

**DOMESTIC WATER FOWL.**

Raising of Geese and Ducks, When Scientifically Conducted, Pays Good Profits.

In no line of poultry raising can there be more profit than in the handling of geese and ducks. They are very hardy naturally, and adapt themselves to almost any condition of climate, and thus give a large advantage for their successful breeding over the ordinary farmyard fowls.

A good place for keeping water fowls is oftentimes not a good place for keeping anything else in the way of poultry. A creek bottom or the ponds of a lake or artificial ponds made for fish are well adapted for keeping ducks and geese. It is true that ducks and geese may be raised where there is no water for them to swim in, but this is the unnatural method of raising these fowls, and they do not do so well as where they can satisfy their natural inclinations by a bath and a swim in pond or lake.

There is always a good demand in the markets for the domestic water fowl; choice young stock always bring good remunerative prices. Of course, they are in a measure seasonal, and this is no disadvantage to the producer—it gives you time to breed and grow them. Ducks are great egg producers and are profitable in this way. They also have a value in their feathers, which gives them a threefold value, eggs, feathers and meat. The goose is a great feather producer, and will always be called upon to supply this product to a greater or less extent.

When properly prepared, it is astonishing how many ducks and geese can be kept on a few acres of land with good water advantages. Of course, there are drawbacks to this business, if one permits them to creep in, such as allowing loss by wild animals that incline to harbor about streams, mink, muskrats, etc. These obstacles are to be found in the poultry raising business, and must be removed. In no line of live stock business do you find a clear, open road to success. An ever watchful eye must be kept on the flock, to see that enemies and disease are ward off, and success will certainly follow intelligent, diligent efforts. —Nebraska Farmer.

**SOME APIARY HINTS.**

The System of Comb Honey Production Followed in Canada Described at Length.

The illustration, originally presented in the Farmer's Advocate, shows the system of comb honey production followed by a successful Canadian apiarian, the principal points of which are as follows:

One represents the cover, beneath which is a cushion two inches thick of soft, fine hay, and beneath this a cotton cloth of hard white cotton duck, which rests on the sections; 2, 2 inch section supers, one-quarter inch deeper than the section used. Mr. Pettit's are 17 1/2 inches square, inside measurement, each holding 36



COMB HONEY HIVE.

sections; 3, queen bar of excluder, which covers the brood chamber, admitting only the worker bees to the super; 4, brood chamber; 5, wedges of wood one inch deep in front, gradually tapering to a point at the back. These are used in summer to allow ventilation, and they also raise the front of the hive so as to induce the bees to go up the side walls of the hive and the brood combs near the back of the hive; 6, floor projects 3 1/2 inches in front of the brood chamber; 7, 7, staad of two six-inch boards, and two seven-inch; this rests on bricks, as shown; 8, comb honey supers, same as 2; 9, 9, divider, set on two sides of the super as shown in position. It is one-eighth of an inch thick and has three-eighths inch holes, through which the bees pass to the sections; 10, section in position, resting on T tins 12 and against a divider. The section is filled with light foundation of good quality within three-sixteenths of an inch of the bottom. With sections fitted with foundation in this way the bees fill them evenly; 11, bee space of five-sixteenths of an inch, created by six blocks numbered 13 on divider No. 9. The advantage of the extra bee space at the sides of the super is to allow for a double quantity of bees to keep up necessary animal heat, which is advantageous to the finishing up and capping the combs in the sections.

**Look Well to the Poultry.**

Look after your poultry: provide yourself with crude oil and an old paint brush, and coat them well over once a week. Do not feed your fowls old sour milk, as such food is not fit for a hen. They require good, wholesome food; a great many hens get sick and die when fed bad food. Then again, who wants to eat an egg made from food unfit to eat? Look well to your nest boxes; see that they have clean straw, and that the sides of the boxes are treated to a coat of crude oil often. —Midland Farmer.

**RIPANS**

The simplest remedy for indigestion, constipation, biliousness and the many ailments arising from a disordered stomach, liver or bowels is Ripans Tablets. They have accomplished wonders, and their timely aid removes the necessity of calling a physician for the many little ills that beset the mankind. They go straight to the seat of the trouble, relieve the distress, cleanse and cure the affected parts, and give the system a general toning up.

The five-cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, Sixty cents, contains a supply for a year.

**Popular Toothache Cure.**  
Lander—Halloo, what's up? You look as happy as if you'd just fallen heir to a million.

Benjamin—That's how I feel. One of my teeth has been almost jumping out of my head for a week, and this morning I decided that I couldn't stand it longer, so I went to the dentist's to have it out.

