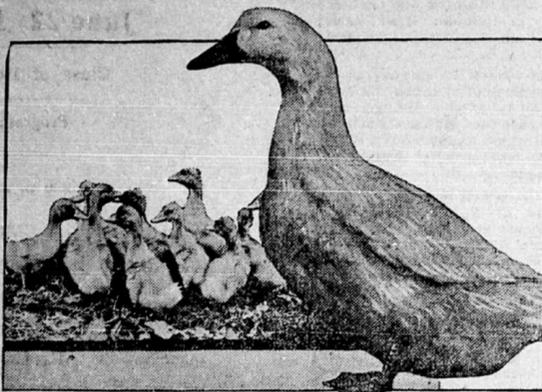


BEGIN HOT WATER DRINKING IF YOU DON'T FEEL RIGHT

Says glass of hot water with phosphate before breakfast washes out poisons.

If you wake up with a bad taste, bad breath and tongue is coated; if your head is dull or aching; if what you eat sounds and forms gas and acid in stomach, or you are bilious, constipated, nervous, mallow and can't get feeling just right, begin drinking phosphated hot water. Drink before breakfast, a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it. This will flush the poisons and toxins from stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels and cleanse, sweeten and purify the entire alimentary tract.

INTENSIVE DUCK RAISING ON LARGE SCALE



Pekin Duck and Ducklings.

(From Weekly Letter, United States Department of Agriculture.)

The number of commercial duck farms in the country is increasing somewhat, it is said, but the production of ducks on general farms is decreasing, especially in the middle West. The last census reports show that ducks were kept on only 7.9 per cent of the farms in the country.

marketed. The first ration should consist of a mixture which contains equal parts by measure of rolled oats and bread crumbs, with 2 per cent of sharp sand mixed in the feed. When about three days old this feed is changed to equal parts of bread, rolled oats, bran, and cornmeal.

The fattening ration, which should be used for two weeks before killing, consists of three parts, by weight, of cornmeal, two parts of low-grade flour or middlings, one part of bran, one-half part of beef scrap, 10 per cent green feed, and 3 per cent grit.

For the general farmer who is more interested in obtaining eggs than in producing green ducks for the market, the Indian Runner is a good breed. This duck holds the same relative position in the duck family that the Leghorn does in the chicken family.

On the other hand, in a new publication of the United States department of agriculture, Farmers' Bulletin 697, it is said that intensive duck farming on a large scale has been more successful than intensive chicken raising.

It is this trade which attracts the commercial duck farmer. A green duck is a duckling which is grown rapidly and marketed when from eight to twelve weeks old, weighing at that time from 4 1/2 to 6 pounds.



Indian Runner Ducks.

between 12 and 30 cents a pound. The cost of picking them is placed at from five to six cents each, but this is practically covered by the value of the feathers, which bring from 40 to 50 cents a pound when cured.

Ducks may be fed on the rations recommended for fowl and chickens, but better results are usually secured by feeding more green and vegetable feeds and a larger proportion of mash.

CATCHING HOOK IS VALUABLE

Device is Almost Indispensable in Poultry Yard—Especially Good to Capture Sick Fowl.

The problem of how to catch a hen has at last been solved by the University of California. "It is, as a rule, very difficult," writes Professor Dougherty and his collaborator, W. E. Lloyd, "to get close enough to a fowl, especially one of the more active and nervous breeds, to pick her up with one's hands."

He declares that where used with normal care not to close the hook too tightly nor to jerk the fowl too suddenly, such a catching hook is almost indispensable in a poultry yard and particularly valuable for removing promptly from a pen any sick fowl which might spread disease.

PADDY NEEDED THE MONEY

Respect for the Dead Evidently Had Little Place in the Makeup of This Irishman.

A good old story has been resurrected of Paddy Maher, who one time was a handy man for an undertaker in a town in the County Kerry.

So healthy had the people become that the undertaking business was very slack, and full time was never certain, and overtime out of the question.

Therefore Paddy resolved to migrate to Liverpool. Arriving there practically penniless, he applied to an undertaker for a job.

"What can you do?" asked the undertaker.

"Anything at all about a funeral," said Paddy.

"Well, I can't give you a regular job," said the man, "but you can go and lay out old Cohen, the Jew, in Palestine street, for a start."

Away went our hero, and shortly returned, having done his work and brought measurements, etc.

"There's nothing else for an hour or so," said the boss, "so we'll go and have a drink."

"I thought you were spent up," said the boss.

"So I was," said Paddy; "but luck ye here."

And he produced a sovereign.

"Where did you get that?" asked the astonished boss.

"I found it in the old Jew's hand when I laid him out."

