

ARTIFICIAL RAISING OF CHICKENS

Expert Advice on Raising of Incubator Chickens

Washington, D. C. May 9.—Users of incubators are given the following suggestions in a new free publication of the Department of Agriculture entitled "Natural and Artificial Incubation of Hens' Eggs," (Farmers' Bulletin No. 585):

See that the incubator is running steadily at the desired temperature before filling with eggs. Do not add fresh eggs to a tray containing eggs which are undergoing incubation.

Turn the eggs twice daily after the second and until the nineteenth day. Cool the eggs once daily, according to the weather from the seventh to the nineteenth day.

Turn the eggs before caring for the lamps.

Attend to the machine carefully at regular hours.

Keep the lamp and wick clean.

Test the eggs on the seventh and fourteenth days.

Do not open the machine after the eighteenth day until the chickens are hatched.

In setting up and operating an incubator follow the directions of the manufacturer. There are a large number of reliable American-made incubators, but the department cannot recommend any particular kind. It does advise, however, that poultry raisers select an incubator that has already given satisfaction in the vicinity where it is to be used. As the cost of the machine is small compared with the eggs it hatches, it is a good investment to get a well constructed incubator instead of a cheap one, which requires more attention and wears out quicker. The equipment of most incubators is so subject to change that particular lamps, regulators, etc., cannot be recommended. The lamp, however, should have a bowl large enough to hold enough oil to burn 36 hours under average weather conditions, should be easy to remove and replace, should set absolutely tight in position, and be at a convenient height.

Large Incubators Preferable.

An incubator holding 60 eggs calls for as much time and care as one holding 360, and for ordinary use, a machine of at least 150 egg capacity seems most satisfactory. On those large farms that use individual-lamp incubators, the machine usually holds from 300 to 400 eggs, and a small machine is sometimes used for a preliminary test, the eggs being transferred to the large incubator after the first or second test. Large machines cost less in proportion to the number of eggs they hold than smaller ones. However, smaller machines are valuable under special conditions, as for preliminary testing.

Where only a few small machines are used they are generally run in a room or cellars as well as in rooms, and these are more commonly used. Many of these cellars are provided with some system of ventilation beside windows, muslin screens on the windows often providing good ventilation without draft, and keeping the sun from shining on the machines. Cement floors are easier to keep clean than dirt floors. Where the equipment is extensive, a special cellar or house should be provided.

Operating a Machine.

In setting up the machine, get it perfectly level. Do not plane off the door if it sticks, until the machine has been heated up and thoroughly dried. Run the machine at about 102 degrees F. for a day before putting in the eggs. Afterwards do not touch the regulator for several hours as it takes this time for the machine to come back to its regular temperature.

The temperature should remain nearly even. When the bulb of the thermometer rests directly on the eggs the temperature is usually held at 101½ degrees to 102 degrees F. the first week, 102 degrees to 103 degrees F. the second week, and 103 degrees F. the last week; while a hanging thermometer is operated at about 102 degrees to 102½ degrees F. the first two weeks, and 103 degrees F. the last week.

The eggs tend to throw off more heat as they develop, so that occasionally the regulator needs to be changed slightly, but it should not be changed any more than is absolutely necessary. The temperature of the egg chamber may be lowered by lowering the flame of the lamp in the middle of the day. Regulate the incubator before opening the door to tend to the eggs. Most operators tend to their machines two or three times daily.

Causes of Poor Hatches.

The cause of poor hatches is a much discussed question, which depends on a great variety of circumstances. A poor hatch is more apt to be due to the condition of the eggs previous to hatching than to incubation, although improper handling of either factor will produce the same results. When eggs fail to hatch, see whether the conditions were right during incubation as judged by the time of the hatch.

Chickens are more even in size when they are all hatched within a short time of each other than when

the incubating period is extended over many weeks. Many poultrymen, therefore, believe that it pays to have an incubator large enough to hatch most of their stock in two, or at most, three hatches. Much time in tending to the incubators and brooders is saved in this way. A fair estimate for a poultry farm is to have the incubator hold as many eggs as there are hens, provided that about one-half of the flock is to be renewed yearly and no outside hatching is carried on.

Well Ventilated Room.

A well ventilated room, which is not subject to great variations in temperature, should be selected for the incubator. If built above ground, the wall should be double and the entire building insulated in sections that have a mild climate, machines may be operated in buildings with single walls, but a well-insulated room is always preferable.

A daily temperature record should be kept of each machine. The operator can thus compare the temperature at which the machines have been kept, which may prove valuable in the future work, especially if the brooder records can be checked back against those of the incubator.

Every poultry raiser who contemplates setting up an incubator is advised to write for the new bulletin, to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Among other details it has paragraphs on moisture and ventilation, testing eggs and disinfecting and storing incubators.