Lander—Ah, and you've got rid of the troublesome thing. Well, that would naturally—

Benjamin—No. What tickles me is that the dentist wasn't in.—Tit-Bits.

**Hard to Please.**

She thinks the men are horrid things. So very bold, you know; For when she goes upon the street They stare right at her so. It makes her very "mad," of course, Their glances thus to get. But when they look the other way It makes her madder yet. —Philadelphia Bulletin.

You will never wish to take another dose of pills if you once try Chamberlain's Stomach & Liver Tablets. They are easier to take and more pleasant in effect. They cleanse the stomach and regulate the liver and bowels. For sale by the Middleburgh Drug Store.

**BOUDOIR GENERALSHIP.**



Jane—That Mr. Shallowgate is at the door. Shall I tell him that you are engaged?

Miss Pinkie—Show him into the parlor, Jane.

"Yes'm."

"And, Jane, after he lays his box of chocolates on the mantelpiece, tell him I am out."—Chicago Journal.

**Playing in Luck.**

Hixon—Young Pellets tells me he makes a specialty of doctoring cats.

Dixon—Well, his patients are fortunate.

Hixon—How's that?"

Dixon—They each have nine lives.—Chicago Daily News.

Our readers who have occasion to use whiskey medicinally or otherwise, will be interested in the advertisement in this paper of The Hayner Distilling Co., which offers pure Rye Whiskey, seven years old, direct from their distillery, at \$2.25 per gallon, express prepaid. This offer is deserving of consideration.

Ethel—I believe she is quite a reliable fortune teller.

Josephine—Well, she told me that if father succeeded in carrying through a certain big stock deal I would be married within a year.—Brooklyn Eagle.

A Cynic's Apprehension. Whenever I see my fellow men All chattering in their glee, I wonder if my talk bores them As much as their horses me. —Washington Star.

**As Regards Concoit.**

"There are men in this world just mean enough," remarked the Observer of Events and Things, "to suppose that when their wives find fault with their whistling it is because the wives are jealous on account of their not being able to whistle themselves."—Yonkers Statesman.

Ever stop to think how much profit goes to the wholesale and retail dealer? Buy direct from the maker and save these profits. Pure goods, full measure and distillers' prices are the inducements offered by The Hayner Distilling Co. See their advertisement in this issue.

**HER GREAT ATTRACTION.**



Chollie—What a wealth of hair Miss Fortescue has!

Willie—Yes; I believe that pompadour and switch were quite expensive.—Chicago Tribune.

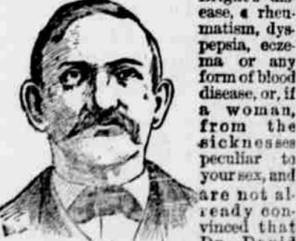
**DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S Favorite Remedy**

Is the Only Medicine that will Positively Cure

**GRAVEL AND KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.**

George L. Smith, foreman of the Holy Manufacturing Company's Works, Lockport, N. Y., says: "I have used Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy with good results. I was troubled with gravel and kidney complaint quite severely, which bothered me a great deal, and have found great relief from its use, and can cheerfully recommend it."

If you suffer from kidney, liver or bladder trouble in any form, diabetes, Bright's disease, a rheumatism, dyspepsia, oedema or any form of blood disease, or, if a woman, from the sicknesses peculiar to your sex, and are not already convinced that



Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is the medicine you need, you may have a trial bottle, absolutely free, with a valuable medical pamphlet, by sending your name, with post office address to the Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, London, N. Y., mentioning this paper.

Dr. David Kennedy's Golden Drops Instant Relief, Scouring, Rheumatism, Bruses, Burns, etc., 25c.

**Serious Results.**

The remark recently made by a French clerk when he was discharged by his employer is quoted to make doctors happy.

"This dismissal will result in the death of many people," said the young man.

"What do you mean?" asked the merchant; "do you intend to threaten me?"

"No, not at all," replied the clerk; "I only mean to say that I now intend to study medicine."—N. Y. Times.

**Her Comment.**

"I never gossip," said the woman with the uncompromising eyes. "I never say anything about anybody unless I am sure it can be shown to be true."

"Dear me!" muttered Miss Cayenne. "How utterly relentless!"—Washington Star.

**Danger of Colds and La Grippe.**

The greatest danger from colds and la grippe is their resulting in pneumonia. If reasonable care is used, however, and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy taken, all danger will be avoided. Among the tens of thousands who have used this remedy for these diseases, we have yet to learn of a single case having resulted in pneumonia, which conclusively shows that it is a certain preventive of that dangerous malady. It will cure a cold or an attack of la grippe in less time than any other treatment. It is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by Middleburgh Drug Co.

