

#### DUCK RAISING AS BUSINESS

Fowls Are Fine for Family Use Though Not Very Valuable as Product for Marketing.

The duck has its place on the farm, but duck raising as a business is as yet comparatively unprofitable because of long distance to market and prejudice among buyers of live poultry. The duck furnishes a delicious roast for the family and an abundance of feathers for home use.

"Contrary to general opinion, pool large enough for swimming is not necessary," says N. L. Harris, superintendent of the Kansas state agricultural college poultry farm. "Ducks can be raised on dry land-that is, if they are provided with water sufficiently deep to allow them to submerge their beaks and wash the sand from their nostrils. Otherwise they

The natural food for ducks consists. of bugs, worms and green succulent vegetation found in marshy places. Notwithstanding the fact that ducks are easily raised, they should not be batched until warm weather, at which time such feeds are plentiful.

There is danger of overfeeding, according to Mr. Harris. The duck is



Pekin Ducks, About Seven Weeks Old, in Fattening Pen.

the most ravenous feeder of all classes of domesticated fowls except the coose.

The two breeds most extensively raised for meat are the Pekin and the Rouen. The Pekin is the better because it has white feathers, white meat, and yellow legs-characteris tics which are desired in dressed poul-

#### **MUCH DEPENDS ON BREEDERS**

Parents of Chicks Should Be Strong, Vigorous, Hardy and Resistant to All Diseases.

Whether a farmer will raise better poultry this year than he did last will depend primarily upon the kind of stock that is used for breeding. Every paby chick is entitled to be well born Unless its parents are strong, vigorous, hardy and resistant to disease, a 'poor hatch" and weak, puny chicks will result, say the poultrymen at Iowa state college.

The use of low vitality breeders is the most frequent cause of poor incubating success and high death rate in prooding. Chicks hatched from poor preeding stock never reach the size of well-bred individuals. The pullets do not begin laying until the following spring and then hardly enough to pay lor their feed.

If the flock is to be improved, only :hose birds that show size, vigor and agg-producing qualities should be used is breeders. Twenty-five good females in a roomy pen with a couple of good nales will furnish eggs for incubation hat will produce chicks worth while, ones that will grow into big fellows worth a good price on the market. The pullets from such mating mature rapidly and are in condition to "lay the winter eggs."

### BRADING THE LITTLE CHICKS

Grade According to Size and Vigor or Arrange Things So Weak Ones Are Comfortable.

Owing to differences in the vigor of parent stock, age of eggs when incubated, and other causes, there are always differences in the vitality of the chicks, and these manifest themselves very quickly. The stronger chicks shove the weaker away from the food, growd them out of the sunniest spots in the brooder, and take the best of

things generally. Since the most vigorous chicks are the most valuable, we do not like to discourage this disposition to thrive, but strong chicks should not thrive at the expense of the weak. As soon as there is a perceptible difference in the size of the chicks, either grade the chicks according to size, or fix things so the weak chicks can eat by

### SAVE ALL FERTILIZER BUFFALO BURR IS INJURIOUS

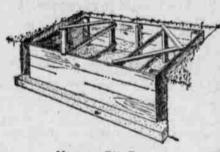
Concrete Pits Advocated for Storage of Manure.

Enormous Amount of Waste in Fertility Prevented--Clear Dimensions of Convenient. Pit and Directions for Building.

The use of concrete on the farm is long past the experimental stage. It is a necessity. The first cost of concrete is higher than for structures built of wood, but concrete is much cheaper in the long run.

For maintaining or restoring the fertility of the fields, there is nothing better than barnyard manure. By the ordinary methods of piling manure on the ground or storing it in wooden pens or boxes, 30 to 50 per cent of its fertility is lost. This loss is brought about in two ways: First, by leaching or washing due to heavy rains; second, by fermentation or heating caused by lack of sufficient moisture. Since concrete pits are waterproof, manure may be kept in them as moist as may be necessary and such an enormous waste in the fertility of the manure may thus be entirely prevented. One load of manure from a concrete pit is worth 11/2 to 2 loads of manure as usually stored. Moreover, with concrete pits the supply of manure is increased by all the liquid manure, the richest part, from the barn gutters and feeding floors.

Shallow manure pits do very well where the manure can be frequently hauled to the fields. The walls and floor should be five inches thick. The clear dimensions of a convenient pit are: Depth, 3 feet; width, 6 feet; length, 12 feet. Dig the trench 3 feet 5 inches by 6 feet 10 inches by 12 feet



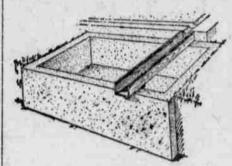
Manure Pit Forms.

ten inches. By keeping the sides vertical only an inside form will be needed. Have enough woven-wire fencing 71/2 feet long to cover the bottom of the pit. Lay the wire with an even division of the extra length, so that it may project upward into the side walls. The wire is laid after two inches thickness of concrete has been put in. The remaining three inches should periment, due to heavier winter egg be tamped in after the wire has been placed. Remove the forms after the concrete has set four days. The pit may be used after ten days.

