

# KEYSTONE FOUNTAINS

**In Grey Granite Finish**

The same as used on best quality Kitchen Ware.

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The most Sanitary Fountain ever offered.

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**PENNSYLVANIA STAMPING COMPANY, YORK, PA.**



tage—you can have such early chicks, just put them in the brooder and my how they will thrive and grow.

I will tell my experience in running the machine. It can be set anywhere in the house that it is handy for the operator. The first week the temperature must not run high as this dries the shell too much and makes the inner skin tough. The last week it will run high for the eggs are full of chicks and there is a great deal of heat in them. I often turn off the heat at this time and it will run for hours at a time without a light, and the water in the pipes still be hot. Have you ever noticed the old hen when hen eggs were hatching, how she would have her mouth open and be panting? Don't let too many newly hatched chicks remain in the machine at one time as they take up the air that those which are hatching need. Take them out into a box for awhile, then they are ready for the brooder.

If you haven't read the booklets of information sent out by the incubator companies, get them and read them. They are full of good information and new ideas. I love to read the experience of others.

**THE 200-EGG HEN**

(Continued from page 73)

the female. The goose is deeper in the body, a trifle slimmer in neck and smaller in head. The call of the gander is loud, long and shrill, while that of the goose is merely an answer to it. There is a curious plan to determine sex adopted in Cambridgeshire. All the geese are shut in a stable or a pig sty; a small dog is then put in. It is said, and we believe with truth, the geese will all lift up their heads and go to the back of the place, while the ganders will lower and stretch out their necks, hissing all the time."

Pullets that are heavily forced for egg production are not in the proper condition for breeding. High stimulation affects the fertility of eggs. Besides, chicks hatched from eggs laid by highly stimulated hens will not be strong and vigorous.

To feed boiled potato and other vegetable parings, is apt to get the hens too fat. But if these are given in a raw state, and cut up fine, they will be greatly appreciated by the fowls, and there will not be the strong tendency of producing fat as when they are boiled. Bones with meat adhering, should be ground and fed with the mash. It is not advisable to feed the rind of bacon, or pork in any way.

A good way to feed charcoal is to add it to the dry mash. Two pounds to twenty pounds ground grain would be all right.

Houses for a hot climate must be so constructed that plenty of fresh air can at all times enter. The scratching shed houses would be excellent for this purpose, as would any open front house.

The main reasons for testing eggs while being incubated, is, first, to gain room (this in the case of the hen)

and, second, that the thermometer may not accidentally register the heat of an infertile egg, which would be some degrees lower than the temperature of a live egg. To regulate the temperature of the egg chamber to fit the temperature of the infertile egg, would be apt to prove serious to the eggs about to hatch. Aside from this, allowing the infertile eggs to remain in the machine, or under the hen, throughout the hatch will not, necessarily, injure the hatching qualities of the fertile eggs.



It is a mistaken idea that hen-hatched chicks are more vigorous and better than incubator-hatched ones. True, if the machines are improperly operated it will tell on the chicks, but that is even true with careless hens. This season the writer had several hens neglect their eggs and bring forth weak chicks, while at the same time other hens, with the same kind of eggs and treatment, produced excellent results.

We have the evidence of quite a number of poultrymen, who tried the different varieties of turkeys, to the effect that the White Holland is not

only a hardy and very prolific breed, but is also a regular "stay-at-home."


According to Webster, "shorts" is the bran and coarse part of meal in mixture, while "middlings" is the coarser part of flour. In some sections, middlings is called "shorts," which is erroneous, as the above definitions will show.

