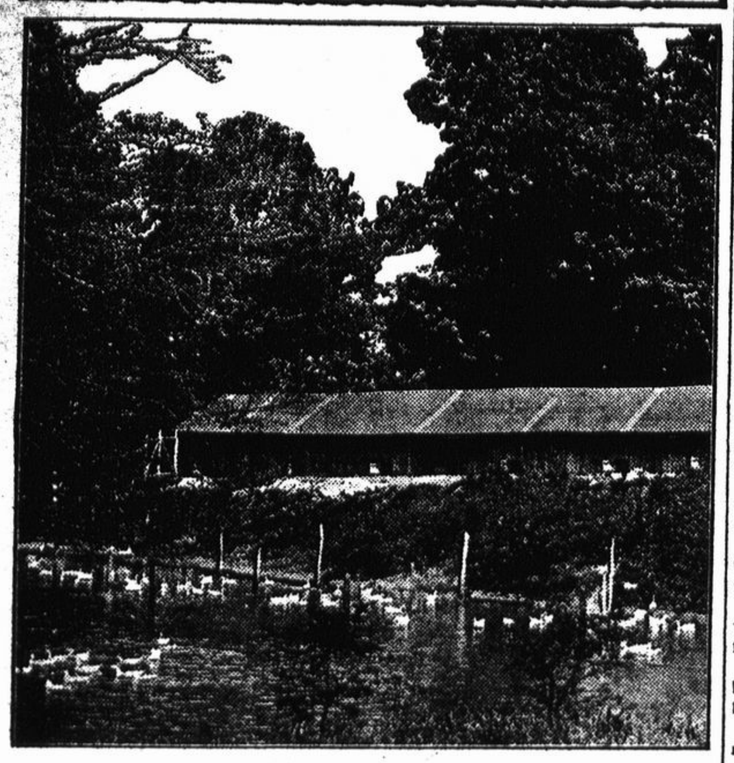
PROFITABLE MARKET DUCK MANAGEMENT



Excellent Duck Pond and House.

I have kept Mammoth Pekin ducks with considerable pleasure and profit during the past ten or fifteen years. My method is to keep the birds out of the chicken yard so as to prevent the soiling of the water which the chickens have to drink, writes D. C. O. Wells of Fayette county, Illinois, in Orange Judd Farmer. A two-foot wire fence has proved satisfactory. Of course, the chickens can fly over this, but the ducks cannot. In eight weeks from hatching I can make young ducks weigh four pounds each, and by June 1 at this weight can usually get twenty to twenty-five cents a pound in Chicago. During the past years the demand has been increasing annually.

There is no trouble about rearing ducks. The brooding time is only about half as long as that for chickens and the ducklings do not need nearly as much heat in the brooders. Ducklings should always have a bulky feed. I give a mixture of one part each of bran and beef meal to two parts of corn meal. The beef meal must never be omitted as it is essential to make the ducklings thrive and grow large. To the mixture I add about five per cent of sand so as to supply grit. I always have an available supply of clean water for the ducklings to drink, but not enough for them to paddle in. They cannot do more than get their bills wet. It is necessary that they should do this so as to prevent clogging of the nostrils with food.

During warm weather I always provide ample shade. Any shed will do for old ducks if it is dry. I always supply plenty of bedding, such as straw. For nests I place ten-foot boards about a foot from the wall and leave openings at each end so the ducks will not pile up and break the eggs. This space is partly filled with straw in which the ducks bury their eggs.

When I have more than one flock I mate the birds about January, just as I plan to keep them; that is, I make no changes after once having mated the flocks. If this is not done early, any attempt to break up a flock into smaller ones may result unfavorably and any other attempt to unite smaller flocks is likely to be just as undesirable, because each set will separate as soon as they are not watched. It is therefore highly important to form the flocks by New Year's time.

I always keep plenty of oyster shell in the laying quarters. From July 1 to January 1 ducks need scarcely any food if they have access to a good pond. As ducks are usually shy, especially at night, they should have a shed well protected from any possible night movements on the part of men and animals. If not so provided they will be excited all night and keep the whole neighborhood awake. Always during the laying season I keep my ducks shut up until at least seven o'clock so the eggs will not be dropped outside of the house.

