

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, say 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 over the rear walls of the building, are used only in the spring for the ducklings after they are 4 to 6 weeks old.

The brooders and brooding systems used for chicken feed 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 houses are generally used over the hot-water pipes.

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

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 related in Farmers' Bulletin 1123, Growing and Planting Hardwood Seedlings on the Farm, just published by the United States Department of Agriculture. The specialist states that this method should be equally successful with oaks, hickories, butternut, or any other



Well-Cared-For Farm Woodlot.

or 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.

ODD VIEWS ON AGRICULTURE

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

Dr. Seeman A. Knapp, who established the first farm doctor's office 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 of the stars if only they will try our methods. It doesn't pay to waste breath on such matters."

SHEEP INJURE YOUNG TREES

Animals Are Apt to Cause Trouble by Eating Late-Arrive Beneficial in Old Orchard.

Sheep and large lambs are very apt to trouble young trees and grape vines by eating the leaves. In an old orchard they are beneficial in helping to keep down the grass and weeds. Both orchards and vineyards do better when the ground is kept cultivated clean.

CULTIVATION WORTH WHILE

First Work May Be Deep Without Pruning Roots of Crop—Destroy Weeds When Small.

The first cultivation of intertilled crops may be deep without disturbing roots of the crop cultivated, but later cultivations should be more shallow. Weeds are best destroyed when small, and when soil is dry. Cultivation saves soil moisture.

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 planting trees. 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.

GROWING CROPS FOR MARKET

More Attention to Quality of Beta, Carrots and Parsnips Would Prove Profitable.

Attention might well be given to growing beta, carrots and parsnips of better quality for market. People are fast-learning that there is a difference in quality in these crops due to variety and method of growing.

ROAD BUILDING

DURABILITY OF ROADS VARY

Classification of Passenger and Freight Highways Is Predicted by Chairman of Dept.

Freight roads and passenger roads are probabilities of the comparative life of the roads, according to Chairman George C. Diehl of the A. A. A. good roads board, who has sent a communication to this effect to the office of the chief engineers of the War Department. Mr. Diehl thus comments on the up-to-date highways problem: "There will never be a time when all roads are of equal durability and carrying capacity. Highways in that they are both designed to carry traffic, and general rules which have been developed through scientific management of railroads apply as well almost invariably to highways. The heaviest locomotives and rolling stock are carried on roads like the New York Central and Pennsylvania and Union Pacific. Their use over lighter constructed railroads would ruin the roads in a comparatively brief period.

"There must come a classification of highways. Over class 1 the heaviest motor trucks and trailers would be permitted; each truck should have a large figure conspicuously placed on the sides to indicate the total weight that it was permitted to carry; operators and owners of trucks should be prosecuted for using the heaviest trucks on roads not designed for lighter traffic. It would be comparatively simple to enforce such provisions, as there seems to be no defense of the proposition for fitting one or two heavy trucks to ruin an investment of many thousands of dollars on the lighter constructed highways.

"At the road intersection the highway capacity could be indicated, as the highway department has already done, by a traffic department under a chief traffic engineer, having to do with construction and maintenance but merely with the control of traffic. It is extremely likely that it would result satisfactorily in a system of freight roads and passenger roads, and that wider and parallel roads would result ultimately in a system of freight roads and passenger roads, and that wider and parallel roads



Brick or Concrete Roads Are Economical If Then Is Considerable Heavy Traffic.

FARMER BACK OF GOOD ROADS

Seasons Do Not Wait and Crops Must Be Sowed, Cultivated Respected and Marketed.

The farmer or rural dweller, to certain sections, for a long time stood in the way—he wanted the roads, but he didn't want to pay for them. He did not realize that in the long run roads made to the community in exchange of people and merchandise. But the farmer today is reckoning in units of time, for seasons do not wait and crops must be sowed and cultivated and marketed at the hour back of the road improvement.

Much Good Road Building.

Last year record amounts of road building activities throughout the United States. A few years ago some narrowly bounded community might have done something to make the roads within its confine better. Such an act, however, was little cause for comment except locally. The automobile, with the range of travel it has brought within everyone's reach, had not been developed and could not have been used if it had. This means that the advent of the automobile has forced good roads.

