NEWS OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

Mr. and Mrs. David Maynard, of Burbank, celebrated their 62d wedding anniversary.

Fire destroyed the house of William Tucker, a homesteader living a few miles south of Isabell.

Hughes county is making a big showing among the exhibits prepared for the state fair at Huron in September.

Reports from over the state indicate the prairie chicken crop will be a bumper by the time the season opens.

Attorney General Johnson rules that the state auditor may draw on the state game fund for the purpose of having the game law enforced.

Mrs. J. C. McVey, wife of the late Capt. McVey, president of the First National bank of Yankton from 1874 until a few years ago, died in Seattle.

Several buildings were unroofed or blown down, and a few were totally demolished by a severe wind storm that visited the Timber Lake region.

The Ft. Meade military quarters were visited and inspected by Secretary of War Garrison, who went from thence to Ft. Robinson, at Crawford, Neb.

Holding posses at bay with a Winchester rifle, "Bill" McCracken, alleged horse thief, is the center of considerable melodramatic interest around Belle Fourche.

The town lot sale at Rosholt, New Effington and Veblen, on the line of the Fairmount & Veblen railroad, drew large crowds and bidding was spirited.

The various missionary societies of Parker recently held an all day meeting in the Methodist church there, and some interesting addresses were made.

Gov. Byrne has granted a pardon to Henry Big Eagle, sent up from Hughes county about a year ago, on a two-year sentence, on a charge of horse rustling.

Miss Alma Emleine Hackett, second daughter of C. F. Hackett of the Parker New Era, and Dr. Herman Ludwig, a physician of Parker, were married last week.

More corn and less wheat for South Dakota is the doctrine of Conrad Kornmann, of Sherman, Minnehaha county, who addressed a big farmers' gathering at Java.

A $400 monument was erected last week by the congregation of a Lutheran church at Baltic, in Minnehaha county, to the memory of the late pastor, the Rev. C. C. Moe.

The new elevator at Canova of the Independent Grain company is nearing completition and will soon be ready to buy grain. This will give Canova four grain elevators.

The electric light company of Canova will soon start giving their patrons all day service. Several motors have been installed and more will come when the service starts.

Towns on the branch lines of the Milwaukee road west of the river are worrying over reports that the road contemplates cutting its daily train services on the branches to a tri-weekly until business picks up.

The Mitchell corn palace will be constructed on the prevailing idea of western life, says Dr. F. Daniels Gillis, who will do the planning and designing. More of a squatty and massive appearance will be given to the palace this year than heretofore, says Dr. Gillis.

Samuel Hopkins and Jake Huska, two Indians on the Sisseton reservation, have been arrested charged with stealing horses from Ben Johnson and Iron Boy. Both own to their guilt and have asked to be permitted to plead guilty and receive their sentence to the penitentiary.

Charles Wilson and Carl Cornell, living on ranches near Camp Crook, performed the unusual feat of running down and killing four large gray wolves. The hunters were on horseback, and after running down the wolves roped them and then shot or clubbed them to death.

The moving picture shows of Yankton are in a way to receive disciplining from the city authorities. They have been running on Sunday nights, but complaint was entered by a number of citizens to the city council which fixed the penalty for violating the Sunday ordinance at $50.

Mr. and Mrs. John Baltena, highly respected residents of Lennox, recently celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. For many years prior to coming to South Dakota they resided at Grundy Center, Ia. They have six living children. They are among the most prominent of the German-American residents of this part of the state.

A Milwaukee railroad speeder which was being driven near McLoughlin by Harold Eaton jumped the track and Eaton was severly injured about the chest and his left hand was hurt. He was sent to the hospital at Mobridge. The speeder caught fire and burned up. Several other men were on the speeder with Eaton, but all escaped unhurt.

The board of directors of the Corson County Fair association have fixed September 2, 3 and 4 as the time for the annual county fair, which will be held in McIntosh. A farm products exhibit will be one of the features.

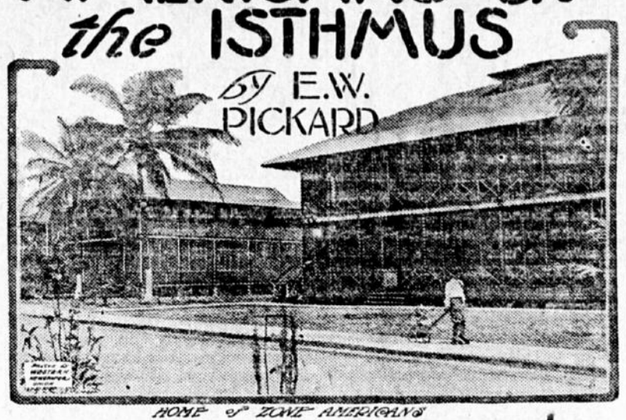
The Parker commercial club at its last meeting voted to ask the city council to levy a ¼ mill tax for advertising purposes, as provided in a recent state law. The Parker Auto club has ordered 100 signs which will be placed along roads leading to Parker.

Mr. and Mrs. Lars Olson, of Arlington, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on August 10. The old couple were married in Norway on August 10, 1863, and came to America in 1903. Both are 78 years of age.

The wool industry is becoming of importance in Lyman county. During a period of two weeks wool to the value of $10,000 was shipped from Presho. The shipments from Draper thus far have reached about the same value and smaller amounts have been shipped from the other towns of the county.

AMERICANS on the ISTHMUS

BY E.W. PICKARD



HOME of ZONE AMERICANS

Colon, C. Z.—For the American resident of the Canal Zone life is not all beer and skittles. There is plenty of beer, but I have not seen a skittle here. Perhaps I would not have recognized one if I had seen it.

The American in a foreign land is not so tenacious of his home customs as is the Englishman, and in Panama he finds himself not only in a tropic clime but in the midst of a civilization much older than his own. Consequently he yields in many particulars to the customs of that clime and that civilization. The mid-day siesta of two hours, when he disrobes and dozes in a cool room, the dip in the ocean before dinner and the evening stroll in the plaza all appeal to him as to the native and have become a part of his life there.

At the same time the influx of northerners has had its effect on the Panamanians, especially, perhaps, in the matter of sports. Bullfights no longer are to be seen here and cock fighting has suffered a marked decline. In place of them the native now enjoys frequent wrestling matches and prize-fights, indulges in tennis to some extent and has taken kindly to the national American sport of baseball.

It is the American woman on whom the changed conditions of life bear hardest, for housekeeping on the isthmus is attended by many annoyances. A good many people have the idea that a woman in the tropics lies in a hammock all day and at meal time picks her food from the branches of trees that shade her resting place. As a matter of fact she must do her household shopping as at home, and the domestic problem is with her here as there, only more so if possible. For clothing and standard groceries she usually goes to the store of the commissary department, where she can buy well and cheaply. But for fruit and many of the vegetables there is the daily trip to the market. In that spacious building—I am speaking now of Colon and Panama—are scores of booths and tables, attended by Jamaicans, Chinese and native Panamanians, and piled high with taro, breadfruit, soursaps, guavas, papayas, bananas, plantains, alligator pears, mangoes, oranges, cocoanuts and a dozen other tropical products. The layout is tempting, but the purchasing is a task. Such a thing as a fixed price is unknown and one must bargain diligently or get the worst of it. And the insolence of the negro women is often commensurate with their ignorance. The native meat market is quite "impossible" for white people from the United States, for the meat, roughly hacked, is sold immediately after slaughtering, and the screening enforced by the American sanitary department is rendered ineffective by open doors.

The domestic servants employed by Americans in the zone are almost all Jamaican negresses. They are neat and clean, but their stupidity usually is monumental. Every detail of the household operations must be driven into their heads, and their minds seemingly are on the island home they have left, for their memory is almost nil and their eyes see little close at hand. Then, too, after a year or so of service and saving they begin to think of returning to Jamaica and grow "weary."

"Why, Blanche," said one shocked housewife, "here it is eleven o'clock and the breakfast dishes and kitchen things not washed, and the ants all over them!"

"Oh, marm, I couldn't do them, I'm so exharsted this morning," was Blanche's reply.

