

DUCKLINGS NEED GOOD ATTENTION

Remove to Brooder After 24 to 36 Hours Old and Give Them First Feed.

COMFORT IS BIG ESSENTIAL

Hot-Water Pipe Systems Have Been Used Successfully for Brooding—Style of Brooder House Depends on System Used.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

After the ducklings have been confined to the incubator for 24 to 36 hours after hatching, remove them to the brooder and give them their first feed. The brooder should be operated at a temperature of about 95 degrees Fahrenheit at first and gradually reduced to 80 or 85 degrees within a week or 10 days, any poultry specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. The temperature may be reduced quite rapidly, depending on the season of the year. Keep the ducklings comfortable. When uncomfortable they will crowd together and try to get nearer the heat, but if comfortable they will spread out under the hover.

Confine Ducklings at First.

The ducklings should be confined around the hover at first until they have learned to return to the source of the heat. In the winter green ducklings usually require heat until they are marketed, but later in the season artificial heat may be removed after two to four weeks. Cool brooder houses without any heat, or with only a few hot-water pipes on the rear walls of the building, are used early in the spring for the ducklings after they are 4 to 6 weeks old.

The brooders and brooding systems used for chickens give good results in rearing ducklings. Hot-water pipe systems have probably been used more extensively by commercial duck growers. Ducklings do not require as high temperatures as chickens, and very loose hovers are generally used over the hot-water pipes.

Use Individual Brooders.

Individual brooders or hovers, holding from 25 to 100 ducklings, and coal, gasoline or distillate oil-stove brooders with a capacity varying from 200 to 500 may also be used successfully in



An Overcrowded Pen of Ducklings Induces Feather Pulling.

brooding ducklings. Both single and double brooder houses are used extensively on duck farms. In single-brooder houses 15 to 16 feet wide the aisle is usually in the rear of the house, with hovers arranged next to the aisle. Double-brooder houses are generally 25 to 30 feet wide and have a center aisle, with hovers either under or on both sides of the aisles. The aisles are usually 3 feet wide and the

FOOD MATERIAL FOR PLANTS

Nitrogen, Phosphorus, Potassium and Less Frequently, Calcium and Sulphur Are Lacking.

Plants, like animals, must have certain definite food materials. Two of these, iron and magnesium, are present in amounts sufficient for all plants in nearly all soils. Three others, carbon, hydrogen and oxygen are taken from the air and water. They are therefore abundant. The other five may be so lacking in any given soil as to limit plant growth. These are nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium and, less frequently, calcium and sulphur.

Trimming Peach Trees.

Trimming peach trees is desirable to reduce loss on account of brown rot. All dried and mummified specimens should also be destroyed.

Cheap Source of Protein.

Clover, alfalfa and soybeans are the farmer's cheapest source of protein, if he grows them himself.

brooder pens 6 to 8 feet in width. From 75 to 100 ducklings are kept in each pen in the brooder house.

The style and construction of the brooder house depend on the brooding system used. If ducks are raised in warm weather, feeding sheds, the sides of which are open a foot or more above the ground, are commonly used. Brooderhouse yards are from 30 to 100 feet deep, with divisions corresponding in width to the pens in the house.

PLANTING HARDWOOD SEEDLINGS ON FARM

Simple and Successful Method of Indiana Farmer.

Walnuts Buried in Shallow Pit and Subjected Throughout Winter to Action of Moisture and Frost—Transplant in Spring.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A simple and successful method of planting black walnut, discovered by a farmer in Indiana, is reported in Farmers' Bulletin 1123, Growing and Planting Hardwood Seedlings on the Farm, just published by the United States Department of Agriculture. The specialists say that this method should be equally successful with oaks, hickories, butternut, or any other



Well-Cared-For Farm Woodlot.

er hardwood species which develop pronounced taproots and in consequence cannot be transplanted with any large measure of success from the nursery to the field. This farmer buried the walnuts in a shallow pit where they were subjected throughout the winter to the action of moisture and frost. With the advent of spring the nuts began to sprout. He planted the sprouted nuts on well-tilled land by scooping out a little soil with his hands, placing the nuts in the holes thus formed, and covering them lightly.