DAIRY FACTS

RULES FOR FEEDING CALVES

Desired Nutrients Furnished by Giving Young Animal Variety—Aid in Sudden Changes.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
Feeding is an important factor in developing a good breeding animal, or a favorite in the show ring. There are many points to be remembered. These points may be called rules of feeding, among which specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture give the following:

1. Provide a variety of feeds at all times. If possible, it is easier to supply the proper amounts of the desired nutrients which the calf needs if several different feeds are used. The ration will also be more palatable.
2. Do not make sudden changes in the feeds used or in the amounts given. If it becomes necessary to change feeds from dry, clover to alfalfa hay,



Grain in Medium Amount, Fresh Water and Pasture Are Necessary for Success With Calves.

feed part clover and part alfalfa for a few days. Gradually reduce the alfalfa and add at the same time increase the alfalfa.

3. Do not overfeed the calf. Feed as much grain as it will clean up to 30 minutes and wash had just to be more. Feed left in the trough to be more. Feed left in the trough to be more. Feed left in the trough to be more.
4. Do not underfeed the calf. It should make a continuous gain. It does not grow each day the feed given it is about the same as wanted. It never pays to starve a calf. In fact, the calf should not begin to pay for feed until it is given more than enough to make some gain.
5. Do not annoy or disturb the calf unnecessarily. It requires more feed to keep it growing while standing or moving about than while lying down at rest.
6. Do not feed moldy, rusty, or spoiled feeds. To do so may cause serious digestive disorders. All buys should be bright, well-cured and free from mustiness, dirt, and cow weeds. The grain also should be free from dirt, mold, and mustiness. Ground feeds get wet they are likely to mold. This is especially true of cottonseed meal and ground corn.
7. Do not waste time in feeding the calf, or in preparing feed, since a wasted time needlessly increases the cost of gains. Grain should be fed whole except when teaching the calf to eat and possibly also when the calf is of the fitting or finishing period. Whole grain as a rule is more palatable than ground feeds. Ear corn may be shelled, broken, or chopped up in the feed box rather than ground. Hacks (unground) corn need not be removed for this purpose. It rarely pays to shuck stover or to cut or chaff hay for the calf. It need not be fed three times a day when twice a day will do as well, although the former may be practiced when fitting the animal for show or sale. Do not go to the expense of buying prepared "stock feeds" or "remedies." Home-mixed feeds of cheaper and equally, if not more, satisfactory. A healthy calf does not need condition powders.

although other colors can be used very successfully, green shutters, regular windows, well spaced and small panes. An extra decorative touch can very easily be added in the form of lattice work about the entrance or around the house.

There are seven rooms in this house, three on the lower floor and four above. The three first floor rooms are the living room and this room is the center of all home activity. Other rooms such as the dining room and kitchen have been made smaller and

the sultan renounced all claims to the "Cenacolo" in favor of the king of Italy, as being the rightful heir of the kings of Naples, the old possessors of the holy place. Representations were made to the British government by the Italian with a view to obtaining a confirmation of the cession. The foreign office referred the matter to the high commissioner for Palestine, Sir Herbert Samuel, who decided that it must come for decision by the mixed religious commission created by the treaty of Bessra, to decide on the disposition of contested holy places.

The Italian claim is based on the grant of the holy place in the year 1355 to Robert of Anjou and his consort Sancta by the sultan of Egypt and Damascus.

I went into a department store to buy a pair of hose, writes a correspondent of the Chicago Tribune. After selecting the pair I wanted, the saleslady sent them up in the wire basket to have them wrapped. I waited quite a while for them and became impatient. Going up to the saleslady I said in quite a voice: "Are my stockings down yet?" People around me stopped and stared. First they smiled, then they tittered, and finally laughed outright. The saleslady answered all the while she could keep from laughing herself. I did not realize what I had said until I recalled my words. I hurried out of the store as fast as I could go without my stockings.

ENCOURAGE FENCE JUMPERS

Disappointed Fencing Is Source of Constant Trouble to Owner of Dairy Herd.

Half broken down fences help to teach the cows to be fence jumpers. Before that a cow can be a fence jumper, the fence in easy places is difficult to break in later life and nothing is more wasteful of time and patience than constantly chasing your cattle out of your neighbor's crops or your own. Good fencing is necessary if jumpers of the dairyman and poor fencing is a constant risk.

GIVING YOUNG CALVES MILK

Care Should Be Taken That Temperature Is Uniform—When Poor in Quality, Give Less.

Care should be taken to see that any milk fed to the young calves is of uniform temperature of about 90 degrees Fahrenheit. Many feeders attempt to overcome poor quality in the feed by increasing the quantity. This is radically wrong. When in account of age, souring, dirt, or any quality of the milk is poor, the quantity should be reduced rather than increased.