That's a mild sample of what must be contended with.

Speaking of ants, there is another of the annoyances of housekeeping in the tropics. The ants are everywhere, in unbelievable numbers and most extraordinary activity. Screens do not keep them out nor insect exterminators discourage them. They must simply be endured. If they take a fancy to a nicely growing garden of young vegetables, they cut and carry off all the leaves in a night. It is the so-called leaf ant that does that. All over the isthmus he is to be seen, moving in processions along well beaten paths, each individual carrying a leaf or other bit of foliage. One day I saw a long line of them moving through the sparse turf, all carrying tiny red blossoms cut from a small weed. It was a very picturesque miniature parade. No place and no age has been free from the cockroach, and in Panama he grows to an enormous size and spends some of his time and energy eating the covers of bound books.

Rust and mould add to the woes of the American housekeeper, and many articles she must keep in "dry closets" in which electric lamps are kept burning.

There are not in Panama a great many of the old pure-blooded Spanish families, whose members possess education and refinement, and those that are there are not especially fond of Americans. Consequently there is not much social intercourse between the two races. The social activities of the Americans have three general centers—the Tivoli club, the Washington Cotillon club and the Young Men's Christian association. The first two are dance organizations and give balls alternate fortnights at the Tivoli hotel in Ancon and the Washington hotel in Colon. These affairs are quite formal and attract the best of the Americans from all parts of the zone.

As for the Y. M. C. A., its work on the isthmus really deserves a chapter to itself, for it has been one of the big factors in the successful building of the canal. At first it was found impossible to persuade men from the United States to remain long on the isthmus. The pay was good, the work interesting, but homesickness found easy victims and they resigned and went back to the States in discouraging numbers. Several remedies were tried, and finally the commission established a club house in every zone town of any size and wisely put them in charge of the Y. M. C .A. In these houses are billiard rooms, bowling alleys, gymnasiums, soda fountains, libraries, lounging rooms and a dozen other conveniences, and each house has a hall large enough for dances and amateur dramatics and musical entertainments. The secretaries in charge have been exceedingly active in the organization of bowling, baseball, billiard and other leagues, and the tourneys are continuous and of great interest. Of course no intoxicating drinks are to be found in these clubs, but in other respects they are conducted on lines so liberal as to be sometimes surprising. In one of them, for instance, I saw a number of young men and women dancing in the hall, to the music of a phonograph, immediately after the close of the Sunday evening religious service. This may have been an exceptional case, as it was in one of the more isolated towns.

In Ancon, Cristobal and some others of the larger American towns flourishing women's clubs have been maintained, and these were united in a zone federation which dissolved only this year, feeling that its work was done with the virtual completion of the canal. The clubs have done a great deal in the way of philanthropy and study, and many social functions are given under their auspices.

As may readily be comprehended, life for Americans in the zone is much like life in an American suburban town, and it has some of the disadvantages of the latter. Gossip and social jealousies are prevalent here, as there, and not a few women have been driven back to the States by them. Disputes over promotions and the assignments of living quarters cause bitterness and estrangements, and of course there are innumerable complaints of undue influence—"pull"—in these matters. In some cases it must be admitted there has been cause for these complaints, and, sad to say, often woman has been the cause. Her influence with certain of the high officials cannot be doubted, and sometimes it has results that are to be deplored.

Here is one instance of the power exerted by "pull." A man for some years has held a responsible position with the Panama Railroad company, and who has a wife, two daughters and a young son, has been waiting long for housekeeping quarters, which are at a premium. Two minor clerks of the railway had been attentive to the daughters, but, being objectionable to the father, were discouraged. But the clerks had some influential connections, and in revenge have so contrived things that the family in question has been passed by repeatedly in the assignment of housekeeping quarters. The father and son live in one building, the mother and daughters in another, and all must take their meals at the hotel.

Naturally, not many of the Americans on the isthmus will remain there after the completion of the canal. A few of the doctors may engage in general practice there—some already have done so—and some of the workmen may find the tropic climate so to their liking that they will stay. But nearly all are looking rather eagerly to the time when they can return to the states. The engineers and physicians no doubt will find that the experience they have had will be invaluable to them in the getting of positions and practice when they come home. But to readjust themselves to the old conditions of living may not be easy for the men and women who have been in the zone for years.