WAY OF FATTENING TURKEYS

Feeding Green Corn Is Bad Practice—Always Have Grit and Charcoal Near Feed Troughs.

(By MRS. EMMA STACEY.)

At the price per pound given for turkeys these last years it pays to feed them to good weight, as a couple of pounds more on the weight counts, but four or more pounds pays well. I put in new blood at good prices each year, and make special prices by sales of breeders each year.

After I have called in my orders for breeding stock from the farmers about me I go over my flocks and make selections of my best hens and gobblers, after which these are marked and as far as is possible kept apart from the main flock.

After losing several of my best turkeys one year from feeding green corn I shut off on that given raw, although I used it in plenty when cooked. I do not begin feeding until pretty well along in October, and then each morning new corn, shelled or sometimes cut in small pieces, is placed in a large outdoor kettle and boiled for several hours. By night this has cooled and is ready for their suppers. I have never known cooked corn to hurt them.

For morning they get a ration of ground oats, boiled vegetables, cornmeal mixed with either milk or water. Always they have grit and charcoal near by their feed troughs. At noon they get old corn, sometimes wheat, with an occasional feed of suet.

SOME GOOD POULTRY FACTS

Early Hatched Pullets Produce Eggs in Fall and Early Winter—Best Time for Hatching.

Pullets must be well matured before they will lay many eggs.

Pullets that start to lay in the fall before cold weather sets in will, as a rule, lay all winter.

It is the early hatched pullets that produce eggs in the fall and early winter, when prices are high.

February, March and April are the months to do your hatching in order to secure early hatched pullets.

Yearling and two-year-old hens do not lay many eggs in the fall, as they are molting at that time, and the feed they consume goes not only to keep up the energy and life of the birds but also to put on or grow a new coat of feathers.

In properly matured pullets all surplus energy beyond that needed to meet the requirements of the body is available for the production of eggs.

WHY NOT CAPONIZE TURKEY?

Improvement in Quality and Increase in Size Would Make Industry More Profitable.

There is every reason to believe that caponizing other poultry would prove as advantageous as it does with chicken cocks.

The turkey cock, particularly, would be a good subject to operate on, and if the increase in size and quality should prove as great as in the caponized cockerel I am sure that it would make turkey growing vastly more profitable than it is under normal circumstances, says a Missouri writer in Farm Progress.

So far as I know, no such practice has been set up in this country or elsewhere, but if the emasculating makes a so much finer bird than the ordinary cockerel, it seems to me that the improvement in quality and increase in size would surely be as great relatively in the turkey males.

I am presuming that the operation would be as simple in a turkey cock as in the chicken. Of course, there is no reason to believe that the turkey caponized would be affected in any wise differently from the chicken cock.

I am quite sure that anyone who will caponize some early-hatched turkey cocks this summer and market them as capons next fall will find it a paying operation.

BIG ADVANTAGE IN POULTRY

Soon After Hatching There Are Many Cockerels Ready for Market and Pullets Begin to Lay.

One of the advantages in poultry production is that returns come quickly. With the exception of strawberries, there is practically no line of small fruit on which you can begin to realize inside of three years. A milch cow does not approach her full power of production short of three years; apple trees do not begin to bear freely short of seven or eight years. How is it with hens? Three weeks from the setting of a hen you have a batch of chickens; four or five months after hatching you have a lot of cockerels for market and in from five to five and one-half months the pullets begin to lay.

Importance of Rooster's Crow.

The importance of a rooster's crow as an indication of his general worth is recognized in Belgium where cock-crowing contests are held, the prizes going to the birds that crow oftenest in a given length of time.

ORCHARD GLEANINGS

DUST VS. SPRAY FOR PESTS

Results of Experiments Comparing Lime-Sulphur With Dust in Several Commercial Orchards.

At the January meeting of western New York horticultural society Dr. Donald Reddick of the state college reported progress on the experiments comparing lime-sulphur with dust conducted in several commercial orchards in the Lake Ontario section.

