

POULTRY NOTES
BY
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RIVERSIDE
PA.
CORRESPONDENCE
SOLICITED



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DUCK DOCTRINE.

When Mrs. Quack does take a notion to hatch she nests on the ground, building the nest of sticks and leaves, and when the lining of downy feathers is finished her laying is done and incubation begins.

The duck, with a wild run and creek to paddle in, generally hides her nest in the reeds and grasses by the water and from every dip returns to sprinkle her eggs with her feathers—a tip to you to wet duck eggs under hens or under artificial incubation.

You seldom see a pure bred duck broody or such a pretty picture as



Photo by C. M. Barnitz.

MRS. DUCK ON THE JOB.

"Mother Duck and Her Darlings," for hatching quacks by machine has nature faked Mrs. Quack out of her job and nearly destroyed the quack's maternal instinct.

It sure is a sight, however, to watch a hundred little rubbernecks push their scops through the shell and waddle into the world. One New York plant hatched 92,000 quacks last year. That's going some!

They are easy to raise, but the spongy little waddlers must be handled carefully at first, and here's information for the stunt:

Bed brooders with dry sand, keep temperature at 90 degrees first three days, then 85 degrees. At end of week drop to 80 degrees, and gradually taper down until at end of two weeks, if summer, heat may be shut off. Give water first day, and always have water close to feed, as they eat and drink alternately. As ducks do not have



Photo by C. M. Barnitz.

MOTHER DUCK AND DARLING.

crop like chicken, moist, crumbly mash is in order. After first day feed mash made of four parts bran, one part cornmeal, one part low grade flour, one part rolled oats, three parts fine cut clover, one-half part beef scrap and one part sand.

Keep before them for three days, but do not let it sour. After third day feed four or five times a day on following until eight weeks old: Three parts bran, one part cornmeal, one part low grade flour, one part wheat midds, five parts clover or greens, 10 per cent beef scrap and one part sand. At eight weeks to fatten feed four parts cornmeal, two parts low grade flour, one part bran, 12 per cent beef scrap and one part greens.

If mash is mixed with milk cut out beef scrap. Soak scrap in cold water, scald bran and clover unless latter is fresh. Keep shell and sand before quacks. Feed what they eat up clean. At ten weeks they should be fat for market. Filth, damp, overhead, crowding, sour feed, sun glare, bad air and fright are great duck killers.

For a duck pane at night hang up a light.

DON'TS.

Don't narrow down the ration to a grain or two. Your margin of profit will be narrow if you do.

Don't use kerosene on a fowl's comb and wattles. It blisters. Tincture of benzoin for frost bite.

Don't waste. "Waste makes want." How true that is in home, in energy, in biz. Prodigals of old went to the hogs, and spendthrifts now go to the dogs.

COCK-A-DOODLE-DOO.
Yes, crow away, big rooster.
Hip cock-a-doodle-doo!
You sure now are a boaster.
For grit you take the blue.

You don't shut up for winter;
You crow when it's redhot;
You're cheering when it's cloudy;
You hoarsey when it's not.

You crow when you are henpecked;
You crow when you're full fed;
You crow your red head almost off
When you see a rooster whale.

You crow when you are starving;
You crow when you're full fed;
You crow too hours every day;
You even crow in bed.

O optimistic crower,
You surely beat the band!
You've got the grit and gumption.
Gee crippeys, you've got sand!

Now, here's to any crower
That reads this rooster rhyme—
Say, partner, it's far better
To crow and boost than whine.

Yes, quit the avell chorus.
You better crow and bust
Than be an old dill pickle
And fill folks with disgust.
C. M. BARNITZ.

CATARRH OF THE CROP.
A fowl's crop is not its true stomach, but a receptacle for holding and soaking food until it is fit for grinding. The true stomach, or proventriculus, is a small organ right below the crop, and the food passes through this thick walled tube into the gizzard. Certain birds whose food consists mainly of flesh, fruits and insects are without crops, their food passing at once into the proventriculus, where it is acted on by the gastric juice. It is thus with the duck.

Occasionally a fowl is found with crop distended by gas, its contents sour, soft feed and water, the gas even repressing the windpipe, causing gasping and even asphyxiation.

This is catarrh of the crop, and a postmortem shows the lining inflamed, the muscular walls paralyzed and the secretions of their glands dried up.

Such conditions are caused by irregular or over feeding, swallowing feathers or other irritating indigestibles, spoiled meat, moldy grain, sour mash, salt, maggots, egg stimulants, red pepper, rat poison and also poisons generated by cholera and diphtheria. The fowl loses appetite, is listless, sour liquid runs from mouth, and diarrhea complicates the case. The crop should be emptied, fowl placed in quiet place, where it can get no food, and a two grain capsule of subnitrate of bismuth should be given more and night for two days, and a tablespoonful of bicarbonate of soda to the pint should be dissolved in the drinking water.

FEATHERS AND EGGSHELLS.
The Oregon Agricultural college, after trap nesting a Plymouth Rock hen for a year, declared she laid 250 eggs in twelve months. This is the champion hen of the United States unless these professors are lying or are mistaken.

When you buy day old chicks be careful on their arrival not to let them fill up on water and feed. Dry, sweet, fine breadcrumbs, mother's make, is the best starter for chicklets.

When a crate of chickens broke while being loaded at Sunbury, Pa., two escaped and were not found until later at Wilkesbarre, sixty miles away. They had decapitated it on the trucks under the trolley. But there are thousands of chickens and crows that decapitate it all through life without seeing the farmer's cent of profit.

The poultry exhibit at the York county (Pa.) fair will be under the management of the Glen Rock, Red Lion, Dulles town, New Freedom and Shrewsbury poultry associations. This will insure better quality, a more systematic display and additional premiums. Some other fair associations should follow suit.

The farmers' institutes are over for the season, and they were better attended than ever. It now remains for the farmer who took notes of the lectures to get out their notebook and put its information into practice.

Those New Yorkers who dine at cheap restaurants got a jar when a dealer in chickens told the court that 170 pounds of decayed chickens seized at his place were good enough for the ordinary table d'hote places. He sold them at 5 cents a pound, but had to pay \$500 fine for the trick.

Spraying the fruit trees and the poultry house comes about the same time in the spring. It hardly pays to buy lime sulphur at 25 cents per gallon when one can make it so easily and cheap. Neither does it pay to buy insecticides when coal oil and white wash, strong with crude carbolic acid, knock chicken crawlers flat.

The Houston (Tex.) Post says, "Old fashioned eggs at new fashion prices give one a bad taste in the mouth." If that style eggnoor doesn't agree with the editor he should try Philadelphia rots and spots.

If Mother Turkey selects her own nest, don't disturb her unless it's in a place where she will be flooded out or caught by varmints. She generally has the sense to seek a secure place, often so well hidden that human smart alecks can't find her.

A Bonton (N. J.) fancier has discovered that snowballs set under broody hens break them from hatching. Well, if a highball breaks the men, why shouldn't a snowball break a hen? He better quick patent his frozen idea and sell it in the summer. It would be a bally success.

The wise farmer does not breed from his flock in general, but selects and pens his finest birds to get best results. This stunt fills the egg crock, makes best market stock and a pretty, mil form flock.

FARMING WITH A PENCIL.
The most important farm implement is a lead pencil. Without some form of accounts one cannot know what he is really doing. One cannot know where the profits or the losses are. The time required in keeping accounts will be but a few minutes a day. In many cases the returns will be more for these few minutes than for the rest of the day's work.—Professor W. C. Palmer, North Dakota Agricultural College.

KEEP THE MILK CLEAN.
Four Simple, Inexpensive Precautions Which Any One Can Observe.

The Virginia experiment station has found by actual experiment that the number of bacteria in milk can be greatly reduced. This is of considerable importance, because it reduces the liability of contamination from disease bacteria as well as those that cause souring, disagreeable odors, etc.

By count it was found that by sprinkling the bedding straw so as to prevent the bacteria from arising the percentage in the milk was reduced 53 per cent. A reduction of 26 per cent was made by using the closed pail in milking as compared with using the open pail.

When the flanks of the cows were moistened and sponged before milking the per cent of bacteria was reduced 23 per cent. By discarding the first four strippings from each test the bacteria were further reduced.

These four precautions, sprinkling the bedding, moistening the flanks of the cow, using a closed pail and discarding the first four strippings, may be practiced without appreciable expense, and they greatly reduce the liability of contamination.

Straw bedding and sawdust were compared as to sanitation, and it was found that fewer bacteria were found where sawdust was used for bedding, but as straw is an absorbent for liquid manure has some value as a fertilizer and sawdust none straw is perhaps better.

Law Points For the Farmer.
A farmer in Pennsylvania is legally obliged to fence both sides of a public road running through his farm. A legal fence may be of wire, with or without barbs.

The Farm Journal says wood cut on the farm is personal property and would not pass under a deed as the wood house would in which it was piled, in the absence, of course, of any special mention being made in the deed.

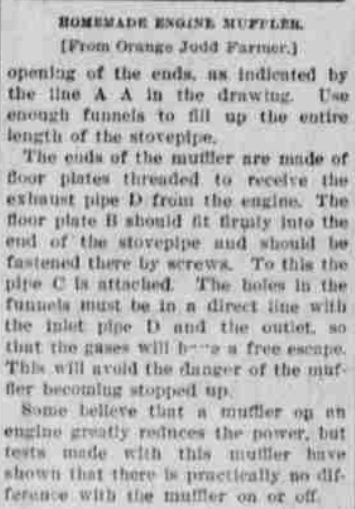
Where a seller is not the manufacturer of an article sold and the buyer has an opportunity of examining it there is no implied warranty, in the absence of fraud, that it shall be fit for the purposes for which it is bought, and unless there is an express warranty the doctrine of caveat emptor (let the buyer guard himself) applies.—Construction Company versus Dorsey, Md. 78 Atl. 1009.

"Upon the lease of a farm by A. to B. is B. entitled to a gasoline engine mounted on wheels which A. had used on the farm, moving it from place to place to pump water, nothing having been said in regard to the engine in the lease?" asks a Nebraska reader of the Farm Journal. The answer made is: "No. B. would not be entitled to the engine because it is not a part of the farm leased. It is not attached to the land nor to the buildings, and it may be removed without injury to the leased property."

HOMEMADE ENGINE MUFFLER.
If Your Gasoline Machine is Too Noisy Here's a Way to Check It.

If the gasoline engine makes too much noise it is easy to make a muffler that will silence the explosions just as effectively as a purchased apparatus, says Orange Judd Farmer. The muffler is made from several funnels and a piece of six inch stovepipe. The funnels should be six inches across the top and should be cut as shown by A in the drawing. Slip these pieces into the stovepipe and fasten the large ends with small stove bolts in about four places around the pipe.

In placing the funnels the small end of each should go on a line with the



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Individual Special Premiums

\$20.00

Cash

For the most artistic display of grains and grasses.

At the Fair, October 16-19 '12

Don't Forget The Cash Grocery

These hot days when you want something good to eat.

Geo. Whiteis, Prop.

This full size OAK DESK, like cut \$12.95

Cash with order, you to pay the freight from Chicago. This price is lower than Sears, Roebuck or any other catalogue house.

A. H. Lippman & Co.

Notice for Publication.
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon, August 6, 1912.
Notice is hereby given that
ECONO SHEPHERD,
one of the heirs and for the heirs of Fred A. Shepherd, deceased, of Mill City, Oregon, who, on April 5, 1908, made Homestead Entry No. 16488, for 1/2 sec. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, section 32, township 16 south, range 19 east, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make five-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Warren Brown, county clerk, at his office at Prineville, Oregon, on the 28th day of September, 1912.
Claimant names as witnesses: Seth Rodman, Otis Logan, Harry Barnes, Richard R. Rhoda, all of Barnes, Oregon.
8-22 C. W. MOORE, Register.

Notice for Publication.
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon, August 6, 1912.
Notice is hereby given that
JACK E. ALLEN
of Prineville Oregon, who, on March 14, 1910, made Homestead Entry No. 8527 for 1/2 sec. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, section 32, township 16 south, range 19 east, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make commutation proof to establish claim to the land above described, before Warren Brown, county clerk, at his office at Prineville, Oregon, on the 16th day of September, 1912.
Claimant names as witnesses: Glenn Hendrickson, Harry L. VanMeter, Robert Saults, Ernest C. Kimmel, all of Prineville, Oregon.
8-19 C. W. MOORE, Register.

Citation
In the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Crook
In the matter of the estate of George W. Barnes, deceased—Citation.
To Arizona Barnes, Mattie E. Nickelson, Sue Helms, William H. Barnes, Bert D. Barnes, Arthur Barnes and Valda Coon, and to all heirs unknown, greeting:
In the name of the State of Oregon, you are hereby cited and required to appear in the County Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Crook, at the Court Room thereof, at Prineville, in the County of Crook, on Monday the 7th day of October, 1912, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said administrator to sell the real estate of said decedent, described as follows, to-wit: Lots Nos. two (2) and three (3), Block eighth (8) of Monroe Hodges original plat of the town of Prineville, County of Crook, State of Oregon.
Witness, the Hon. H. C. Ellis, Judge of the County Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Crook, with the seal of said Court affixed, this 10th day of August, A. D., 1912.
[SEAL] Attest:
S 15 WARREN BROWN, Clerk.

Building a Reputation

WHEN the first IHC tractor was planned, the idea was to have the new tractor fit into its work just as one well-cut gear meshes into another. All conditions of farm work were taken into consideration—dusty fields, gritty sand, tough clay, and tougher sod. There must be protection from flying dirt. The power of the engine must not be wasted. The machine must be so simple that anyone could manage it. The need of repairs should be infrequent, and repairs easily made. This was the plan behind the building of

IHC Kerosene-Gasoline Tractors

How well the plan worked out is shown by the reputation that IHC tractors enjoy; a reputation built upon a steadily growing knowledge among farmers of the good work done by IHC tractors. The engine has no rapidly moving parts or delicate adjustments to be affected by dust, dirt, and grit. The simple gearing transmits a large percentage of engine power to the drawbar. IHC tractors are in use everywhere, in the hands of many men who are in no way "machine wise."

The value of an IHC tractor to a busy farmer lies in its many uses and its reasonable cost. It furnishes power for plowing, seeding, harvesting, threshing, hauling and for many kinds of belt and drawbar work. IHC tractors are now made in 12, 15, 20, 25, and 45-horse power sizes, to suit conditions everywhere. IHC general purpose engines for use in shop, mill, and factory, and on the farm, are made in sizes from 1 to 50-horse power.

Ask the IHC dealer for catalogues and full information, or, write

International Harvester Company of America
(Incorporated)
Portland Ore.

IHC Service Bureau
The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish, free of charge to all, the best information obtainable on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, land drainage, irrigation, fertilizers, etc., make your inquiries specific and send them to IHC Service Bureau, Harvester Building, Chicago, U.S.A.



For Sale CHEAP

One Robinson Hay Baler, Run only 4 days.

Also New and Good Second-hand Engines, different sizes

Require of, or write

John A. Dobkins
Culver, Or 88

Notice for Publication.
Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Oregon, August 12, 1912.
Notice is hereby given that
Thomas Long,
of Post, Oregon, who, on July 9th, 1907, made Homestead, No. 1389, serial No. 6448, for 1/2 sec. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, section 32, township 16 south, range 19 east, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make five-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Warren Brown, county clerk, at his office at Prineville, Oregon, on the 28th day of September, 1912.
Claimant names as witnesses: Hiram Smead, Homer Norton, William Smead, Otto C. Gray, all of Post, Oregon.
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BLISS Native Herbs, by its simple composition of roots, herbs and barks—its wonderful cures of Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Skin Eruptions, Kidney and Liver Disorders—its popularity in millions of households, during a quarter of a century, secured for it the highest award at the International Exposition in Paris, France, 1912.

Make it your household remedy today. 200 Tablets \$1.00. Ask the Bliss Agent.

Raymond Calavan, Agent
Prineville, Oregon 6-20 3mp

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