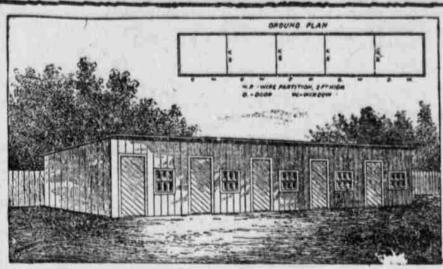
## DUCK RAISING IS FLOURISHING INDUSTRY



Five-Pen Breeding House for Ducks.

who raises about 30,000 ducks a year They are not to be starved, but you and makes big profits at the business, must keep them just a little hungry, says it is harder manual work to raise and they will go out in this one or ducke than chickens, and the business two acres of land and eat more or requires patience and good judg- less green feed, and they will run up ment. He selects eggs from the and down the pen and it will give them stronger birds and sets them in incu- muscle. bators and broods them until they are eight weeks old when they are fattened for market.

"Before these ducks are fattened we sort out our breeding stock at the age when the ducks are old enough not require very much light, but if so that we can tell the sexes. I go," says Mr. Curtiss, "through a large number of ducks and perhaps I might get five or ten fit to breed from out of pretty often and take up the eggs they a large flock of one hundred. That seems like a lot of work. Every time you change the feed the ducks won't eat, and if you change gradually they will probably be off their feed for two we could not see any great benefit days; and just at that time we sort from them. They will dig a hole out the breeding stock, and it is just at the time we change the feed so that we do not lose anything.

"We handle the ducks by the neck; we never take them by the legs. We hold the duck up and look at him, and if he has a good broad breast all the way through and fairly deep keel, and broad back, and not too long a neck, and his head not too long, and if he fights a great deal and tries to get away, showing he is strong, then we will pick out that duck. He has got to be a certain weight; we do not actually weigh them because that is too much trouble

We take the ducks out in May and they are taken out in flocks of two hundred. We start and drive these ducks over to the pasture and in drivtwo hundred and ten or two hundred and they balance themselves up, and fifteen.

'We keep them in a large wood lot. along, not too slow and not so slow rain storm, and there will be puddles as you would drive market ducks. We of water in the yard, and if you go keep them moving and when we get out you will find dozens of them fightthem half way over two or three of ing, and they will tear each other to them will break down and flap their pieces. They will get the blood



House for Growing Ducks,

ducks are left right where they are It is simply the survival of the fittest, and when we get to the breeding pens there will be ducks strung all the way along where we have been driving them. It is only the ducks that have strength to walk this distance, being urged all the time, that are put in the pen. Then we go back and clean up the ones that are left and they are put into the marketing pen. It does not matter how nice a duck they are, because it is strength we are after.

"We put one hundred to two hundred ducks in a pen, and there is no shed or anything for them to run under. It is just simply a wood lot. It would be just as well to have them run in a field, provided they had some artificial shade, but decidedly you have got to have some shade for ducks. If you put ducks in a hot field in the summertime there is danger. I have seen full-grown ducks get sunstruck and lie down and die.

"We feed them there for five months on light food. We do not want to fatton them. If there are any ducks that get off their feed they are taken right off; they are not kept. We keep lanterns burning in the trees on dark nights to keep them from getting

"A peculiar thing about ducks is that they will run and trample on each other and jump in the corner of the pens if they get scared on a dark night. If it is a bright meonlight night we do not light the lanterns.

"The feed for these ducks is four parts bran to one part of flour and one part commeal and one-twentieth beef scrap. For green feed we use four parts clover. The clover should be about one third or a little more than one-third of the entire feed. You can feed them all the green feed they will A good fadication is to watch their troughs, and after they have eaten their feed if they leave a little As General Rule Young Fowls Are in clover in the trough you know they are getting all they want, and may be a little more; and if they clean this trough up they haven't quite enough to eat. If they have too much to eat, they nick the green feed out and leave know they haven't enough green feed.

fed all they will eat, because if you infertile ones.

R. W. Curtiss of Ransomville, N. Y., do they will get in good condition.

"We keep them in this manner until they are five months old, and then we change and put them in permanent quarters. Most any kind of a building will do for a duck house. It does you want eggs all the winter you must have it warm enough so that the eggs won't get chilled. If you go through will not get chilled.

"We do not have any nests in our duck houses; we simply bed them with shavings. We did try nests, but in the corner and lay the egg and cover it up and when you go through in the morning you have to be careful that you do not walk on the eggs.