COLONIAL HOUSE ALWAYS IN STYLE

Its Simplicity, Quaintness and Comfort Are Irresistible.

NEVER LOSES ITS APPEAL

Fundamentally It Embodies All That Goes to Make the Home the Center of Life—Can Be Built at a Cost Within Reason.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.
Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 157 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only include two-cent stamp for reply.

When the early settlers came to the western continent they had certain ideas on homebuilding which they had brought from Europe. In England the predominant type of architecture was known as Georgian. It called for simplicity and dignity and a certain quaintness that made hospitality the cornerstone of the home. Once established in this country the settlers began to carry out this same scheme with some modifications. This development led to what is known as colonial architecture. The colonial home is as popular today, if not more so, than a century ago, and there is no reason to believe that it will lose its hold upon the people in the years to come. For fundamentally it embodies all that goes to make the home the center of life. Its delightful simplicity, quaintness and comfort are irresistible.

In the colonial home the entrance is one of the dominating features of the exterior treatment. It is the most important element in the facade. Usually it consists of a white door with old-fashioned knocker and narrow side panels. If covered, the hood is supported by white pillars such as those shown in the picture. This house is an excellent example of colonial architecture and expresses very eloquently the hospitality and comfort which are found in a home of this type. There is something alluring about the white clapboard siding (white seems to be the standard color of colonial houses).



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Just What Did He Mean?

They were engaged, and in one cozy armchair they were discussing, when they were not busy with other things, arrangements for the future. After a long period of silence, she said: "Supposing you lost your position after we were married, how would you keep the wolf from the door?" "Darling," he exclaimed, "no wolf will come to our door. The mere sight of your face would keep the wolf away!"

First Floor Plan.

the extra space added to the living room. In the colonial house this room is the outstanding feature. It has the old-fashioned open fireplace which is now considered quite modern. In this house the living room is 13 feet 6 inches by 20 feet 8 inches. At the rear end of the living room is a pair of French doors opening into the sun parlor, 14 by 11 feet. The sun parlor is an essential addition to any home and should be provided whenever possible. The comfort it affords easily offsets the extra cost required to build it. An attractive entrance similar to the one in front leads from the porch to the garden. On the other side of the small recreation hall which leads the way into

SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

standardized and the construction developed to a high degree. It gains beauty through simplicity, and because of this simplicity can be built at a cost within reason.

If you are planning on building a new home this spring, do not overlook the colonial design. It affords the maximum amount of comfort, charm, and convenience. There is no possibility of it growing old and out of date, for it has survived generations and is more popular today than ever.

the house is the dining room, smaller in size than the living room, but ample for its purpose. It is lighted from two sides. A swinging door leads the way to the kitchen, 10 by 10 feet.

On the second floor are three bedrooms—an alcove and bathroom. The large bedroom is 13 feet 6 inches by 17 feet, and the other two smaller ones are 11 by 13 feet 6 inches. If four bedrooms are needed this second-floor plan can be easily changed to accommodate that number.

This is the kind of home that is being built in all sections of the country regardless of climate or location. It is ideal for the suburb, the small town, or even the farm. It is surprising how many farm homes of the colonial type are being built.

Another feature of the colonial house that recommends it very strongly is its economy in cost. Because there are no frills or unusual additions, there is no extra expense for millwork. The design is more or less

ROOM OF THE LAST SUPPER

Rightful Possessor of Holy Place in Jerusalem Has Not Been Finally Decided.

The question of the right of Italy to the "Cenacolo," or Room of the Last Supper, in Jerusalem, is still unsettled, reports the Rome correspondent of the London Observer. It may be remembered that after the armistice

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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 18 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 arranged on or on both sides of the aisle. The aisles are usually 3 feet wide and the 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 80 to 100 feet deep, with divisions corresponding in width to the pens in the house.

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. These 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, iron, and sulphur. Calcium and sulphur, less so.

FOLIAGE CROPS REQUIRE SUN

Lettuce, Kale and Spinach Do Fairly Well in Partial Shade—Tomatoes Need Light.

As a rule, foliage crops, such as lettuce, kale, and spinach, do fairly well in partial shade, but must have a minimum of three hours of sunshine each day. Plants that ripen faster, such as tomatoes and eggplant, should have a minimum of five hours of sunshine each day.