

Fair outgrew the car lot exhibition and although this modern building holds over seven hundred Empire coops, it is taxed to capacity by the individual fanciers who show here three hundred to four hundred strong.

Hanover invites you, and if you accept the invitation you will never regret having shown here. C. N. Myers, manager; Jas. T. Huston, assistant manager, Box 286, Hanover, Pa.

IMPORTANCE AND PROFIT IN WHITE MICE

Orville S. Ferris.

There are a few people only who realize the importance of an animal so small as a mouse. It seems impossible for a mouse to save a human life, but it is possible and a score of human lives at that. You will agree with me after you read what I have to say about them.

During the past year there has been an extreme shortage of white mice and thousands of men, women and children as well as thousands of our soldiers died. A large number of these deaths could have been saved had white mice been obtainable. Every mouse you raise helps to save a human life.

Most of you who reads this know what a dreaded disease pneumonia is, and the large percentage of deaths caused by it every year. Take it back 15 years, 30 to 40 per cent recovering were considered good. Physicians through medical research have discovered a serum, when injected in the pneumonia patient, increases his chance to nearly 100 per cent. This serum is called the "pneumonia serum" and used now all over the world.

In order to make this serum, the germs of which it is composed must be developed in an animal. After experience with different kinds of animals failed it was found the white mouse was the only animal in which the germs would successfully develop.

I have been told that mice possess the keenest of sense of smell of any of our animals. As a result of their keen sense of smell mice have now become the watchman of all the crews of the submarines in the service of the United States. They carry from 6 to 10 on every submarine that leaves port. In case any of the oxidizing apparatus, required in making the air of the submarine becomes defective, the mice are the first to detect it and give the crew warning either to rise to the surface or else make hasty repairs of the oxidizing apparatus.

The way I build my hutches is to go to the grocery store and get some empty boxes, I prefer soap boxes or any kind of a box that is about 10 inches high and 18 inches wide. First, I knock one side out and replace with wire screening, then you can make a door on top to open so you can feed them. Take a cigar box, cut a small hole in it, put some feathers in it, also some paper and pieces of cloth. Now that you have this small box partly full, place it in the big box. This they will use as a bed to sleep in and have their litter of young in. Also, place a small dish of some kind in the large box for them to drink out of. You can make these hutches as attractive as some of the scrubby pot plants that you have on the window sill and they will not take up any more room or require more attention. These hutches can also be kept on shelves about the sides of the room, or in any vacant room or garret.

White mice are the fastest breeding animals that I know of in the domestic animal kingdom. It is claimed they will breed every 21 days, or about 15 times a year and have from 4 to 12 young to a litter or up to 150 in a year. These young will breed in 10 weeks from birth. At this rate the original mother will produce about 600 descendants in a year.

I mate my stock up in sets or four females to a male and place them in the hutch as I described before. These I keep for breeding and never separate. When the mothers have young and are 14 days old I take them out and put them in a large hutch and wean them, when 7 weeks old they are big enough to sell to the laboratory.

White mice are as hardy as the wild ones that run around in the barn. They breed the year around, just as good in the winter as in the summer. I always provide plenty of good warm litter in the winter such as feathers, cotton and papers.

I feed my mice all kinds of food such as scraps from the table, bread, all kinds of grains such as oats, corn, buckwheat, barley, wheat and rye, and dog biscuit twice a week. If you are not now feeding dog biscuits, just try it and see how crazy they are over them. Never feed meat, always have a dish of water before them.

When the war was on, the government paid \$70 per 100. This was an enormous price when you stop to consider that one mouse will produce up to 600 descendants in a year. I have raised all kinds of animals and

frankly say the white mice are the hardiest of all, I have never lost a mouse yet from any kind of sickness and 99 per cent of the young will live. I disinfect my hutches once a week, use any good disinfectant, no particular kind. I always keep about one inch of saw dust in each hutch. This absorbs all the moisture and by this way there is never any smell from the hutch, as you can clean this out twice a week in the summer time and once a week in the winter.

If there is any question that you would like to ask on any point about white mice write me and it will be answered to the best of my judgement through the columns of this magazine.

DEAD CHICKENS

BROUGHT TO LIFE

A method for restoring life to drowned and chilled chickens has been discovered by Mrs. Lenora Yahn, of Wellsboro, Pa., and one Wellsboro chicken has had a taste of the after life and return to the life of the world. A few hours after the flood of July 22, Mrs. Z. H. Peters, of East avenue, was mourning the loss of several of her flock of full-blooded Barred Rock hens, whose bodies lay half covered with mud, upon the floor of the chicken house. Mrs. Yahn,

who happened to be passing, stated that she thought that she could bring the hens back to life. Mrs. Peters, unbelieving, allowed the following experiment upon one of the bodies of the dead hens: First, the hen was placed in warm water until the water had turned cold, which operation was repeated three times. The hen was then dried as thoroughly as possible and wrapped in several thicknesses of flannel and wool and placed in the oven of Mrs. Peters' cook stove for the night, a small fire being kept in the stove. Early the next morning Mrs. Peters arose to hear a noise issuing from the kitchen which proved to be biddy cackling lustily. She was then marked and returned to the few surviving members of the flock, which had been saved by taking refuge on floating planks. Bidy's less fortunate companions were buried that same morning.

Banks' Egg Record, 25c



Cool Breezes will soon awaken the sluggish ambition.

You will commence to figure out how to carry off the prizes

at your shows this fall and winter. Of course you realize the financial rewards that follow a good winning and the valuable reputation established. If your breed is

S. C. White Leghorns

Oak Dale Farms are acknowledged as the headquarters for winners. The world's best are here, and to experiment with anything but the best is folly.

For two decades they have taken the lion's share of the prizes at Madison Square Garden, and our pens this season were mated by D. W. Young from these winners and their sons and daughters.

Our Early Show Birds

will bring joy to any fancier's heart, unless he is in competition with them in the showroom. Now is the time to get into communication with us and let us know what you want.

Our Bargains in Breeders

are going to put many an ambitious man into the poultry business right. They are crackerjacks, and you will make no mistake in buying all you can possibly take care of. Our manner of doing business protects you against any chance of loss through dealing with us.

Oak Dale Farms

Box E
(Successors to D. W. Young)

Austin, Minn.