He emphasized the work thus:

1. The experiment shows most strikingly that the mixture must be applied at the proper time.

2. The dust method is applicable to old and large trees which need it most.

3. Three to six times as many trees may be covered in a given time with dust as with spray.

4. The total cost of treating trees with any materials is not greater than for spraying them.

5. A mixture containing 10 per cent lead arsenate is apparently sufficient to control common insects that chew.

6. Two to three pounds of dust mixture should be applied to each tree each time (in the experiments three applications were made).

7. The experiments indicate so far that the dusting mixture should contain 90 per cent exceedingly finely ground sulphur and 10 per cent lead arsenate.

8. If the grower wishes to make his own mixtures he should use suitable mixing machines.

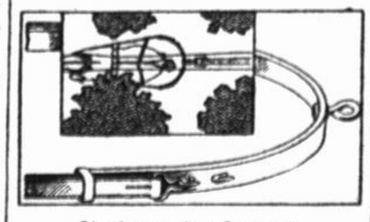
9. No injuries have been reported from breathing the dust; (but unless the operator wears tight fitting goggles he will suffer from smarting of the eyes, especially after the day's work is over).

10. Spraying machines must be used for dormant treatments and temporarily at least varieties very susceptible to scab should be sprayed rather than dusted.

SINGLETREE FOR AN ORCHARD

Best to Have Device Made in Semicircle as Shown in Illustration Shown Herewith.

In getting in around apple trees in an orchard with a cart drawn by a horse, many trees are skinned by the ends of the singletree. Sometimes a bunch of rags tied on the end will prevent the skinning, but a much better way is to have a special singletree made in a semicircle as shown, says Popular Mechanics. It can be bent to a shape from a piece of heavy tire iron, a leather loop being attached to each end for passing the traces through, and hooks to engage



Singletree for Orchard.

the traces riveted on. The location of the hooks should be far enough back so that they will not be exposed. No part of the singletree, nor the hooks, will then touch a tree, and the leather traces will slip past easily.

PRUNING FOR APPLE TREES

Of Utmost Importance That Attention Be Given Annually—All Stumps Will Die Back.

It is of the utmost importance that apple trees should receive annual pruning, for otherwise long shoots four, five and six feet in length may be thrown out. The fruit is ultimately borne away out on these long branches which bend under the great weight and ofttimes break. Trees suffering from this lack of pruning are very noticeable every fall when many overladen and improperly formed trees are badly broken. Such trees are bound to prove a great disappointment sooner or later. In cutting off branches no stumps should be left. They are the cause of many sore and rotten places on trees and will set up black heart in course of time. All stumps will die back to the main branch or body unless sprouts are allowed to grow on them to maintain vital action and this should not be allowed. Painting the wounds at once is quite helpful in preventing checking, decay and disease.

PRUNING YOUNG PEACH TREE

Should Be Cut Back About One-Half of Previous Year's Growth—Admit Sunlight.

Young peach trees should be cut back to the extent of about one-half the previous season's growth, and the limbs thinned so as to admit sunlight for ripening fruit. Old and bearing peach trees, that have had very little terminal growth, will need very little, if any, heading back. All that will be necessary in this case is to cut out dead and broken limbs and possibly thin some clusters of limb growth, if they were neglected in the early growth of the tree.

Natural Result.

"Why is Bill so much cut up?"

"Because his mother cut him down."—Baltimore American.

FACE BATHING WITH

Cuticura Soap Most Soothing to Sensitive Skins. Trial Free.

Especially when preceded by little touches of Cuticura Ointment to red, rough, itching and pimply surfaces. Nothing better for the skin, scalp, hair and hands than these super-creamy emollients. Why not look your best as to your hair and skin?

Sample each free by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. XY, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Some men are so thick that they seem to be immune from temptation.

When Like Meets Like.

The caller at the teller's window was very bald, but the teller inside had him beaten by a hair's breadth. There was still a straggling fringe around the outer border of the caller's head, while the teller's had long reached the stage where he brushed his head with a towel.

The caller had evidently imbibed rather freely that day.