"We breed from a pullet, we never breed from a yearling duck. A duck will take on fat very easily, and if you keep them over the second year they get too fat, and they will not lay as early, and the eggs are not fertile, and we cannot get good results.

"We mate one drake and five ducks. We start these in October, and as the season advances, say about the first of March, we watch the ducks, and if we see two drakes get to fighting. we catch one of them; we catch the poorest and put him in a pen by himself. Whenever we see any fighting, we take out a drake, and when there ing them we will say that we have is no fighting, we leave them alone,

"Sometimes you will find they will run for a long time and there will be We take lots of time driving them no fighting; then, there will come a wings, and they cannot walk. These started and your five drakes will get after one and fairly eat him. I have seen it when we would not have more than one drake to ten or twelve ducks, and we would get just as good eggs as we got in the winter."

#### RAISING FEED FOR THE FLOCK

Farm That Produces Its Own Grain Is Always Most Successful-Operating Expense Reduced.

"The poultry farm that produces its own feed or a goodly part of it is always the most successful," according to William H. Pfeifer of Allenton, Mo., because the feed is always right at hand when needed, no drayage, no waste, the range birds seeing to the

"The shattered grain does not go to feed sparrows, crows, etc., but produces chicken-meat and eggs. The droppings go back to the fields as fertilizer and the operating expense or upkeep is greatly reduced.

"Such a farm has a great advantage over the one that has to buy all its feed, hauling it over miles of rough country roads, paying dearly for the time wasted in drayage and extra handling. This in itself is important evidence of why the farmer can produce cheaper poultry and eggs than the poultryman. Those who after serious consideration decide to go into the business should bear this advice in

## EGGS SHIPPED FOR HATCHING

Should Be Nested Deeply and Carefully Wrapped in Excelsior-Cover Basket With Cloth.

Eggs to be shipped for hatching, if packed in baskets, should be nested deeply in excelsior and each egg care-

fully wrapped in excelsior. The basket may be covered with piece of cloth which is sewed to the basket at the edges, or held in place by tacks carefully pushed in the basket, or may have its edge pushed up under the top strip of the basket, outside. with the edge of a case knife.

#### SETTING EGGS FROM PULLETS

Poor Physical Condition-Hens' Eggs Are Best.

Better hatches and stronger chicks will result by setting eggs from hens than from pullets. As a rule, pullets nothing but the mash, and then you lay more during the winter and are poorer in physical cond'tion at the be-"We feed them wet mash; mix it a ginning of the hatching season than little more moist than you do for are the hens, which gives rise to a chickens. These ducks must not be larger number of small eggs and more

# ,geneeeeeeeeeeeeeeeeee One That Was Left

#### By RONALD JONES

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The airship signaled, and the torpedo boat following flew like a bird that skims the surface of the water. Capable of forty knots an hour, she reached the ocean immediately beneath the aeroplane within three minutes. As she ran she saw the little rippling wave thrown back by the submarine. But the airship observer saw the sheath of the periscope beneath him.

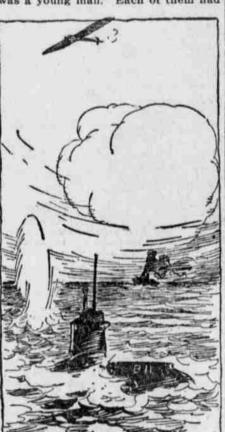
He was seen. He dropped a bomb. It splashed into the waves, and, silently the ripple of the periscope vanished. The submarine went under.

She dived to a depth of a hundred feet, but, high above her, under the surface of the water the aeroplane could see the shadow of the great fish as she made her way northward. It signaled again.

Meanwhile the wireless upon the torpedo boat had been calling, and swiftly a haze of smoke on the horizon developed first into a black wisp, then into the wireless prong, and then into the hull of a second torpedo boat. Swiftly it drew up and the two followed the aeroplane, now fluttering in the distance like a wounded bird.

As the two torpedo boats raced side by side a sailor threw a rope from one deck to the other. Here sailors caught it, and soon there followed thicker ropes, then coils of wire, which were wound about a winch and slowly unfastened. Finally the net was dropped over the side and the two boats steamed together, keeping it between

The captain of each torpedo boat was a young man. Each of them had



a sweetheart; each was thinking, even

then, of his approaching marriage. The commander of the submarine was thinking, in his peril, of the home that he was never likely to see again. and of the aged mother who prayed for him every day before the crucifix in her room.