Where manure is to be stored for a considerable length of time, larger pits to the "grubs" part of it. This experior basins are required. Such pits are seldom made over five feet deep (in the clear at the deeper end) and are wide enough that the manure may be loaded on a spreader in the pit and drawn up a roughened concrete incline or run. The slope for such a run must not be steeper than one foot up to four feet out.

In laying out the large pit bear in mind that the concrete walls and floors should be eight inches thick and make due allowance for same when digging, With a spade trim the sides and the deep end vertical.

In order to form a sump hole from which the liquid manure can be pumped, in one corner at the deep end



Manure Pit With Trough.

of the pit dig a hole 18 inches deep by 21/2 feet in diameter.

Do not forget that dirt in the concrete may make a poor wall, so if the top of the earthen wall tends to crumble hold it back with one-inch boards braced against the forms. To keep out flood water, the pit may be extended six inches above the ground by using the lower half of a one-foot board to hold back the dirt, by allowing the remainder to project above the ground level, and by adding six inches to the height of the inside form.

#### BEST KIND OF WIRE FENCING

Much Depends on Purpose for Which Fence is Intended-General-Purpose Fabric Favored.

The best kind of wire fencing to erect depends on the purpose for which the fence is used. On a farm where mixed types of live stock are kept a general-purpose woven-wire fabric is needed. If only cattle and horses are to be pastured, a coarser and less expensive woven fence can be used. When fencing is needed to inclose extensive pastures where only cattle or horses are to be kept the excessive cost of a woven-wire fence would not make its use desirable, for losses of stock by injury on barbed wire would not be large enough to counterbalance the difference in the cost of maintaining the two different vines run to such lengths it is more kinds of fences

Grows Vigorously, Withstands Dry Weather and Is Covered With Spines on Stems.

Buffalo burr is a native of western Kansas and Nebraska, where it is often found in alfalfa fields. The hay shipped from those states often contains buffalo burr seed, and in this way it gets a start in feed lots. The plant looks like it might be one of the very worst pests, for it grows vigorously, withstands dry weather splendidly, and is covered with spines both on the stems and on the burrs. The



Buffalo Burr.

blossoms look like yellow potato blossoms, and after they are gone a spiny burr forms.

Buffalo burr looks more dangerous than it really is. It grows but one year, and spreads only by seed. Those of our readers who find buffalo burr in their feed lots will do well to cut it off at the surface of the ground before it goes to seed. It has not become common as yet in the corn belt, and the chances are that it will not.

#### MEAT FOOD INCREASES EGGS

On Most Farms There is Plenty of Skim Milk and No Better Plan Than Feeding to Fowls.

In the poultry feeding experiments made at the Purdue university it was found that the addition of some form of meat food to the ration increased the egg production about 100 eggs per pullet per year. This would mean about 10,000 eggs in a farmer's flock of 100 hens. The income per bird in the pen fed no meat food was 67 cents. The pen fed skim milk gave an income of \$2.78, the highest in the ex-

production. Poultry raisers have long been fa miliar with the schedule of "grains greens, grits and grubs," but farmers as a rule have paid too little attention ment shows the importance of providing a substitute for the bugs and worms the fowls get during the summer season when they are permitted to range. On most farms there is plenty of skim milk and no better use can be made of it than to feed it to the chickens. Meat scrap and fish scrap can be purchased if skim milk is not available.

#### BEES ARE FARMERS' FRIENDS

Without Little Honey-Getherers There Would Be but Small Crop of inferior Fruit.

Do not spray the fruit trees while in bloom, for that will kill the bees, Many farmers do this every year, when the bees are their best friends. If it were not for the bees they would get but little fruit, and that of very inferior quality, and yet they will carelessly murder these little helpers by the thousands.

Bees are valuable, and no man has a right to put out poison and kill them. It is no advantage to spray the trees when in bloom, and it is even better to wait until the petals fall and spray when there is nothing to prevent the poison soing into the heart of the calyx before it closes.

#### INSECT HARMS MANY PLANTS

Cutworm Is One of First Pests to Appear-injures Cauliflower, Cabbage and Other Crops.

The cutworm is one of the first pests to appear, and kills cabbage, cauliflower, cucumbers, squashes, melons, corn, tomatoes, and peas,

In case of plants that are transplanted, wrap with a collar of stiff paper below ground and an inch or more above the surface, and dig out the worm, which will be found just below the surface near the cut plant.

Air-slaked lime may be spread over the surrounding soil.