He took a long look at the teller, smiled a smirking, quizzical smile, then reached into his vest pocket and extracted a fat cigar.

"Shay, old feller," he mumbled, thrusting the cigar between the window bars, "have one on me. Anybody that's as baldheaded as you deserves a treat!"

Twenty-nine states are now producing coal on a commercial scale.

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Low Round Trip Fares

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and

GARDINER GATEWAY

to the Scenic Wonderland of the

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MEN'S $2.50 $3 $3.50 $4.00 $4.50 $5 $5.50 SHOES

WOMEN'S $2.00 $2.50 $3.00 $3.50 & $4.00 SHOES

BOYS' $1.75 $2 $2.50 $3.00 MISSES' $2.00 & $2.50

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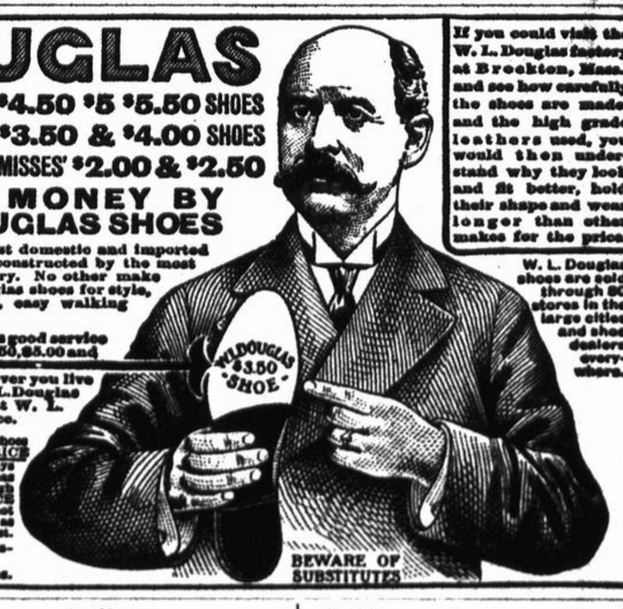
W. L. Douglas shoes are made of the best domestic and imported leathers, on the latest models, carefully constructed by the most expert last and pattern makers in this country. No other make of equal prices can compete with W. L. Douglas shoes for style, workmanship and quality. As comfortable, easy walking shoes they are unsurpassed.

The $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00 shoes will give as good service as other makes costing $4.00 to $5.00. The $4.50, $5.00 and $5.50 shoes compare favorably with other makes costing $6.00 to $8.00. There are many men and women wear shoes. Consult them and they will tell Douglas shoes cannot be excelled for the price.

CAUTION! When buying W. L. Douglas shoes look for his NAME AND PRICE stamped on the bottom. Shoes thus stamped are always worth the price paid for them. For 37 years W. L. Douglas has guaranteed their value and protected the wearer against high prices for inferior shoes by having his NAME AND PRICE stamped on the bottom before they leave the factory. Do not be persuaded to take some other make claimed to be just as good. You are paying your money and are entitled to the best.

If your dealer cannot supply you, write for Illustrated Catalog showing how to order by mail.

W. L. Douglas, 210 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.



If you could visit the W. L. Douglas factory at Brockton, Mass., and see how carefully the shoes are made, and the high grade leathers used, you would then understand why they look and fit better, hold their shape and wear longer than other makes for the price.

W. L. Douglas shoes are sold through 50 stores in the large cities and shoe dealers everywhere.

Wherever you live you can buy W. L. Douglas shoes cheaper than W. L. Douglas shoes AND PRICE are always stamped on the bottom.

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES

Why Living Is High.

"Farm products cost more than they used to."

"Yes," replied the farmer. "When a farmer is supposed to know the botanical name of what he's raisin' an' the entomological name of the insect that eats it, an' the pharmaceutical name of the chemical that will kill it, somebody's got to pay."—Anderson (N. C.) Intelligencer.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Good Title.

"Why do you call your play "The Porous Plaster?"

"Because I want it to draw."

Housework Is a Burden

It's hard enough to keep house if in perfect health, but a woman who is weak, tired and suffering from an aching back has a heavy burden.