Political Opinions.

"As a rule, the son of twenty years today holds political opinions a little in advance of those of his father. At thirty he generally adopts the politics of his grandfather, and at forty the politics of his great-grandfather. At fifty he has nothing that can be called politics, but merely a set of prejudices of no use to anybody." Thus Bernard Shaw in an admirable example of confusion of thought. What are prejudices? Opinions for which there is no warrant in reality. It is, of course, commonly observed that the opinions of twenty are formed upon a wide and deep knowledge of human nature. Men of fifty are recognized by all the younger generation to lack that altogether.

Copy American Method.

Wales has adopted the American plan of sending agricultural missionary trains throughout the principality, teaching the farmers the best methods of raising poultry. Great gain has resulted. Cities visited have been Pwlheli, Aimwch and Lanymnech. The train visited districts where no English is spoken.

FRIEND OF GARDENERS

Toad Is Worth Several Dollars a Season to Land Owner.

Especially Valuable to Greenhouse Men in Keeping Down Slugs, Thousand-Legged Worms and Other Harmful Insects.

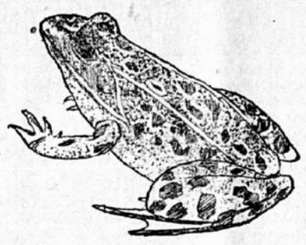
(By R. G. WEATHERSTONE.)

The writer, and no doubt many readers of this article, had heard the statement that each toad on a farm is worth several dollars a season to the land owner. It is difficult to place an exact value on any particular beneficial species, but we are

Leopard Frog.

learning more and more to appreciate the natural enemies of our destructive insects, and when one of them shows such distinctly beneficial habits as does the toad, it deserves special consideration. Snails, grasshoppers, ants, crickets, wireworms, potato beetles, butworms, army worm, tent caterpillars and many others of equal importance have been found in the stomach of toads. According to one authority, 77 thousand-legged worms were found in one stomach, 37 tent caterpillars in another, 65 gypsy moth, caterpillars in another, and 55 army worms in a fourth. One toad had been known to eat 24 gypsy moth caterpillars in succession, and another was seen to devour 86 horseflies in less than ten minutes. Toads have many natural enemies, such as snakes, hawks, and the like, and numbers of them are killed by lawn mowers and farm machinery of various kinds. We can well afford to study toads with a view to giving them our protection. They should not be killed for sport, as many animals are, for they are too valuable. Since they must have water in which to place their eggs and nourish their young for a few weeks, it is suggested that suitable places be maintained for their convenience. A shallow cement pool, having a small but constant water supply will be greatly appreciated by the toads. For garden shelters, make shallow holes in the ground and cover with flat stones or boards. The toads will retire into these in the daytime and comes forth at dusk for their nightly forays.

Toads are especially valuable to greenhouse men in keeping down slugs, thousand-legged worms, plant lice and cut worms. It has been estimated that during the 90-day period extending over May, June and July, a grown toad will consume 1,160 cutworms, 1,800 thousand legged worms, 2,160 sowbugs, 3,240 ants, 360 weevils and 350 ground beetles, the last being



Common Tree Toad.

beneficial insects. The total sum, therefore, for the 90 days is 360 beneficial insects and 9,720 injurious ones destroyed.

Why Use Plant Food?

The crops which you are growing average to mature in 60 to 90 days. The seasons are short. The plants must have their food every hour they are in the soil, and it must be available or they will not grow. If you think you can trust quick-growing crops on insoluble fertilizers, that is for you to determine, but in my judgment, taking the seasons as they go, wet and dry, hot and cold, you will find you will be the loser. You have to take a great risk as to the weather. That is the largest factor in raising crops. Can you afford to take any risk in the seed, the kind of fertilizer used, or the culture employed, factors over which you have control?

Disenfecting Cow Stables.