#### CARING FOR RASPBERRY TIPS

They Should Be Dug Up and Replanted -Keep Patch Clear of Surplus Plants and Clumps.

Dig up all the rooted raspberry tips and replant them where you want them, for they should not be allowed to grow in the original patch to make a thicket.

Keep it clean of surplus plants and the old clumps will bear better and be much more pleasant to work around. Dewberries need the same care as raspberries in this respect, though the of a job to keep them in place.



#### GOOD ADVICE FOR DAIRYMEN

Profitable Milk Producer Has Wide Sprung Ribs and Deep Abdomen-Give Bull Exercise.

A cow which will do her full duty at production will generally have wide sprung ribs and a deep abdomen to provide great capacity for the digestive organs.

The cream screw on the separator is a small thing, but a mighty important one. See that it is properly adjusted and that is does not become clogged.

The manure carrier is a necessity on the dairy farm. With this device tho manure can be carried well away from the barn, and a potent source of contamination is thus removed.

The bull, though he should be confined, must be given clean surround-



Splendid Milk-Producing Type.

ings and ample room for the exercise necessary to maintain his potency.

Give the calf its meals in pails as clean and sanitary as those used in handling milk for human consumption. It pays.

Don't change the dairy cows' feed too abruptly. Digestive troubles and a consequent falling off in milk are likely to result.

The common practice of compelling the dairy heifers to shift for themselves is to be severely condemned. You can't develop good cows that way,

The best receptacles for the cream are the cans designed especially for that purpose. Buttermilk is a valuable by-product

and a profitable market for it can often be found among regular butter and egg customers.

The worn-out separator or the machine of poor make often causes enough loss in one season to more than pay for a new machine of a reputable make.

#### GET MOST MILK FROM HEIFER

Animal Shows Dislike for Unnecessary Noise and Delay in Diminished Quantities of Milk.

A helfer does not like unnecessary noise, or delay, and shows her dislike by diminished quantities of milk, Milking her regularly at as near the same hour night and morning as pos sible is important.

The first streams of milk contain many objectionable bacteria, and onto the ground is where they should go. It is poor policy to wet the hands with milk. Instead rub a little vaseline on the hands. This keeps the teats in nice condition and makes milking easy.

Of course the milker ought to be clean, kind and sympathetic. He should not sit off at a distance, but his left arm should be in close contact with the leg of the heifer so that she cannot kick. If she makes the attempt he will only get a push instead of a blow. It is necessary to do the milking quietly and in the shortest possible time, and it is important that the heifer be milked clean and dry every time, otherwise she will be injured as a milker, besides the richest and most valuable part of the milk will be lost.

#### PROBLEM OF PURE-BRED SIRE

One Solution Is for Several Neighbors to Club Together and Secure Needed Males.

The farmer with only a few animals can hardly afford to keep pure-bred males. Yet he cannot afford to use scrubs. One solution of the problem is for several neighbors to club to gether and secure the pure-bred sires needed. This will really make the cost of the pure-bred sire less to each farmer than would be the cost of scrub sires if each owned one.

#### AIM TO PRODUCE DRY BUTTER

Proper System of Manufacture Will Produce Article That Will Perfectly Secrete Moisture.

Aim to produce butter that is visibly dry while yet containing a percentage of moisture approaching the standard. A proper system of manufacture will produce a butter in which the moisture is in such a fine state of subdivision that it will not ooze out in transit or when the butter is cut up.

# DAIRYING IN

Accompanying Industries Also Prove Highly Profitable.

The cheese industry throughout

western Canada today is in a highly flourishing condition and is bound in a very short time to become much more important. The war has created a great demand for that article, and its use abroad has given it a lot of useful advertising. The article known as Canadian cheese is now sought not only by the soldier in the trenches, but by the ordinary civilian consumer. who, having used it, is quick to appreciate its value. This means that after the war there will be a demand created for it that would not otherwise have been. Up to the present the war needs have limited the local supply, but with the increased effort that is now being put forth it is hoped that this will be met. As a matter of course the prices are high, and the farmers who contribute to the cheese factories are making money.

The cheese season is now fully open and there is every prospect of an ex- he take two paces farrard 'isself, incellent year because the high price stead o' moving the whole regiment? which obtained last year will undoubtedly be maintained this season. Western Canada has all the natural resources for the making of cheese, the feed and the cool nights, two things essential, and in time it is bound to become one of the finest cheese countries of the continent.

The lower foothills of Alberta, used only at the present time as ranges or | Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria for no purpose, will in time produce cheese in great quantities, and doubtless will soon equal the famous uplands of Denmark.

The cool nights mean the better keeping of milk and cream and cheese, and that is a great thing for the industry, especially when combined with possibilities of cattle feed such as exist on the long slopes from the Rockies eastward.