The observing officer of the aeroplane had a dozen sweethearts, and he expected to have a dozen more if he lived through the war. He did not intend to marry any of them.

The boats steamed on, guided by the aeroplane, which was drawing nearer. The submarine, beneath, did not know whether it was visible or not; it did not know of the net that was following it, and it turned and made toward its own coast.

This gave the torpedo boats their opportunity. At a signal from the air ship they dropped the net and reversed

The submarine, feeling its blind way along the bottom of the sea, found it self suddenly impeded. The commander knew what that meant. He strove to rise, but the steel coils fastened themselves about him. His nose, tilting upward at an angle, rose to near the surface. He shut off his electric engines, intending to use the petrol ones for surface driving. But he could not quite reach the surface, and the periscope, tilted backward, allowed no glimpse of anything except the far horizon. Across the glass the image of the aeroplane kept flitting to and fro, like a swooping gull.

The bow of the submarine was point ing in the direction of one of the torpedo boats. He issued an order, and wo of his crew ran to the torpedo station. They drew a torpedo from the elings and thrust it is .o the chamber. At the same instant a bomb from the scroplane grazed the side of the ves-

el and threw a cloud of water over it. The oxygen hissed, the torpedo started, and the submarine rocked from the recoil like a tree in a gale. An instant later the missile, directed blindly, found its bir'et. With a frantic roar the first torpedo boat blew up. Fifty sailors were instantly struggling in the water. The steel net went down with the ship, and the submarine, part-

y freed, reached the surface. The commander ran to the turret

and, opening the breech of the little gun she carried, thrust in a shell. The layer at his side fired. The chall hissed through the air and found lodg ment in the second torpedo boat.

Instantly a gun on the torpedo boat answered-and missed. Down went the submarine, freeing herself from the clinging net, and started beneath the water, her periscope swishing through the waves.

The aeroplane circled above her, and the torpedo boat, having lowered a small craft to pick up the struggling sailors of the wrecked ship, started on the pursuit again.

The sailors were mostly rescued, ex cept the captain. He had stayed on the bridge to the end. His body had gone down in the wreckage,

As the torpedo boat raced through the water in the wake of the periscope she fired again and again. Three shells fell short, three went too far The seventh shell struck the periscope fairly and tore it away. The subma rine's eye was gone. She was blind Instantly she rose, with a brief delay while changing engines. In that delay the torpedo boat was upon her The eighth shell pierced the thin hull like paper. It made two gaping holes, one on either side. The submarine was doomed.

The commander, at the gun, adjust ed his sights, allowing for the list of the sinking ship, and fired. The shell burst in the engine room of the torpedo boat, disabling her. She drift ed helplessly upon the water.

The submarine was going down by the stern. The commander called through the tube to the men in the torpedo room. One more torpedo was left of the store which had been brought from port. The commander, at the wheel, worked frantically to bring the bow in line with the disabled torpedo boat five hundred yards away. If he could get that line before his vessel sank, the torpedo boat was doomed.

Upon the bridge of the torpedo boat the captain waited. He could not move his vessel, which drifted aimlessly upon the tide. He could swing her from side to side by working the wheel; he tried to keep her bow on to the submarine, so as to present the smallest possible target.

The two ships watched each other. and the aeroplane, above, watched both. She had one bomb left. She circled lower and lower, describing narrowing circles above the sinking submarine. At last she dropped har

It crashed through the turret, killing one man. That was the commander. It tore a hole through the bot tom of the submarine, which went down instantly, carrying her living

freight to the bed of the ocean. But in that moment the torpedo sent fairly home, blew the torpedo boat to atoms. She disappeared, and only a few pieces of wreckage remained to show where she had been. Here and there a sailor clung, but the captain was gone, to join his fellow captain, under the sea.

The aeroplane, left alone, turned and flew leisurely komeward. There was nothing that could be done.

An old woman in a German town, prayed before a crucifix: "God, bring my sailor son home to me."

Two girls in English villages wept for the perils of their sweethearts up on the sea. The observer of the aeroplane, who

had nobody to weep for him, was thinking of his week's promised leave in London.

