me the numbers of the symptoms that trouble you, and your age, and I will promptly carry out my promises. Show an inclination to be cured and you will be.

These Are the Symptoms:

- 1—Pain in the back.
- 2—Too frequent desire to urinate.
- 3—Burning or obstruction of urine.
- 4—Pain or soreness in the bladder.
- 5—Gas or pain in the stomach.
- 6—General debility, weakness, dizziness.
- 7—Pain or soreness under right rib.
- 8—Swelling in any part of the body.
- 9—Constipation or liver trouble.
- 10—Palpitation or pain under the heart.
- 11—Pain in the hip-joint.
- 12—Pain in the neck or head.
- 13—Pain or soreness in the kidneys.
- 14—Pain or swelling of the joints.
- 15—Pain or swelling of the muscles.
- 16—Pain and soreness in nerves.
- 17—Acute or chronic rheumatism.