The hog market, which may be classed as an adjunct of farming, is an exceedingly good one, and the low cost at which the feed can be produced, coupled with the high prices realized, make this industry very prof-

One of the first thoughts that occur to the mind of the average prospective settler is the likelihood of suitable markets. In this connection the following table will be illuminating. It is supplied by the P. Burns company. packers and exporters, of Calgary, and for hogs for the six years 1910 to 1915 inclusive. When one considers the low initial cost of the land and the small overhead cost of maintenance and eed, these prices challenge compar

1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 Jan. ..... 7% 8 8 7% \$6.71 Feb. .... 7% 81/2 81/2 8 March. .. 7% 8 814 714 7.16 April .... 71/4 81/4 81/4 71/4 8.06 May ..... 716 9 816 8.26 June. .... 81/2 8 6.85 8,30 714 814 8 July .... 8.12 8 8% 8% 8% Aug .... 8 7.93 Sept. ....8 -936 9 8% 7% 8.86 Oct. .... 8 81/4 81/4 71/4 6 9.02 836 7 Nov. .....7% 9 636

Dec. ..... 7% 81/4 81/4 71/4 61/4

A farmer of Monarch, Alberta, claims the distinction of being the first in the province to sell a carload of hogs at the high price of eleven cents a pound, live weight. The sale was made a short time ago at Calgary, and at that time was a record, although prices have since gone as high as \$11.121/2 per hundredweight. With such prices available for hogs the farmer has a market for everything his farm produces, as there is practically no farm product which cannot be converted into good hog flesh. The uncertainty of results which attends grain farming even under most favorable conditions is removed when the settler goes in for raising hogs, beef and dairy products. With Western Carada's cheap lands, heavy crops, and of Constipation climate free from diseases of stock, the stock farmer is as sure of success as anyone can be.-Advertisement.

She Had Nothing to Say. 'Twas a dark and dismal evening. and they were returning home from the theater.

"I wonder why it is," said his wife. "that so few actresses travel under the management of their husbands?" "My dear," replied her husband, "have you ever reflected that it is al-

most impossible for the average man to manage his wife?" And for fifty-seven consecutive seconds she was speechless.

'Twas a dark and dismal evening. Some people never have a chance

because they are unable to recognize one when they see it.

St. Paul is to have a new family hotel to cost \$400,000.

#### Puts a ... Distemper Stop to all

CURES THE SICK And prevents others having the disease no matter how exposed. 50 cents and \$1 a bottle, \$5 and \$10 a descent testiles. All good druggists and turf goods houses. SPOHN MEDICAL CO.,

Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

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W. N. U., OMAHA, NO. 23-1916.

Old Grump-Why doesn't Ethel marry that young idiot? I'm getting blame tired of his coming here so much. His Wife-I believe I'd prefer to have him come here-if she marries him he'll stay here.—Boston Evening Transcript. Lazy Officer. Sergeant (at drill)-Company! two paces forward, march! Old Countrywoman (looking on)-That's just like them officers! Couldn't

KANSAS DRUGGISTS ENDORSE

THIS KIDNEY MEDICINE

I have been selling Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root ever since it was introduced

Swamp-Root ever since it was introduced in this city, and I can truthfully say that it has produced nothing but perfectly satisfied customers ever since I have handed it over my counters. All of my patrons say it is a remedy of merit in kidney, liver and bladder trouble, and I believe it must be a fine remedy else my customers would not all claim that they were benefited.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention this paper. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Adv.

The Lesser Evil.

Dec. 18th, 1915.

stores .- Adv.

Very truly yours, L. J. HAINES, Druggist, 1915. Galena, Kansas

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

Signature of Cart letters.
In Use for Over 30 Years. Bears the

A regular woman is always glad when her husband has a holiday, so that he can put in about eighteen hours doing odd jobs at home.

HALINE COMPANY, Red Bank, H. J.-Adv

And many a man has managed to get out of a bad scrape by letting his whiskers grow.

## WIFE TOO ILL

IN BED MOST OF TIME

shows the average monthly price paid Her Health Restored by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Indianapolis, Indiana. — "My health was so poor and my constitution so run down that I could



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not work. I was thin, pale and weak, weighed but 109 pounds and was in bed most of the time. I began taking Lydia E. Pink-ham's Vegetable Compound and five months later I weighed 123 pounds.

I do all the housework and washing for eleven and I can truthfully say Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been a godsend to me for I would have been in my grave today but for it. I would tell all women suffering as I was to try your valuable remedy."—Mrs. Wm. Green, 332
S. Addison Street, Indianapolis, Indiana.
There is hardly a neighborhood in this

country, wherein some woman has not found health by using this good old-

fashioned root and herb remedy.

If there is anything about which you would like special advice, write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

The Wretchedness

Can quickly be overcome by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Purely vegetable -act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Head-Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE,

Genuine must bear Signature

LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED