

CARE OF THE FARM FLOCK

PULLETS SHOULD START LAYING BEFORE COLD WEATHER.

By H. L. Kemper, Assistant Professor of Poultry Husbandry in the College of Agriculture.

The farm hen should come in for special consideration at this time of the year. Both old hens and immature pullets should receive extra care; the old to enable them to complete the moult; the young to fully mature so as to induce them to lay before winter. If the birds do not lay before cold weather sets in it is difficult to get them started until about February 1st, but if they commence laying now there is no reason why they should not continue to lay during the winter months.

If the hen house has not been thoroughly cleaned now is the time to do it. All the floor litter and dirt should be removed and new dirt put in to take the place. During the winter the birds are quite largely confined to the house and it is more necessary that the quarters which they occupy be perfectly sanitary. Hens will not do well if the floor of the house is damp. Quite often the floor is lower than the ground outside caused by cleaning out the old dirt and failing to replace with new. If the hen house floor was damp last year now is the time to remedy it. A good dirt floor can be made by filling in with about four inches of coarse material, such as cinders, covering this with two inches of clay so as to prevent the dirt from above sifting down through and then covering the clay with a couple of inches more of loose earth. This will prevent moisture from working up from beneath and will make the floor dry. The floor should then be covered with a foot or more of straw and the grain fed by being buried in this litter, thus keeping the hens busy scratching for their feed. Pullets should if possible be separated from the hens. Mature hens will often fight and overrun the young and the smaller will not do as well as if kept by themselves.

The rations which the University is feeding at present consist of the following: Scratch feed is made up of equal parts of corn and wheat—fed morning and night. A mash, consisting of bran one part, middlings one part, cornmeal one part, beef scrap one-half part, alfalfa meal one-half part, by weight, is fed at noon in a hopper to which the birds have access only in the afternoon. Approximately twice as much grain is fed at night as in the morning and twice as much scratch feed is consumed as mash. Skim-milk or buttermilk is kept in pans before the birds and they have access to grit—oystershells and clean, fresh water. Green food, such as cabbage, sprouted oats, steamed clover, etc., should be fed to take the place of the green food consumed during the summer. Often patches of rye, etc., can be sown about the poultry house and during mild weather the birds permitted to range over it. Where table scraps are available they furnish an excellent addition to the ration.

On general during severe and stormy weather it is not advisable to let the hens range. Quite often egg production is retarded by this practice. At the University the pullets are being housed and kept enclosed. While the practice is subject to criticism it seems the only way in which the young pullets can be taught where their home is, otherwise the bird would seek its old roosting quarters and would necessitate catching a number each night. After a few weeks they can be allowed range without danger of their leaving their new home. On the farm great difficulty is often experienced because of the birds persisting in roosting in trees, etc. When confined the immature can be forced into egg production much quicker than when they are permitted to range.

The feed should be liberal, but not too much. They should be fed all they require, but must be kept busy scratching and exercising during the day. An active hen with a full crop at night is the one which will be most liable to produce.

Above all, make changes gradually. Quick changes induce molt and a pullet thrown into the molt now will not be through until 90 days have elapsed and during this time she will not produce eggs. All week backward, un-healthy chickens should be culled out and marketed. Culls are not productive and a few will cut down the profits of the remainder of the flock.

The essentials to be observed then are, dry, well ventilated, comfortable quarters; clean food fed in liberal quantities to birds kept active, and keep stock, the young of which are fully mature, strong and healthy, and the old of which has a new coat of plumage.

The Mill Tax Amendment.
The improvement of rural schools, high schools and the College of Agriculture are the things about Amendment 9 which interest the farmer most. This amendment, the mill tax amendment, provides a state tax of 10 cents on the \$100 valuation to be used for the public elementary and high schools, state normal schools, Lincoln Institute, and the state university. Not less than 25 per cent is to be used for elementary and high schools.

The system, if adopted, will put our schools on a firmer basis. They will have a certain amount of money for their use. This will be about the same as at present, but will be constant and certain, unlike the appropriations which the schools must depend upon at present.

Ancient Egyptian.
The question, "Of what race were the ancient Egyptians?" has never been satisfactorily disposed of, but we may be sure that they were not negroes. They were not black, nor was their hair "kinky"—therefore, they belonged to some other than the negro race. They certainly were not Caucasian, nor were they of the Mongolian or yellow breed of man. The builders of the pyramids were probably of Arabic stock or stock of the old of which has a new coat of plumage.

Trus Philanthropy.
"Really," began the collector, I cannot understand why a man of your resources will refuse to pay his honest debts. "Then I'll tell you," said the well-to-do citizen, confidentially. "I paid up \$4,000 and several others out of work, and I have the heart to do it."—Sattre.

CONSERVE THE MANURE

IT RAPIDLY LOSES ITS VALUE IF NOT PROPERLY CARED FOR.

By M. F. Miller, Professor of Agronomy, College of Agriculture, University of Missouri.

Of the different ways of handling manure no other is so saving of fertility as that of hauling and scattering the manure as it is made. This gives the least possible chance for loss, either through leaching or fermentation. It is true that there are millions of dollars' worth of manure wasted annually in Missouri through improper handling. It is a common and a wasteful practice to pile the manure out of doors and haul it onto the fields two or three times a year. Experiments have been made which show that manure exposed to the weather for 100 days may lose half of its fertility.

There are at least two good ways of handling the manure. That of hauling to the field directly is one of the best. When the ground is too soft to haul onto the field, the manure is stored under roof.

Another practical method is to allow the manure to accumulate under an open shed where stock is running. As the manure gathers it is packed down by the stock running over it and kept moist by the liquid manure. In this condition there is very little loss. This method is easily followed when there is an open shed close to the horse or cow stable.

Some men allow their manure to rot before applying it to the land. This is a common practice with gardeners. When treated in this manner manure acts more quickly, because it is well advanced in decomposition. However, for the farmer this method cannot be recommended. The manure has lost about one-half its organic matter and some of its phosphorus and potassium. It should be allowed to rot in the soil so as to save practically all of its fertilizing material.

The liquid manure, which is so often wasted in the stable, is a valuable fertilizer and should be gathered in the bedding and handled with the solid manure.

The two common sources of loss are by leaching and by fermentation. The first is prevented by keeping the manure under shed. The second is prevented by keeping the manure moist or by keeping it compact so the air is excluded. When a pile of manure "smokes" it is losing fertility and should be scattered or moistened by pouring water over it.

As soon as the farmers know how much their lands need the manure and know the conditions which prevent the manure from losing its fertility, it will be handled as carefully as a crop of corn or other grain.

TEACHES MANY FARMERS
College of Agriculture Gives Practical Instruction in Short Winter Courses.

The College of Agriculture has given instruction to more than 1,500 farmers in the short winter course. This course was started fifteen years ago and the attendance has continually increased. There were 278 in attendance last year, besides fourteen women who took the course in domestic science.

Instruction is offered in animal husbandry, agronomy, dairy husbandry, farm management, veterinary science, horticulture, poultry husbandry, and shop work.

Work begins this year on November 1st and continues for four months. It is divided into two terms of seven weeks each, the second term beginning January 6th. Two years' work is offered and students who complete the work are given a certificate.

A little lad was found on the street crying very bitterly because his cart was broken. The kindly disposed stranger endeavored to cheer up the little fellow by saying: "Never mind, my boy, your father can easily mend that." "No he can't," sobbed the boy. "My father is a preacher, and don't know about anything."

been intimidated, it is by no means settled as yet as to just where the old Egyptians are to be placed in the human scale.

Objects to Wearing Trousers.
Philadelphia—Johanna, a five-year old chimpanzee in the zoo here, objected to wearing trousers and tore to shreds a pair of yellow ones which she had been given.

LONDON'S BIG PARK

Regents, Formerly Royal Property, is Now 100 Years Old.

Thirty Years Was Required to Build Historic Preserve—Queen Elizabeth Restored Grounds to Public and Ousted Residences.

London.—The present year is the centenary of Regent's Park, the largest one in London. That is, it is just one hundred years since the government took hold of the project of forming a park out of the pasture land known as Marylebone Farm and Fields. With its annexes the Regent's park of today covers over four hundred acres.

The land was formerly the outer park attached to the royal mansion of Henry VIII and was a favorite hunting ground of the Tudors. Here Queen Elizabeth entertained the Russian ambassadors with a stag hunt. During the eighteenth century Marylebone park, split up into dairy farms, was one of the principal sources of the milk supply of London, and these fields were intersected by footpaths which formed favorite promenades for the pent-up Londoner.

According to a government survey made in 1794, Marylebone park contained 443 acres. Shortly after this survey premiums were offered by the government for the best plans for building on the estate as soon as the leases should fall in. Nash's plan to form a public park, interspersed with a few palatial villas, and to let the adjoining ground of building leases, was ultimately adopted.

It was decided to name this ornamental enclosure after the prince regent, who, it was said, intended building a residence in the park, but this plan, if ever entertained, was abandoned. The present park was commenced early in 1812 and for several years the site presented "a most extraordinary scene of digging, excavating and building, and seemed more like a work of general destruction than anything else."

The commissioners of woods and forests resolved to lay out and plant the whole domain according to the plan before permitting any building operations inside. Accordingly, the first thing they did was to demolish the farmhouses and taverns and stop the footpaths within the inclosure.

When the project of making the park was sanctioned by act of parliament, the public had no inkling that they might be deprived of the privilege of using it. In 1814, however,



Rest House in London Park.

some uneasiness began to be manifested respecting the ultimate intentions of the commissioners. To cut a long story short, as fast as the various terraces enclosing the park and the detached villas within the inclosure were completed the public were excluded from the park lands either opposite or round about the houses till finally they found themselves shut out of the park entirely.

This infringement of the rights of the public (for the improvements were paid for out of the public purse) was very gradual and insidious. The park took nearly thirty years to lay out and build, and it was not till 1838 that Londoners woke up to the fact that while a vast space had been preserved from the encroachment of mean buildings, they had lost the time-honored use of it for recreation and exercise. In that year the commissioners gave the public access to a small strip on the eastern side.

This concession was speedily followed by an agitation against the whole policy of Regent's park. In April, 1841, Lord Nugent presented an address to the queen from the neighboring parishes praying her majesty to throw the entire park open to the public. The queen personally investigated the subject and came to the conclusion that the rights of the public had been grossly violated. By her orders the whole park was thrown open on August 15, 1841, and simultaneously the government purchased Primrose hill from the Eton college estate and added it to the park.

The collection of the Zoological society with the park dates from 1828 and the collection of animals was swelled by transferring the royal collection in the Tower thither in 1834. It may be added that the zoo never really caught on with the public until the immense excitement created by the arrival of the first hippopotamus in 1850. The Royal Botanic society was granted the use of the inner circle in 1840 and at once rewarded the privilege by erecting high mounds of earth to insure privacy.

There have been but few eventful episodes in the history of Regent's park. Unlike Hyde park, it has never been the scene of riots, great political demonstrations, military displays or public festivities.

Harold—Whenever I go skating, I always wear a cap that pulls down over my ears.
Elynn—Yes; I should think that would be absolutely necessary when you're skating against the wind.

USE ABSORBINE, JR. LINIMENT FOR IT

Painful, Knotted, Swollen Veins, Milk Leg, Mammitis, Old Sores, Ulcers. It is healing, soothing, strengthening and invigorating—alleviates pain and inflammation promptly. Germicide and antiseptic.

Mrs. R. M. Remler, R. D. No. 1, Federal, Kan., had enlarged veins that finally broke, causing considerable loss of blood. Used ABSORBINE, JR. and reported Nov. 5, 1910, veins entirely healed, swelling and discoloration gone and has had no trouble with them since July, 1909. ABSORBINE, JR., is invaluable as a general household liniment for the cuts and bruises that the children get, croup, deep-seated colds, stiff-neck, sore-throat. Removes fatty bunches, goitre, enlarged glands, wens, cysts, weeping sinews, etc. \$1.00 and \$2.00 per bottle at druggists or delivered. Book 3 G free. W.F. Young, P.O. F. 310 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

Quite the Thing.
"I told you that if you came tomorrow morning I would give you the money for my wash. Why did you come tonight?" said Miss Phillis to the daughter of her laundress.

"I know you said tomorrow morning," responded the girl, "but my mother she told me to come tonight, 'cause she was afraid you might be gone away by tomorrow morning."
"I certainly should not go without paying my laundry bill," said Miss Phillis sharply. "No respectable woman would do such a thing."
"Oh, yes, ma'am, they would," replied the child knowingly. "There's lots of respectable ladies does."

THE RIGHT SOAP FOR BABY'S SKIN

In the care of baby's skin and hair, Cuticura Soap is the mother's favorite. Not only is it unrivaled in purity and refreshing fragrance, but its gentle emollient properties are usually sufficient to allay minor irritations, remove redness, roughness and chafing, soothe sensitive conditions, and promote skin and hair health generally. Assisted by Cuticura Ointment, it is most valuable in the treatment of eczemas, rashes and other itching, burning infantile eruptions. Cuticura Soap wears to a wafer, often outlasting several cakes of ordinary soap and making its use most economical.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold throughout the world. Sample of each free with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston." Adv.

No Strangers Allowed.
Frank H. Hitchcock, the postmaster general of the United States, takes the deepest interest in even the smallest details of the postal service. One evening he was at the Union station in Washington, when he decided to go into one of the railway mail-service cars to see how the mail matter was being handled. Being a tall man and very athletic, he easily swung himself from the platform into the car, but he did not find it an easy matter to stay put. A burly postal clerk grabbed him by the shoulders, propelled him toward the side door, and practically ejected him to the platform below.

"What do you mean by that?" asked Hitchcock indignantly.
"I mean to keep you out of this car," replied the clerk roughly. "That fellow Hitchcock has given us strict orders to keep all strangers out of these cars."—Popular Magazine.

His Business.
"I see where Smith went to the wall."
"How did that happen?"
"He's a bill poster."

Paradoxical Misfortune.
"There is nothing in this place but soft drinks."
"Just my hard luck!"

Constipation causes and aggravates many serious diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. The favorite family laxative. Adv.

Perhaps a man can't be married against his will, but many a poor man discovers later that he was married against his better judgment.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, etc. a bottle, 25c.

Most of our so-called good intentions are base imitations.

SAILS.
Harold—Whenever I go skating, I always wear a cap that pulls down over my ears.
Elynn—Yes; I should think that would be absolutely necessary when you're skating against the wind.

WESTERN CANADA'S PROSPERITY

NOT A BOOM, BUT DUE TO NATURAL DEVELOPMENT.

One of the largest banks in Holland has been doing a big business in Western Canada, and Mr. W. Westerman, the President, on a recent visit into the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, expressed himself as being much impressed with present conditions and prospects, and was convinced that the great prosperity of the Dominion was not a boom, but merely the outcome of natural developments.

Not only has money been invested largely in Western Canada by the Holland Banks, but by those of Germany, France, as well as Great Britain. Not only are these countries contributing money, but they are also contributing people, hard headed, industrious farmers, who are helping to produce the two hundred million bushels of wheat and the three hundred million bushels of the other small grains that the Provinces of the West have harvested this season.

During the past fiscal year there came into Canada from the United States 133,710; from Austria Hungary 21,551; from Belgium 1,601; Holland 1,077; France 2,094; Germany 4,664; Sweden 2,394; Norway 1,692; and from all countries the immigration to Canada in that year was 354,237. From the United States and foreign countries the figures will be increased during the present year.

Most of these people have gone to the farms, and it is no far look to the time when the prophecy will be fulfilled of half a billion bushel crop of wheat in Western Canada. Advertisement.



Mrs. Wood B. Swelle—Do you care for pate de foie gras?
Old Man Newliche—No, ma'am, I draw the line on grass. Baled-hay breakfast foods are my limit!

The Stomach Is the Target

Aim to make that strong—and digestion good—and you will keep well! No chain is stronger than its weakest link. No man is stronger than his stomach. With stomach disordered a train of diseases follow.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery
makes the stomach healthy, the liver active and the blood pure. Made from forest roots, which are extracted without the use of alcohol. Sold in liquid form at \$1.00 per bottle for over 40 years, giving general satisfaction.