Any woman in this condition has good cause to suspect kidney trouble, especially if the kidney action seems disordered.

Doan's Kidney Pills have cured thousands of suffering women. It's the best recommended special kidney remedy.

An Iowa Case

Mrs. J. Greenfield, R. F. D. No. 1, Webster City, Ia., says: "I suffered from bearing down pains in my back and my health was all run down. Doctors did me little good and when I heard of Doan's Kidney Pills I used them. The pains all left and I gained in weight, in fact, was completely cured."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

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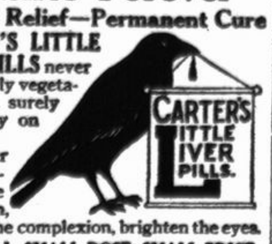
Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure

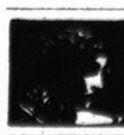
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable — act surely but gently on the liver. Stop after dinner distress—cure indigestion, improve the complexion, brighten the eyes.



SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good



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A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

Its Nature.

"This submarine business is not a theme for idle jesting."

"No, not at all a subject for mere surface talk."

Alfalfa PUREST ON EARTH

More than 30 years ago Salzer's Catalog boomed Alfalfa, years before other seedsmen thought of its value. Today Salzer excels! His Alfalfa strains include Grimm, (Montana Liscom, Agr. College inspected). Salzer's Dakota Registered No. 30—all hardy as oak.

For 10c in Postage

We gladly mail our Catalog and sample package of Ten Famous Farm Seeds, including Speltz, "The Cereal Wonder;" Rejuvenated White Bonanza Oats, "The Prize Winner;" Billion Dollar Grass; Teosinte, the Silo Filler, Alfalfa, etc., etc.

Or Send 12c

And we will mail you our big Catalog and six generous packages of Early Cabbage, Carrot, Cucumber, Lettuce, Radish, Onion—furnishing lots and lots of juicy delicious Vegetables during the early Spring and Summer.

Or send to John A. Salzer Seed Co., Box 700, La Crosse, Wis., twenty cents and receive both above collections and their big catalog.

In Charlie Knoll's Pasture.

When Harry Atwood was aeroplaning from St. Louis to New York he alighted to adjust his machine in a field near Fort Plain, N. Y. Atwood wasn't certain what state he was in and wanted to know. A crowd of villagers rushed toward him and he called to them:

"Where am I?"

"You're in Charlie Knoll's pasture," shouted the nearest man.—Everybody's Magazine.

Many Children are Sickly.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children Break up Colds in 24 hours, relieve Feverishness, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the bowels, and Destroy Worms. They are so pleasant to take children like them. Used by mothers for 25 years. At all druggists, 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address, A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

A Different Matter.

"Then you don't think I practice what I preach, eh?" queried the minister, in talking with one of the deacons at a meeting.

"No, sir, I don't," replied the deacon. "You've been preachin' on the subject of resignation for two years, an' ye haven't resigned yet."

YOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU Try Murine Eye Remedy for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids; No Smarting—just Eye comfort. Write for Book of the Eye by mail Free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

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Mother—Do you go to church for the sermon or the singing?

Pretty Daughter—For the hims, of course.

The Cough is what hurts, but the tickle is to blame. Dean's Mentholated Cough Drops stop the tickle—5c at good Druggists.

Upon the whole, it is better to be knocked than ignored entirely.

Nothing worries some women like troubles that failed to develop.

Warner's

Safe Kidney and Liver Remedy

will afford you the same benefit it has given many sufferers for more than 37 years. It is nature's provision for mankind against kidney disease and its ofttimes terrible effects. It is pleasant to take. 50c and $1.00 sizes at all druggists. Sample and booklet free if you write,

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Rochester, N. Y.

KOW-KURE is a scientific cow medicine, which has a direct and lasting tonic effect on the organs of digestion. For over twenty years it has been the standard medicine for the prevention and treatment of such common cow ailments as Abortion, Retained Afterbirth, Barrenness, Milk Fever, Scouring and Lost Appetite.

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