#### Religious Women.

The real reason why women are more religious than men today is because they are more human than men. It is not by nature that they are so. Social conditions have made them so. As we have divided the labor of the world between the sexes, the work of men is almost entirely concerned with the production and distribution of things: the work of women almost entirely with the production and sustenance of persons. We all of us at times notice the great throngs of men who go, at the call of the whistle, in and out of our great factories. To the average man's mind, these hundreds of men are "hands," and the purpose of the factories where they are employed is to produce "goods:" but to the average woman's mind, these hundreds of laborers are human beings, and the purpose of the factories is to furnish sustenance, through pay envelopes, to men and women and boys and girls and babies yet unborn. In most of our homes the man leaves human interests early in the morning. devotes the best hours of his day to the welfare of things, and returns to persons again only for the evening's relaxation. His wife, meanwhile, has hardly done an act of labor all the day, has hardly made a plan or had a thought, which is not with considerable intimacy related to human beings -her husband, her children, her neighbors.—Bernard I. Bell, in Atlantic.

#### Curtailing His Fun.

"The president of Razzler university writes that our boy is behind in his studies," said Mr. Gadson. "What are you going to do about

it?" asked Mrs. Gadson. "I don't see how we can do anything to help him, except to cut down his allowance and take away his mo-

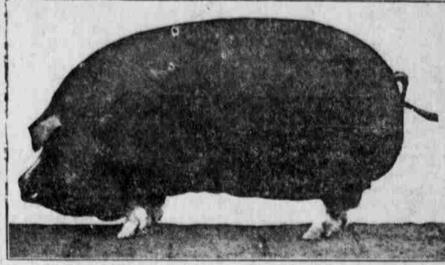
any use for razors.

m. i. m.

tor car." And He Owned It, Too. "Thank goodness," shouted the suffragette orator, "our sex doesn't have

"My wife uses a razor," spoke up the meek little mar, in the gallery. Other Methods. "What for?" sternly demanded the "To sharpen pencils," replied the

## LICE ARE COMMON PESTS AMONG SWINE



Grand Champion Poland-China Sow.

From the United States Department of | cording to directions, can be applied Agriculture.)

The farmer should frequently examine his hogs about the ears, flanks, and hog by means of a brush or a swab inside of the legs to see if they are of cotton waste. Care should be taken lousy. Lice are common pests among swine, and vigorous and persistent directed. treatment is required to eradicate them. They may be readily seen traveling among the bristles, particularly in the parts just mentioned. The eggs or "nits," are small white oval bodies attached to the bristles. Dipping does not as a rule destroy the vitality of these eggs. Swine should be dipped frequently in order to kill the lice that hatch out of the eggs after the previous dipping. These lice are blood-sucking parasites, and by biting the hog and sucking blood they cause a great deal of skin irritation. Furthermore, they act as a drain on the vitality of the hog, through the loss of blood which they abstract. When lousy the hog is usually restless and rubs on posts and other convenient objects. The coat looks rough and harsh. This pest is transmitted from one animal to another by direct contact, or by contact with infected bedding or quarters.

Dipping Swine. To free hogs from lice they should be dipped two or more times at intervals of about two weeks. Several dippings may be required before complete eradication is accomplished. Do not fail at the same time to clean and as this favors the spread of hog disinfect thoroughly the sleeping quar- cholera. ters. Cresol compound (U. S. P.) may be used for dipping and disinfecting. For dipping, mix in the proportion of two gallons to 100 gallons of water; for disinfecting, in the proportion of three gallons to 100 gallons of water. Although not always as effective as might be desired, coaltar products of the kind ordinarily sold as stock dips are commonly used to treat hogs for lice. For use they are diluted with water in accordance with directions supplied by the manu-

facturers.

Dipping vats are made of various ment. (See Farmers' Bulletin 481, question is asked during the spring by Concrete Construction on the Live many beginners in sheep husbandry. Stock Farm.) The vat should be Perhaps an answer may be suggested set in the ground at a convenient place by the following question. Does it pay where there is good surface drainage to feed ticks and lice? Everyone with away from the vat. A suitable size for sound sense knows that it does not. a vat in which to dip hogs is ten feet | If the flock owner is anxious to realong at the top, eight feet long at the lize all possible profit from his flock he bottom, one foot wide at the bottom, should attempt to dispose of pests that and two feet wide at the top, It should be deep enough so that the hogs will be completely immersed in the dip and will not strike the bottom of the vat of the vat to facilitate emptying and cleaning, otherwise it is necessary to sheep are sheared. pump or dip out the contents of the vat in order to clean it. Do not use old filthy dip, but clean and recharge the vat before dipping again if the dip after shearing so that there may be has become very dirty or if it has sufficient growth of fleece to hold stood a long time in the vat. The end some of the dip. Dip again in about where the hogs enter should be per- ten days in order to kill the young pendicular and the entrance should ticks that may have been in the egg be on a slide. The other end should stage at the time of the first dipping. slope gradually, with cleats to provide Any of the coal tar dips, such as kreso,

hogs is kept. hoj Wallows. Some farmers favor hog wallows:

others are strongly opposed to them. Filthy hog wallows are a source of danger. Hops wallowing in or drinking contaminated water are likely to contract diseass. However, there are Interesting Test Being Made With many advantages to be derived from wallows. A cool bath is very soothing to a hog during the hot weather. It cleans the scurl from the skin and protects the hoge from flies. Crude oil. sufficient to farm a thin layer on top of the water, may be poured into the wallow about every ten days. This will tend to keep the hogs free from cess, the self-feeder might prove equallice and other skin parasites. If the skin becomes irritated from the oil, its use should be discontinued. Small quantities of coal-tar dip are sometimes added to the water in hog wallows, but there is an element of danby hogs which lie in the wallow more or less continuously.

On some of the larger hog farms concrete wallows are becoming popular. The cement hog wallow should barley to take enough interest in the be located in a shady place and made other feeds, and that is expensive, but so as a contain from eight to ten by increasing the proportion of beet inches of water. A two inch drain pulp she has been made to show better pipe, as recommended for the dipping judgment. tet, stould be placed in the bottom cleaned out.

In many cases a farmer is not financially able to build a concrete hog indicating that the system is a physical wallow or a dipping vat. If this be success, also the effect on milk flow is the case, the dip, properly diluted ac excellent.

with a spray pump or sprinkling can. or else rubbed on every part of the not to apply the dip stronger than

Another method of controlling lice is to tle gunny sacks or similar coarse cloths around a post and saturate the sacks frequently with crude oil. The sacks should be tied at a proper height so that the hogs may rub against them.

Change Pastures Frequently,

Swine can be raised when they are confined in limited quarters if the quarters are kept clean, but they will do much better and stay in better health if they have plenty of pasture. Divide the pasture into convenient areas, so that the hogs can be shifted from one pasture to another. This not only provides fresh pasture, but affords an opportunity to disinfect the pastures by plowing and reseeding or exposing to the sun and weather. Intestinal worms, which are rather common in swine, are contracted from feed, water, and ground which have been contaminated by the droppings from infected hogs. Frequent change of pasture is one of the best means of reducing worm infestation to a minimum. Hogs, however, should not be allowed to run at large on open range,

### DISPOSE OF PESTS THAT EAT UP PROFIT

#### Everyone With Sound Sense Knows That It Doesn't Pay to Feed Ticks and Lice.

(By D. A. SPENCER, Department of Animal Husbandry, Oklahoma A. & M College, Stillwater.)

Does it pay to dip sheep?

eat up the profit.

The flock may appear to have no ticks, but a few stray ones may be lurking here and there, ready to bring when they plunge. If possible, the vat forth an army of ticks if conditions reshould be located so that a two-inch main favorable. This is often the case drain pipe may lead from the bottom and the final result is usually about as bad as if you could see ticks when the

If the ticks are thick it may be wise to dip as soon as the sheep are shorn. Otherwise wait three or four weeks footholds for the hogs for emerging zenoleum, etc., used according to diafter dipping A dipping vat is very rections, will give very satisfactory reuseful wherever a large number of sults,

# **SELF-FEEDERS GOOD** FOR ALL LIVE STOCK

# Dairy Cow at California University Farm.

If the self-feeder for pigs, because it lets them follow naturally bodily demands of eating just what food their system required, is such a great sucly good for other kinds of stock also.

At the California university farm, just as a feeler, not as an experiment that would certainly prove anything, a dairy cow has been fed since lactation with a self-feeder. In one place is alfalfa ger in this practice, as poisoning may hay which she can get to at all times, result from the absorption of phenols another dried beet pulp mixed with rolled barley, which it is figured will give with alfalfa hay an approximately balanced ration. One trouble has been that she has been too interested in the

The test may prove nothing for pracof the wallow to permit its being tical purposes on account of expense of grain and concentrates. However, one noticeable fact is that her boiliy weight remains without any change,