In following this plan there are several precautions which should be taken: (1) The pit in which the nuts are stored should be located in a well-drained, shaded spot; (2) The nuts should be protected against destruction by rodents. (3) They should be examined frequently in the spring so that there will be no delay in setting them out soon after sprouting commences.

WINDBREAK OF BIG BENEFIT

Blowing of Top Soil May Be Checked and Dust Storms Prevented by Planting Trees.

Movement of the top soil may be checked and dust storms prevented by breaking the force of the wind. For this reason windbreaks are of immense benefit in sandy regions or in regions where the soil is very fine.

ODD VIEWS ON AGRICULTURE

Dr. Knapp Instructed Field Agents Not to Worry Farmers Who Were Guided by Moon.

Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, who established the first farm demonstration work in the South, used to give these instructions to field agents: "Some farmers have peculiar views about agriculture. They farm by the moon. Never try to change this. Let them believe in farming by the moon or the stars if only they will try our methods. It doesn't pay to waste breath on such matters."

Require Careful Handling.

The early feeding of the young chicks is the most important part of their growth. Right feeding of good materials will start the digestive tract right and get them in order.

Cause of Sore Shoulders.

Sore shoulders and sore necks on farm horses are generally caused either by collars that do not fit or by harnesses that are not properly adjusted.



MR. OWL IS WISE BIRD.

MANY years ago, long before Mr. Fox was called clever or sly, or Mr. Owl a wise bird, or any of the wood folk had earned any name for themselves other than their own, there was trouble between Mr. Fox and Mr. Possum.

It happened in this way. Mr. Fox one night went for chickens to a farm a long way from his home, and when he arrived he found that the poultry house door was open and it was easy enough to get all he wanted, for Mr. Dog was away.

The only trouble was that he had no place to store them, and it was too far to carry them to his home and go back for more.

Mr. Fox happened to think of Mr. Possum, and he decided that he would make a bargain with him to take care



of his poultry until he could carry it to his home.

As I told you, this happened long before Mr. Fox was clever; he would not do such a thing now.

So he called on Mr. Possum and told him if he would take care of the chickens he would give him two fine ones to pay for his kindness.

Mr. Possum said he would and that he would store them safely away under a rock by his house where there was a cave.

Mr. Fox trotted back and forth all night with fat chickens which he put in the cave under the rock, but he did not know that as fast as he put them away Mr. Possum carried them to another part of the woods.

When it was almost daylight Mr. Possum took another chicken and departed for good, and when Mr. Fox looked into the cave he found only a few of the many chickens he had placed there.

Mr. Possum was nowhere to be found. He had moved bag and baggage to another home, but Mr. Fox hunted until he found him, and the trouble began.

Mr. Possum said he was not the same Mr. Possum. "I never lived in the place you speak of, and I do not know about any rock or cave or chickens; you have the wrong fellow, Mr. Fox," he said.

Mr. Fox was surprised at the bold manner of Mr. Possum, for he was sure he was the one he was looking for; still there was a chance that he had made a mistake.

Right here is where Mr. Owl earned

his title. He was sitting in a tree near by where Mr. Possum had made his new home and heard all that had been said.

"Perhaps you are mistaken, Mr. Fox," he said; "you had better go back to the cave under the tree and look again."

"It is under a rock, not a tree," corrected Mr. Possum, who had just said he did not know anything about the cave or rock.

"Oh, ho," exclaimed Wise Mr. Owl, "you do know something about it, after all."

"Mr. Fox, go right in and search this fellow's home, and if he makes any trouble about it I will call all the wood folk and tell them what a deceitful fellow he is."

"Oh, how wise you are, Mr. Owl!" said Mr. Fox as he came out of Mr. Possum's house with his chickens; "you are the wisest bird I ever knew, and wise you shall be called from this day."

And when there is any dispute among the wood folk now they always call on Mr. Owl to settle it. For Mr. Fox told everybody how clever and wise was Mr. Owl in finding out about his chickens, though he was careful not to tell who had them.