Disinfectants cannot destroy germs if they do not come into direct contact with them. Disinfectants should be applied in sufficient quantity to thoroughly saturate the surfaces, after the adhering particles of dirt are removed. In the application of the disinfectant in cow stables it is well to use a broom or stiff brush and thoroughly scrub the flood, feed troughs, stanchions and lower parts of the walls.

The solution can be applied to the ceilings and upper parts of the side walls with a spray pump and must be carried into any crevice and recess into which dirt can enter.

Pullets hatched in May will, if given the proper care, feed and attention, lay the following November, when eggs are demanding good prices and when the old hens have not as yet fully recovered from the molt. The experienced breeders of leghorns or other Mediterranean varieties as a rule select the May-hatched chicks for their own breeding and laying pens.

Handy Ladder.

A 16-foot ladder hung in a handy place may save the house and barn when fire breaks out on the roof.

Agricultural Lime.

Lime which has been exposed to the air for a long time is better for agricultural purposes than fresh lime.

DESTROYING WEEDS IN WALKS

There Are Number of Excellent Chemicals or Sprays Which Can Be Used With Good Success.

(By JULIUS ERDMAN, Colorado Agricultural College.)

It is rather a tedious process and hard on tools to remove weeds or grass from walks by hoeing or cutting them out between the stones, but there are a number of chemicals or sprays which can be used with good success.

1. Salt—Take 1 pound of salt to 1 gallon of water; boil and apply while still hot; or dry salt may be used and then watered in, but this will color the walk more or less, and is not quite so effective.

2. Crude carbolic acid, ½ ounce of the liquid to 1 gallon of water, will also destroy ants.

3. Sulphuric acid, 4-5 ounce of the acid to 1 gallon of water. Best applied with a wooden pail.

4. Take 1 pound of powdered arsenic to 3 gallons of cold water; boil and stir well. Then 7 gallons of cold water with 2 pounds of sal soda.

5. Lime and sulphur, 10 gallons of water, 20 pounds of quicklime and 2 pounds of flowers of sulphur are boiled in iron vessel. After settling, the clear part is dipped off and used when needed.

There are also a number of commercial weed killers in the market which can be bought at seed stores. Application of weed destroyers should best be made on a hot day or night after a rain, with watering pot (sprinkler), and one good application is usually sufficient for the season. As most of them contain poison, either arsenics or acids, great care should be exercised in handling them.

PLANTS WANTED FOR WINTER

Seeds of the Primrose May Be Planted in Shallow Pots or Pans Filled With Leaf-Mold.

Make cuttings this month of all kinds of plants wanted for winter blooming, but do not allow the young

Jonquils.

plants to bloom before cold weather.

Procure a shallow pot or pan with good drainage and fill it with fine leaf-mold and good garden soil and press flat. On this surface sprinkle the seeds of the primrose. Sift a dusting of soil and cover with a piece of glass. Set at the edge of the sunlight, but not in the direct rays. Water by setting the pot in a pan of water.

Cyclamen seeds should be sown during August and September in shallow boxes or pots. They prefer light, sandy soil and gentle heat. The seed is slow to germinate and when the seedlings are large enough to handle, they should be removed to similiar boxes and the next shift is to pots. Place in a bright spot, but away from the sunshine.

The old-fashioned Madonna lily (Lilium candidum), which is often seen in rural districts, is one of the most beautiful and chaste lilies we have. It grows two or three feet high, and its sweet flowers grow in clusters.

Lily beds must be dug two feet deep, well drained and made light with some leaf mold, or adding muck or sand.

Harbor for Rats.

Boards, posts or rubbish piled up near the poultry quarters, afford too good a harbor for rats.

GENERAL FARM NOTES

Dairy farming is the best soil fertility insurance.

* * *

There is no prospect of overstocking the dairy cow market.

* * *

Skimmilk, if fed in normal quantities, will not cause bloat in calves.

* * *

Plans are worthless unless they are properly carried out after they are made.

* * *

The time to ship poultry is when the demand is good and the market is steady.

* * *

The big, clumsy horse is the fellow that suffers from the heat most as a general rule.

* * *

The moment a young animal stops growing he commences to lose money for the owner.