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# The POULTRY ITEM



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## Construction of the Unit System Colony House for Breeding or Laying Flocks

By *Dr. B. F. Kaupp, Poultry Investigator and Pathologist,*

*Animal Industry Division, North Carolina Experiment Station, West Raleigh, N. C.*

Author of *Diseases of Poultry and Their Treatment, of Poultry Culture, Sanitation and Hygiene, etc.*

**I**N SELECTING a location for a poultry house we should choose one with southern exposure as a northern slope is always colder and longer in drying out. The ground should not have a natural tendency to remain permanently damp and "soggy" but dry out quickly after rains. The ground should be level and there should not be any depressions to allow the accumulation of filthy water from which the birds may drink. The ground should slope gradually away from the building so that the water will readily drain away after rains. This has a tendency to aid in keeping the floor of the house dry and the floor must be kept dry as wet floors mean unfavorable sanitary conditions and unfavorable sanitary conditions may mean sick birds and a sick bird is not a laying bird and is entirely unfit for breeding purposes. Sandy, gravelly soil absorbs water best. The runs for the poultry should be sufficiently large that the grass will be in the form of a permanent sod. It is estimated that 150 square feet should be provided for each bird. In the housing capacity it is estimated that each bird should be provided with four square feet of space. Where possible, birds should be given free range as a flock in the course of a year will pick up hundreds of pounds of animal protein in the way of bugs and worms and obtain other feed such as succulent herbage and waste grain, and also save much of the bill for grit, lime (or shell) and charcoal. Birds in confinement are far from being under the same conditions as those on range and to create the same conditions, means more work and more money in animal protein, succulent feed, more exercise for the birds, shell, grit, charcoal and a variety of other things from which they have been excluded by yarding.

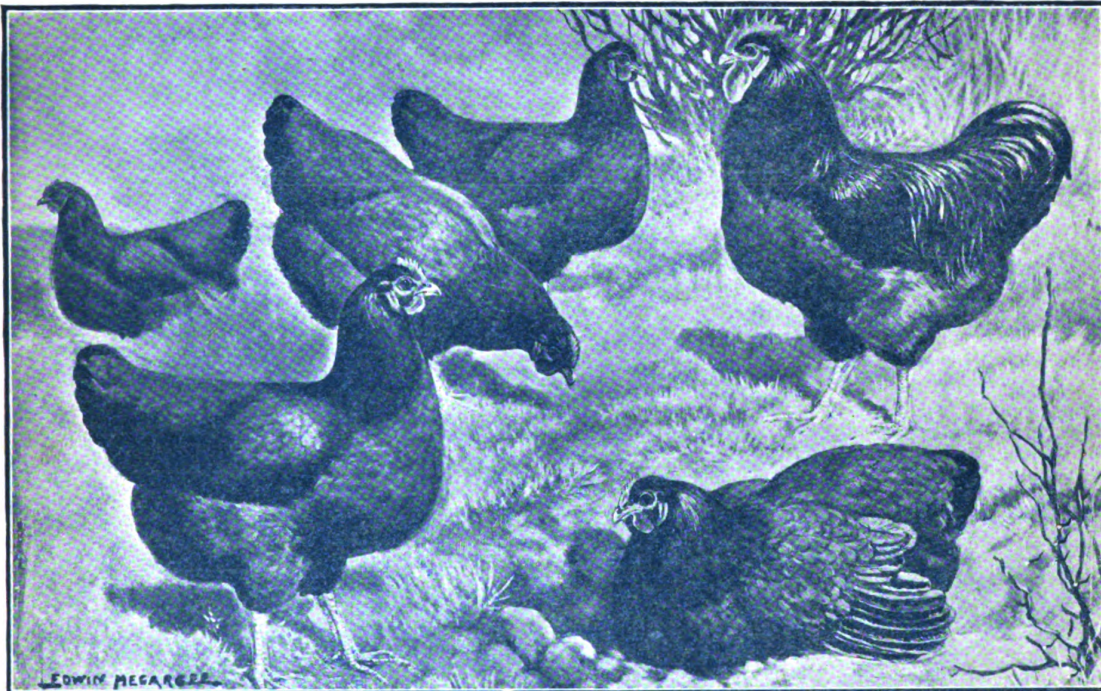
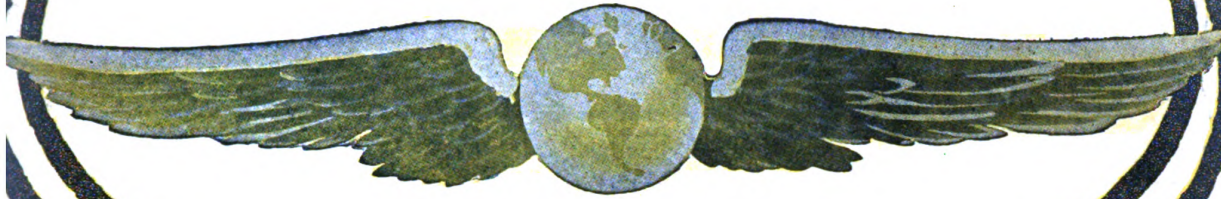
As in the construction of all poultry houses, the unit system house should be so built that there will be a uniformity of temperature, general good health in the flock, conducive to good egg production, and economy of construction and work in caring for the flocks that are to be kept in it.