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Dogmar Godowsky



Dogmar Godowsky, the charming daughter of Godowsky, the famous pianist, is reported to be making her mark as a "movie" star, much to the satisfaction of the throngs of picture theater patrons.

The Right Thing at the Right Time

By MARY MARSHALL DUFFEE

ANNIVERSARIES.

Moderation, the noblest gift of Heaven.—Euripides.

RECENTLY at a silver wedding anniversary of a prominent New Yorker the invitations, which were engraved in silver, contained these words at one side: "The demands of war relief are pressing. We hope for your presence—not presents—at our silver wedding anniversary." Among the guests present at this anniversary reception were scores of New York's most noted society folk, the very people whom we usually look to for leadership in such matters of social usage. So if you are looking for a precedent in adding to your invitations for anniversary receptions or other occasions when presents might be expected some indication of the fact that you would prefer not to have them, here it is.

The fact is that often people refrain from having wedding anniversary parties for the simple reason that they hesitate to send invitations that will make the recipients feel that they are obliged to make some sort of present. When this is for a tin or wooden wedding the obligation is trifling, but when it is for a silver or golden wedding then there is more cause for this hesitancy.

Usually any anniversary for anything less than a silver wedding takes

the form of a party only for one's intimate friends. But when one has been married twenty-five years then there is real occasion for a large reception. This may be in the afternoon or evening. For the afternoon affair the hours on the invitation cards would usually be from three to six, though guests seldom do arrive before half past three or four and many late comers linger after the six o'clock hour. No guest, however, would arrive after the last hour mentioned on the card.

Bear in mind, however, if you are sending an anniversary present that although a wedding present is sent to the bride, the anniversary present is sent to both husband and wife.

The question of whether or not to wear one's first wedding frock is one that puzzles some women when planning their twenty-fifth anniversary, and really it ought not to be very difficult to solve. There is the best of precedent for the custom but when the bride of twenty-five years has changed very much in form the wedding dress may be extremely unbecoming to her or it may need very considerable alteration to make it possible to wear. The effect then is not apt to be pleasing, and the woman so dressed may look very much less attractive than if she were dressed in a reception frock less rich in association. Under no condition should she wear the bridal veil, however, as this is alone appropriate to the maiden bride.

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Life as I See It.

I'll be truthful about it. I don't see why a beautiful woman needs any sense.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"What's in a Name?"

Facts about your name; its history; meaning; whence it was derived; significance; your lucky day and lucky jewel.

By MILDRED MARSHALL

MAGGIE.

ALTHOUGH Scottish in itself, the name Maggie is originally derived from the Persian, being of the same root as the name Margaret. To the lucky bearer of this name, the pearl is the jewel assigned. The delightful notion that the oyster, rising to the surface of the ocean at night and opening its shell in adoration, received in its mouth a drop of dew congealed by the moonbeams, is responsible for this delicate fantasy of the pearl.

The name was brought to Scotland by Margaret Eithering, wife of Malcolm Ceanmde, where it became the national Scottish feminine name. Because a pearl of price is associated with the pearly gates of the celestial regions, the name of Maggie—or, more usually, its original, Margaret, has been given to innumerable saints.

By wearing her natal stone, the pearl, the bearer of the name Margaret

Explained.

"Pa, what's the difference between an epithet and an epitaph?" "One is applied to a man before he is dead, and the other after, my son."

will fulfill the promise of the gods, which gives her purity, charm and affability. Her lucky day is set as Monday, and seven is her fortunate number. For her to dream of pearls signifies faithful friends.

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A LINE O' CHEER

By John Kendrick Bangs.

PEPPER AND SALT.

NOW Salt and Pepper I opine Are not good things on which to dine. Yet give a zest to things we eat, If in their handling we're discreet.

'Tis thus with woe and care I feel They make a sorry sort of meal, And yet 'tis true a touch of strife Gives zest and seasoning to life.

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Air of Remarkable Purity.

The air is so pure in Arequipa, Peru, that from the observatory at that place, 8,050 feet above the sea, a black spot, one inch in diameter, placed on a wide disc, has been seen a distance of 11 miles through a 13-inch telescope.