"Oh, you shouldn't have touched that," said the boss in alarm. "The Jews always put gold in the hand of their departed. You've committed a great crime."

"What 'ud an old Jew want with gold when he's dead?" asked Pat.

"To pay his fare across the Jordan," replied the undertaker.

"Oh," said Pat, with a broad grin. "let the old chap swim. What are ye drinkin'?"—London Tit-Bits.

Activities of Women.

Dr. Hazel Edison has been made a deputy coroner at Toit, Wash.

Pennsylvania's only woman deputy sheriff, Miss Frances W. Crans of Ansonia, has resigned her position to become a bride.

The Cambridge Law School for Women will be a nearly a replica of the Harvard Law school as it is possible to make it.

Mrs. Louise K. Thiers of Milwaukee, Wis., who recently celebrated her one hundred and first birthday, is a real daughter of the American Revolution, her father having been on the military staff of George Washington.

In Persia a girl who is learning to weave Persian rugs serves her apprenticeship by tying 30,000 knots a year, for which she is paid 91 cents.

A new coat-of-arms for the state of Massachusetts has been completed by Mrs. Amelia Fowler, said to be the most expert needlewoman in the United States.

Memorial to George Eliot. There is soon to be opened at Nuneaton, her birthplace, a memorial to George Eliot, says the London Chronicle.

The gift of a private individual, has taken the form of a museum and art gallery, the spot chosen for it being a very appropriate one in the midst of scenes made famous in the novelist's book, "Scenes From Clerical Life."

To the left of the building is Milby church of "Janet's Penitence," and but a short step away stands the old house in Orchard street, where she lived the lawyer Dempster and his wife.

Two minutes' walk in the opposite direction brings one to the school where the writer received her first initiation into the wonders and the beauties of our language.

This is the first public memorial to be erected to the novelist's memory, the other one in existence being that erected at Arbury, where George Eliot was born.

Splendid Work of Surgeons. An instance of marvelous recovery was that of a youth who was shot through the frontal lobe in the fighting at Loos. London surgeons took away the whole of the bone of his forehead and a large piece of his brain. He made an immediate recovery. A medical student received a shell wound in the frontal lobe. He spent six months in various hospitals and made no progress. They told him he would heal up. He went to London and it was found there was a chunk of shell in his brain. This was removed and he is now getting better.

Playing his part in heroic action, an Australian got a bullet through his brain, the effect of which was loss of speech and paralysis of one side of his body. He was brought to England, the bullet was removed from his brain, and he recovered his speech.

New Source for Dye Woods. American dyestuff manufacturers have turned to Central and South America for dye-wood supplies which may make them independent of shipments from Jamaica and British Honduras, now barred by a British embargo.

Investigation by agents of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce has disclosed that there are vast quantities of dye woods available in South and Central American countries and never exploited because of the lack of market.

The commerce bureau is co-operating with logwood importers in arranging for purchases.

His Reason. "There's old Dunn. I don't care to meet him. Let's turn this way. Last fall I requested a loan of \$20."

"Well, he ought to have obliged you; he's rich enough."

"The trouble is, he did."

Something Else. The Candidate's Wife—Well, even if you were defeated, you have a clear conscience anyhow.

The Defeated Candidate—Yes; but a clear conscience wasn't what I was running for.

PREPARATION OF FOWLS FOR EXHIBITION



"Dick," the Valuable Rooster, Who for the Past Three Years Has Won First Prize at Poultry Shows Held in Various Cities of the United States.

(From Weekly News Letter, United States Department of Agriculture.)

Every fowl, whether young or mature, should be in first-class show condition when it enters the exhibition hall. The plumage should be the standard length for the breed, lustrous and plentiful, the head bright red in color, and the comb developed to the required size.

The specimen should appear in handsome dress, good physical condition, and trained to exhibit his good qualities to advantage. Careful training imparts to a bird sufficient confidence to assume and hold desired poses under show-room conditions.

If possible, obtain exhibition coops similar to those used at the show you will attend. Cover the floor with short straw or a mixture of bran and straw for feathered-leg breeds.

Two months before the show place the birds you intend to exhibit in the coops at night. Visit the coops as frequently as you can and handle the birds often.

Carry them around under the arm, open their wings and examine the under-color, and accustom them to every movement of the judge. It is not advisable or necessary to keep the show birds confined in the training coops. A day at a time is sufficient. Then, allow them the run of the house for two or three days and outdoor exercise if reasonable.

It is necessary to examine show birds carefully at least ten weeks before the show. Remove all imperfect feathers, in the hope that they will be replaced by feathers of standard color. Frequently a colored feather showing a little white along the edge of the web will molt out perfectly when the fowl is well fed on sour milk mash, meat, and grain.