Poultry houses should always be provided with plenty of head room so that the poultryman can work around in the building without inconvenience. In the unit system house the front should be ten feet and the rear seven feet high. The deeper and wider the house the higher the roof should be made to be in proper proportion. On the other hand a colony house eight by ten feet could have a rear wall only four feet high and

the front six feet and be in good proportion while a building fourteen feet square could have a rear wall six feet and a front wall eight feet and that be in good proportion.

The floor material may be of boards, dirt, gravel or cinders or concrete. Board floors are used to a considerable extent in the warmer parts of the country where there are no cold winters. The floor is one to two feet above the ground. This allows of a free circulation of air and does not furnish a favorable place for rats and other nocturnal vermin of that character. This type is not so satisfactory for colder countries. Dirt is used to a great extent. The floor should be at least a foot above the surrounding ground so as to insure that the floor remains dry in wet and rainy times. The dirt floors are usually more or less harbors for rats who find hiding places under the sills and any other material of that nature that may be upon the floor. It furnishes a temptation not to be resisted by the hens in making dust baths and the floor is not easily kept level. Gravel can be hauled from most creeks or rivers and twelve inches in the floor of the house makes a good drainage bed and insures a dry floor. The same may be said of cinders which may be secured in many localities for the hauling. The best and most substantial foundation and floor is made of concrete. Figs. IV and V show pictures of the construction of the new 180 feet unit system breeding house at the North Carolina Experiment Station, Agricultural College and State Dept. of Agri. Fig. IV, No. 4, shows the survey outfit, a means of finding the level. When this is not available a line can be stretched, and by aid of the level and straight edge, the level line can be obtained. No. 7 shows the forms in which the concrete foundation is made. This foundation is four inches wide and one foot above the ground at the highest point. It extends into the ground one foot at the lowest point. The floor space inside the frames is filled in with cinders of a good grade to within four inches of the top of the foundation frames. These cinders are wet down (see Fig. IV, No. 3.) and tamped. No. 8 shows three inches of crushed rock, sand and cement. The crushed rock and sand should constitute seven parts and the Portland cement one part. The gravel, sand and cement are mixed dry, then wet down and mixed again making the proper consistency. It is then loaded into wheelbarrows and wheeled to the proper places and tamped down. On top of this is placed one inch of cement made by mixing one part

# The POULTRY ITEM



First Prize S. C. Red Cockerel at Madison Square Garden, 1911, and his mates at Owen Farms, 113 William St., Vineyard Haven, Mass. This reproduction from the handsome original oil painting by Megargee, shows the type of prize winning Reds Owen Farms produced four years ago. Added years of development under master minds enabled this strain of Reds to take 1-2-5 in a class of 32 cockerels at Syracuse, 1914, and 1 hen, 1-2-4 cockerel, 1-2 pen at Allentown, 1914. Owen Farms winnings on Buff and White Orpingtons, White Rocks and White Wyandottes at these two shows last season brought their total up to 26 out of a possible 44 Firsts, besides a host of other ribbons with two different strings at the two highest quality Fairs in America the same season—a record never duplicated by any other exhibitor. Mr. Delano has the best youngsters this season he has ever grown and will not show anywhere this fall, even though his broad acres are ranged over by nearly 10,000 champions or prospective champions—young and old.

September

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