* * *

Uniformity of type and excellence adds much to the attractiveness and value of farm stock.

* * *

Study to feed a balanced ration. Do not overlook the mineral value of each feed, especially for young stock.

* * *

A little corn planted near the pasture or barnyard will help tide over pasture shortage later in the summer.

* * *

The best protection against the development of such bad habits as fence breaking is an abundance of feed in the pasture.

A BIG INTERSTATE FAIR

Preparations Nearing Completion for Big Time at Sioux City on September 15 to 19 Inclusive.

Large crop returns in the Sioux City territory and the promise of a correspondingly large growth in farm, live stock, machinery and motor exhibits at the Interstate Fair will assist to increase the crowds that will attend the exhibition.

Sioux City is preparing to care for the greatest crowds in the history of the city from September 15 to September 19, inclusive, and these preparations extend from the shop of the humblest bootblacks to the management of the big central show itself. Hotels are being equipped to handle thousands of guests, and the hotel accommodations are greater than they have been for former fairs. Garages will take care of thousands of machines during the week. Hundreds of guests will camp on the fair grounds, space being allotted for camping by the management.

Several causes are uniting to make the forthcoming fair the most notable in Sioux City's exhibition history. Prime among these causes is the movement by the fair to extend both its educational and its entertaining sides.

In an educational way the Sioux City fair will make an effort to lead farmers into the most scientific ways of crop and stock handling. Experts from agricultural schools have been retained to lead in wars against animal plagues. Other experts will indicate methods to fight weeds that have threatened crops over wide areas. Instructors will show the way to increase poundage from proper feeding of cattle. Doctors will lecture on animal diseases and how to fight them and, with crops and the lower animals disposed of, the fair will even take up the human question, as expressed in babies, and will assist the now national movement for better babies, through a contest to be held in the new "better babies" building.

Just now the Interstate grounds are being covered from end to end with small armies of painters, carpenters and decroators. These men are putting the big exhibition halls and the racing galleries in spic and span condition. Old structures have been renovated throughout and a uniform decoration scheme has been hit upon that has been pronounced wonderful by artists.

From a fun standpoint the fair managers and the business men of the city or arranging to make the week notable. Morning trains will unload the hundreds of guests in time for a league ball game. Luncheon will be followed by the rush to the fair grounds, where free vaudeville and racing programs will vie with displays of the blue blood animal world to attract and hold the eye of the visitors. In the fair racing programs from four to five classic events are slated for each afternoon. Purse outlay for each day will run close to $3,000. This money will attract the fastest horses from all the state fairs in this section. Thirty performers will occupy in turns the two great stages in front of the grandstands. These people have all been featured as headliners in the big circus programs and come to Sioux City from the New York Hippodrome.

With the afternoon fair session over visitors will have as an evening attraction a series of street pageants, managed by the Tribe of the Sioux. Thousands of men and women will participate in one of these pageants—that representing the lodge strength in the Sioux City territory. Delegations from various lodges in towns all over the territory will march through the streets with the big Sioux City representations.

To handle the throngs into and out of the city a special train service has been arranged for on the Milwaukee, Northwestern, Illinois Central, Great Northern, Burlington and Omaha railroads. All of these lines will also add to their regular trains special equipment for fair week. Special rates will be granted from South Dakota points. Increase in the use of motor cars will bring into the city even greater crowds than are handled by the trains, it is predicted

In the cattle and horse barns will be gathered larger displays of blue bloods than in former fairs. East, west and south will supply animals deserving close scrutiny of judges.

The fair management has taken keen interest in the matter of prices charged for foodstuffs on the ground and have even fixed the compensation for sandwiches and soft drinks at the five-cent minimum so that patrons may get their money's worth.

On the midway, this year named the "Bright Spot," a circus, divided into several small shows, will hold forth. This organization is managed by Herbert A. Kline and is moved in twenty-six cars.

Real Heroism.

To live well in the quiet routine of life; to fill a little space because God wills it; to go on cheerfully with a petty round of of little duties, little avocations; to smile for the joys of others when the heart is aching—who does this, his works will follow him.