Never pluck a new feather—one in which the quill is filled with fluid—as it will invariably return partially white. A few days before the exhibition examine your birds again and pluck the imperfect feathers. It is quite a problem to determine the best procedure when there is foreign color in some of the large feathers on the wings or tail. If the color is a cause for disqualification, there is no justification for shipping the bird to the show. What is best to do will depend upon the quality of the specimen in other sections and upon the amount of defective color in the wings. Usually these defects occur in similar feathers in both wings.

All white fowls must be washed, and most fowls of other colors can be improved in appearance by washing, stuffing, and grooming before the show. For white birds have three tubs filled with (1) warm, soft or rain water; (2) warm, soft or rain water; (3) warm, soft, or rain water colored the proper shade to rinse the blue white goods. Use a bar of good white or castile soap and a large sponge and a nail brush. Have the temperature of the room 80 degrees or 85 degrees and bring the birds in clean exhibition coops, the floors of which should be covered with fresh, dry shavings. Wash the males first. Clean the shanks and feet with the nail brush, soap, and water. Insert the bird in tub (1) and push it down under the water several times until the plumage is wet through; make a heavy lather with the sponge and soap, and thoroughly wash the plumage with the sponge; open the wings and sponge them in the direction of the feathers. (In fact, always wash the length of the feather, from the quill to the tip and not across it.) Keep the bird's head out of the soapy water if possible; sponge the soap off the bird, and remove to tub (2). Press it under the water several times, allow it to stand and drip for a few seconds, and then dip it twice in tub (3) containing the bluing water. Remove the bird from the water, hold its legs firmly and raise it up and down quickly, so that it will flap and expand its wings and tail and shake out the water. Do not use a towel to dry a white bird.

Move the exhibition coop near the fire or some heat, so that the bird will dry. Lifting up the plumage of the breast and opening the feathers of the neck while drying has a tendency to increase the apparent size of the feathers. It is necessary to ex-

amine the white birds frequently if the coops are near a stove to guard against overheating them or scorching or curling their feathers.

The shanks and feet of exhibition fowls must be absolutely clean and well polished. To overcome rough scales rub the legs twice daily with a cloth dipped in kerosene, and a short time before the show wash them thoroughly. Use a good scouring soap, woolen cloth, and warm rainwater. Remove any old or rough scales and also the dirt between the scales. The latter can be taken out with toothpicks. Dry the shanks and apply a solution of equal parts of sweet oil and alcohol. Then warm a woolen cloth and scrape a little beeswax on it. The warmth will melt the wax, and the shanks should then be polished with the waxed cloth.

Before shipping the birds to the exhibition apply the sweet oil and alcohol solution to the face and comb. If you are showing white birds, fill their plumage, after washing and when thoroughly dry, with equal parts of bran and rice flour. Some exhibitors use cornstarch, which is equally satisfactory. This prevents the plumage becoming soiled, and when the starch is shaken out at the show and the fowls are groomed they apparently take a higher polish. However, the coops must have wooden or muslin tops and sides to prevent rain coming in contact with the starched plumage. The final grooming is accomplished with a silk handkerchief rubbing and polishing the feathers until the plumage has a high luster.

Poultry keeping has two chief advantages over any other branch of line of stock raising. In the first place much less time is required in getting an income started from the establishment of a poultry plant, and next, less space is required for raising poultry as compared with the amount of land used in rearing other animals. After one year's time a small income has started from poultry while if raising any other stock it would take two or three years to make the start.

Another thing, fowls do not require an extensive run, but can be placed in a limited space and give good results, although the pens should be kept very clean under this condition. In keeping poultry under these conditions it also requires less labor on the part of the poultry keeper. There are lots of farms that could keep a few fowls in this manner and do it successfully, too, but still they don't think so. In case they should have a surplus either in eggs or in poultry, there are always some neighbors who are glad to get the chance to buy them.

Two Big Advantages Over Any Other Branch of Stock Raising—Much Less Labor Required.

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Good Milk Flow Cannot Be Expected Without Feed of Right Kind—Silage Replaces Grass.

(By PROF. OSCAR ERF, Dairy Department, Ohio State University.)

You cannot expect a cow to keep up a good milk flow without plenty of feed of the right kind. Silage should be used now to replace the grass ration. It is easy to forget that the cow's feed is being shortened, and if the best returns are to be secured the milk flow must be kept as high as possible for ten or 11 months of the year. If it once goes down it is almost impossible to raise it before the next freshening.