NOTICE OF PROPOSED STREET IMPROVEMENT.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

You are hereby notified that the Committee on estimates appointed by the Commission of the City of La Grande, Oregon, to make an examination of the property, upon which assessments are to be levied to pay the costs and expenses of the street improvement hereinafter described, as to the valuation and extent, if any of the benefits to be derived by said property by reason of said improvement, have made their report in writing to said council, which report has been received by said Commission and is on file in the office of the Recorder of said city, and is open for your inspection. That it is the intention of said Commission to levy a special assessment against all the property hereinafter described for the purpose of paying the costs and expenses of improving South side of N Ave., from West curb line of Fourth Street to the East curb line of Oak Street by grading and placing thereon a standard 5 foot concrete sidewalk according to the plans and specifications therefore heretofore adopted by said Commission and on file in the office of the Recorder of said city.

That the real property included in and the boundaries of the district benefitted and affected by said proposed improvement are as follows: Beginning at a point on the intersection of the center line of Fourth Street with the center line of "N" Avenue the boundary line runs thence west along the center line of "N" Avenue to the center line of Oak Street, thence south along the center line of Oak Street 80 feet to a point opposite the south property line of Lot 12 in Block 3 Wisdom's Addition to the City of La Grande, Oregon, thence east along the south property line of Lots 1 and 12 in Block 3 Wisdom's Addition to the City of La Grande, Oregon, to the center line of Cedar Street; thence south along the center line of Cedar Street to a point opposite the center of Block 78 of Chaplin's Addition to the City of La Grande, Oregon; thence east and through the center of Blocks 78, 77, 76 and 75 of said Chaplin's Addition to a point west 100 feet from the west property line of Fourth Street; thence north to the southwest corner of lot 5 in Block 75 in Chaplin's said Addition; thence east to the center line of Fourth Street; thence north to the place of beginning—all in the City of La Grande, Oregon, and the estimated cost of said proposed improvement is \$1,327.19. You will further take notice that said City Commission will meet at the Commission Chamber in the City Building of said city on the 13th day of May, 1914, at 7:30 o'clock P. M. of said day to consider making said proposed levy and will then and there grant a hearing to any and all persons feel-

ing aggrieved against, or on account of said proposed assessment.

Dated at La Grande, Oregon this 23rd day of April, 1914.

CITY COMMISSION OF LA GRANDE, OREGON.

By LEE WARNICK,

Recorder of the City of La Grande, Oregon.

4-29-10t.

Call for Bids.

Sealed bids for the furnishing of material and construction of a Catholic Church Building will be received up to 2 o'clock P. M., June 5, 1914. Plans and specifications for same can be seen at the residence of Rev. P. J. Driscoll, La Grande, Oregon, or can be obtained from the architects, Houghtalling & Dougan, Henry Building, Portland Oregon. A certified check for 10 per cent of the amount of the bid must accompany each bid. Bids for plumbing and heating must be submitted separately. The Committee reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

The Building Committee.

per F. L. Meyers,

Secretary.

dly-5-5-7-9-12-14-16-19-21-23.

A Reliable Hair Tonic.

It is an easy matter to prevent diseases of the scalp by using Meritol Hair Tonic. It should be used regularly to keep the scalp free of germs, as these germs are the cause of the majority of cases of dandruff and later, baldness. We are authorized to guarantee Meritol Hair Tonic. Newlin Drug Co. Exclusive agents.—Adv.

The Youngest Man in this Town is 47 years old

There is a certain man you know in this town who is always the most refreshing, the most dominant and buoyant figure in whatever he undertakes. The wells of his enthusiasm seem to know no bottom.

If it's a tango party or a formal ball, he leads the opening march. If it's a movement for public good, he heads the subscription list and takes the initiative in fighting down the obstacles.

If it's a ball game---he is the lustiest rooter in the stand---and if one of the teams calls for recruits---he is just as apt as not, to be out on the field in a jiffy---capering around with the other youngsters.

There may be younger youngsters than this 47 year old boy---but we just can't seem to recollect them now.

A Man is as Old as He Feels and Dresses

Perhaps it isn't fair to lay all the credit for this youngster's eternal good humor to his Royal Tailored clothes.

But certain it is that looks do influence a man's feelings. You live in your clothes; next to your skin they are the closest things to you. And isn't it only reasonable to suppose that the constant association with them—the seeing of them all day long—must have some effect on the mind?

Man is a good deal of a chameleon anyway. He takes on the color of the things that are nearest to him. If he wears gray-whisker

clothes—old fashioned, out-of-date, passe clothes—he sooner or later begins to take on a gray-whiskered passe look, whether he's old or young in years.

It's time you gave your eyes and your mind a clothes-companion that exudes youth and suggests youth. Come here to this store this Prime-of-Life Week and let The Royal Tailors give you a pass-out ticket for your passe clothes.

Every time you step into one of these graceful, youngish English cut Royal Tailored Sack suits, it's equivalent to a bath in The Fountain of Youth.

Prices: As amazing as \$16, \$17, \$20, \$25, \$30 and \$35. Royal quality itself

Reliable Merchandise **GEIBEL'S** Reliable Methods

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Races, bucking horses and other events. Umatilla Indians in War Dance.

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Classification list may be had by applying to secretary.