If you prefer tablets as modified by R. V. Pierce, M.D., these can be had of medicine dealers or trial box by mail on receipt of 50c in stamps.

Was Fun to Choose.
A number of drivers of racing cars who were in Louisville to participate in the motor races were present at a luncheon in honor of one of the leading contestants, who told several automobile stories.

Patience—I see the suffragettes have come out against the secret ballot.
Patrice—Yes, women, as a rule, prefer open-work.

Hard to See Under Water.
"There is no scientific instrument of the 'scope' character which enables one to see down to 50 or 60 feet under water. When the sun shines vertically over water, a box or bucket with a glass bottom is often used to look into the water. A cloth covering to exclude light from the box or bucket is sometimes employed. But without electric or some other light in the water these devices are not very satisfactory.

Important to Mothers.
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Charles H. Fletcher* in Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

Changed its Species.
"Wasn't the forbidden fruit an apple?"
"Yes, but at the time Eve handed it to Adam it was a lemon."



"Real Fisherman's Luck for Duke's Mixture Smokers"

Good tobacco and a good reel! That's surely a lucky combination for the angler—and here's the way you can have them both.

Duke's Mixture

All smokers should know Duke's Mixture made by Liggett & Myers at Durham, N. C. Pay what you will, you cannot get better granulated tobacco for 5c than the big ounce and a half sack of Duke's Mixture. And with each of these big sacks you get a book of cigarette papers FREE.

Get a Good Fishing Reel Free by saving the Coupons now packed in Liggett & Myers Duke's Mixture. Or, if you don't want a reel—get any one of the hundreds of other articles. In the list you will find something for every member of the family. Pipes, cigarette cases, catcher's gloves, cameras, watches, toilet articles, etc.



Remember—you still get the same big one and a half ounce sack for 5c—enough to roll many cigarettes. During November and December only, we will send our new illustrated catalogue of presents FREE. Simply send us your name and address.

Coupons from Duke's Mixture may be asserted with tags from HORSE SHOE, T. TRUSS, NATURAL LEAF, GRANGER TWIST, CIGARETTES FROM FOUR ROSES (10c-20c double coupon), PICK PLUG CUT, FLEMING CIGARETTES, CLIX CIGARETTES, and other tags or coupons issued by us.

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this province has no superior and in profitable agriculture shows an unbroken period of over a quarter of a century.

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FOR BACKACHE, RHEUMATISM, KIDNEYS AND BLADDER
BECAUSE THEY ARE RICHEST IN QUANTITATIVE QUALITIES CONTAIN NO HABIT FORMING DRUGS ARE SAFE, SURE, AND SAVE YOU MONEY

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FOR MEN AND WOMEN
Boys wear W. L. Douglas \$2.00, \$2.50 & \$3.00 School Shoes, because one pair will positively outwear two pairs of ordinary shoes, same as the men's shoes.
W. L. Douglas makes and sells more \$3.00, \$3.50 & \$4.00 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.
THE STANDARD OF QUALITY FOR OVER 30 YEARS.
The workmanship which has made W. L. Douglas shoes famous the world over is maintained in every pair.
Ask your dealer to show you W. L. Douglas latest fashions for fall and winter wear, notice the short ramps which make the foot look smaller, points in a shoe particularly desired by young men. Also the conservative styles which have made W. L. Douglas shoes a household word everywhere.
If you could visit W. L. Douglas large factories at Brockton, Mass., and see for yourself how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would understand why they are warranted to fit better, look better, hold their shape and wear longer than any other make for the price.
CAUTION—To protect you against inferior shoes, W. L. Douglas stamps his name on the leather. Look for the stamp. Beware of substitutions. W. L. Douglas shoes are sold in 78 countries and shoe dealers everywhere. No matter where you live, they are within your reach. If your dealer cannot supply you, write direct to factory for catalog showing how to order by mail. Shoes cost everywhere, delivery charges prepaid. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

You Look Prematurely Old

Because of those ugly, grizzly, gray hairs. Use "LA OREOLE" HAIR DRESSING. PRICE, 50c, retail.