Less feed will be required and better results secured if a good barn is used. The dairy cow will not do her best work when exposed to the cold even though given plenty of feed. It is cheaper and more effective to keep her warm by means of a barn than by extra feed.

Repair the Fences. A little time spent in fixing the fence now means a lot of time saved in the end.

WONDERFUL PROGRESS IN CANADA

It Is Over the Hill—Splendid Bank Clearings, and the Crop Returns Reveal Vast Possibilities for the Future.

"There are opportunities for investment in Canada now that may prove attractive to American capital. Land prices in the west are low and wages less than on this side of the line, and whatever the outcome of the war, the future of the Dominion is assured as one of its vast resources." Chicago Tribune.

A short time ago the Canadian government asked for private subscriptions to a loan of fifty million dollars. Less than a month was given for completion of the subscription. On November 30th, the day upon which subscriptions were to cease, it was found that 110 million of dollars had been subscribed or 60 million dollars more than the amount asked. If there were any so pessimistic as to imagine that Canada was passing through a period of hard times the wonderful showing of this subscription should put aside all doubts of Canada's rapidly increasing prosperity.

The bank clearings of Winnipeg for 1915 were a billion and half of dollars. Think of it. Then, in addition, there were the bank clearings of the other cities throughout Western Canada. Regina, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw also show big increase in clearings. The Winnipeg statistics show that the city has done the biggest financial, commercial and industrial business in its history in 1915. A billion and a half are big clearings, representing business on a per capita basis of over \$7,000 per head for every man, woman and child in the city, and has gone ahead of big manufacturing cities like Buffalo, and runs a close second to Detroit. It has shown bigger bank clearings than the middle west cities of Minneapolis and Duluth, and has exceeded Los Angeles, Seattle and other noted shipping centers. It is now side by side with the ten biggest cities in North America in amount of bank clearings. But because the war helped Canada recover quickly from a natural economic depression it does not follow that, at the end of the war, the country must suffer a relapse, and straightway return to a state of inactivity and hard times.

A Winnipeg paper, with a well-known reputation for conservatism in economic matters says: "Canada's undeveloped fields should prove a mighty factor after the war in adjusting the country's business from one period to another. The staggering figures of this year's crop, showing increases in production of 50 per cent over last year, give a slight idea of the future wealth stored in vast stretches of prairie plain yet untouched by the plow. The Northwest Grain-Dealers' Association on September 1 estimated that the wheat crop of the Prairie Provinces would amount to 250,800,000 bushels. On November 10 that estimate was increased to 307,230,000 bushels. The Dominion government on September 13 estimated the Western wheat crop at 275,772,000 bushels, but on October 15 those figures were changed to 304,200,000 bushels. Monetary Returns for the Western Crop.

And the amount of money which the west is receiving for its grain has not yet been wholly appreciated. Up to the 10th of December the Canadian west had received some 170 million dollars for 182 million bushels of its grain crop, of which 149 million bushels was wheat. The average price of No. 1 Northern wheat for September was 93 1/2 cents; for October, 98 1/2 cents, and for the first three weeks of November, \$1.03 1/2. On the 10th of December there was fully 120 million bushels of wheat to be marketed. This would leave about 80 million bushels for local consumption in the Prairie Provinces. Bradstreet says: "Confidence seems to have returned in Canada; grain crops are exceptionally large, prices pay the farmer, and the war-order lines provide work and aid in circulating much money. Credit is more freely granted, and interior merchants are disposed to buy rather liberally."—Advertisement.

Naturally. Noah (just before the storm)—All the animals on board? Shem—All but the leopards, but I'll soon spot them.

OLD PRESCRIPTION FOR WEAK KIDNEYS

A medicinal preparation like Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, that has real curative value almost sells itself. Like an endless chain system the remedy is recommended by those who have been benefited by those who are in need of it.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is a physician's prescription. It has been tested for years and has brought results to countless numbers who have suffered.

The success of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is due to the fact that it fills almost every wish in overcoming kidney, liver and bladder diseases, corrects urinary troubles and neutralizes the uric acid which causes rheumatism.

Do not suffer. Get a bottle of Swamp-Root from any druggist now. Start treatment today.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure to mention this paper.—Adv.

This is the glad season of the year when the plumber gets square with the ice man.

PREPAREDNESS! To Fortify the System Against G

when Gdp is prevalent LAXATIVE BRO QUININE should be taken, as this combination of Quinine with other ingredients, des germans, acts as a Tonic and Laxative and keeps the system in condition to resist Gdp, Grip and Influenza. There is only "BROMO QUININE" E. W. GROVE'S makes on best. Sps.

A minister says the right pat