Same Thing.

Wife (bitterly)—"How can you talk that way? You know that I never pester you for money." Hub—"No, but the people you buy things from do."

Disillusionment.

A woman had three caskets to give to a man. One day she read in his eyes that he could take but the nearest and lowest, and that instant arose from her heart the wailing cry, "The king is dead."—Will Levington Comfort.

If Lister Had Been Commercial.

If Lister had sold his discovery of the antiseptic dressing of wounds, would his name stand where it does among the immortals?—Toronto Globe.

CHICKENS DUCKS and TURKEYS

CARING FOR MOULTING HENS

To Hurry Fowls Along They Must Be Fed Liberally—Feed Them Mash and Plenty of Grain.

Some people make a dreadful fuss about the poor moulting hen, while this moulting process is just as natural as it is for a hen to live and breathe and no more critical than the laying stunt, provided the hens are fed enough to keep up the waste of the body and at the same time manufacture the new feathers, says the Field and Farm. The sooner the feathers are grown the sooner the eggs will come and to hurry them along as fast as possible the fowls should be fed liberally. Give them all the mash they will eat and a good feeding of grain at night.

To many folks it looks like throwing away money to practice heavy feeding while no eggs are coming in, but this is one of the secrets of getting winter eggs. The moulting season is the most critical period in the life of a hen. Growth of new feathers is a heavy strain on vitality. As the hen is fed on the average ranch it requires from two to four months to recover from the effects of it.

By giving the necessary materials with which to make the feathers so that a hen will not have to take them from the tissues of her body, she will be ready for work as soon as she has her new plumage and often before. Pullets should be handled in the same way. They are not yet fully developed and will not begin to lay until the amount of food they consume is enough to support growth with a surplus to go into something else.

SECURE PROFIT FROM DUCKS

Eggs Can Be Sold at High Prices and There Is Always Good Demand for Their Feathers.

A nice flock of ducks increases the profits on the farm every year. The eggs can be sold in the spring at good prices, for setting, and there is always a good sale for feathers.

They are much less trouble than chickens or turkeys because they seldom die from any kind of disease. Ducks will always take care of themselves after they have been hatched a short time. As soon as the ducks are large enough to eat, sprinkle thick curd in their boxes. Shallow vessels should be used for watering.

A good plan is to fill a flat pan

Trio of Colored Rouen Ducks.

nearly full of pebbles, and pour in water. They will drink in the little pools between the pebbles and be kept from getting too wet. After they are three to four weeks old water will not hurt them.

The Pekins, Rouens and Indian Runners are the three most popular breeds, the latter being a perfect egg machine, but small in size. The Pekins lay well and are excellent table ducks, making a very desirable market duck. They weigh: Adult drakes, 8 pounds; young drakes, 7; ducks, 7, and young ducks, 6. In all there are ten varieties of standard bred ducks.

HEAD LOUSE ATTACKS CHICKS

Poulterer Must Look Closely for Injurious Little Insects in Order to Get Healthy Birds.

(By A. C. SMITH, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.)

The head louse attacks young chicks generally before they are feathered out, and is first found on the head with its claws or feeders sunk into the skin of the head. As they become more numerous, they attack the throat and neck as well. The remedy is simple, but it takes a little time. Each chick must have its head greased with lard, cottonseed oil or olive oil. You will have to look closely to see these insects. They are very destructive to chickens and must be controlled or exterminated if the chick is to be healthy.

Have Definite Purpose.

Anyone starting in with poultry on a fairly large scale should have a definite purpose in view, and select those breeds which best conform to his requirements, as there are breeds that excel in egg production while others readily convert food into flesh.

Setting a Turkey.

In nearly all cases it will be best to allow the turkey hen to hatch out her second laying of eggs. The weather is usually warm and settled, and she will raise them with very little trouble.

Kill Off the Roosters.

There is now no excuse for keeping a rooster on the place unless he is wanted for breeding, next year. The flock is now better off without roosters and the expense of keeping them.

Singer Is Layer.

The singing hen is the layer and if there is not song among your flock something is wrong and you should immediately ascertain what it is and remedy it.