The confidence men are just as industrious as the rest of the people, says the Detroit Free Press. Either make sure of your man or sidetrack him.

Pure whiskey direct from Distillery is what you get when you buy from Hayner Distilling Co., of Dayton, Ohio. They are offering four full quarts for \$3.20, express prepaid. See their offer which appears elsewhere in this issue.

As a result of an address to California fruit growers on birds in their relation to agriculture and horticulture declared that a barn owl will kill more rats and mice than ten cats. It is pleasant to have the ability of our ancient and blinking friend set forth.

When he steps out of literature and actively engages in an important work of destruction, he loses some of the air of reserved wisdom, and his solemn dignity is less obvious; but the Youth's Companion emphasizes the fact that it is well to have the fact illustrated that the contemplative life may have an intensely practical side when occasion demands. The moping owl complaining to the moon is all well enough, but he is more useful when he ceases to mope and complain. Moreover, there are mice enough to go round, and there is work still left for the cats.

That there is going to be a terrific lark among the women telephone patrons is the fear of the Detroit Free Press if that Indianapolis genius has invented a device by which one can see over the telephone line and look at the person at the other end. There will be a grand scurrying of the gentler sex to hello calls during certain hours of the afternoon and evening. "Heavens and earth, man!"

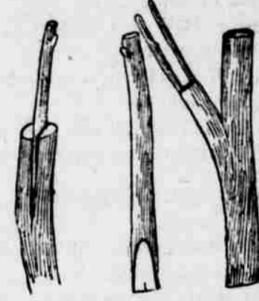
**HORTICULTURE**

**GRAFTING APPLE TREES.**

In the Spring, When the Sap Begins to Flow, is the Time to Perform the Operation.

Grafting apple trees is something that can be well described by Millard Wiswell, as he has been very successful in the operation. He gives his method and the accompanying illustration is presented to more fully explain matters, in fact, make it so easy to understand that even a beginner could follow the instructions and have fair success.

In the spring when the sap begins to flow, or a little before, is the time to make unprofitable and undesirable apple trees over into good ones. The necessities are, a sharp jack knife, a pruning saw and a dish of grafting wax. Receipts for making a good grafting wax have no doubt been given in the columns of this paper before, so we will omit that part. (To make grafting wax melt together the following: Resin, four parts by weight; beeswax, two



HOW TO MAKE A GRAFT.

parts; tallow, one part. When melted pour into a pail of cold water. When it becomes cool and partly solid, grease the hands and pull the wax like taffy.—Eds.)

Trees may be grafted at almost any age. The graft, see figure A, are limbs of the last year's growth on the new wood obtained from any good apple tree cut above the original graft. Suckers from the roots won't do. They should have at least two buds on each graft. The largest end should be cut wedge-shape and generally two grafts can be secured from each cutting.

Figure B shows the end of a limb split down at the top and how the graft looks when in position. Figure C gives an idea how the limb appears on the tree to be grafted and also how the two grafts appear when ready for the grafting wax. Three such grafts on a tree at proper angles from each other, if well set, would make a pretty good-looking tree in two years' growth, so that all of the old tree above the grafted limbs may be removed.

Mr. Wiswell explains that the secret of successful grafting lies largely in having the inner bark of the tree and graft come together so that the sap will flow from the tree to the graft and also that the wax is put on in such a manner as to keep out air and water from the splice or joint.

Two grafts are usually placed in each limb, and should both live the poorer one may be pruned out while the stronger one with three buds will make a good stand. It is not unusual to graft into a limb two inches across and sometimes the main tree is cut off and two grafts set in, but there is less danger of failure when grafts are put into limbs and the main tree or some of its branches are left growing until the results of the grafting are ascertained.

In grafting seedlings the tree is cut off near the ground where the graft is set, the loss of seedlings in the nursery row being of little importance compared with a tree set in an orchard.

Note.—The drawing was made from an older cutting, and while being somewhat different in appearance from the apple tree, conveys the same idea.—E. F. Barry, in Ohio Farmer.

**HORTICULTURAL HINTS.**

It is safer to protect the trees than to hunt rabbits. A lath or wire cloth net about the trunk of the tree will keep off rabbits and also prevent sun-scall.

This is an opportune time to scrape off the apple orchard and give it a coat of whitewash or strong lye or both—giving the lye wash first if you mean to give both.

This is an excellent time to do a little practical forestry work. Go through the timber and trim up the down timber, then cut out the dead trees and remove any live ones that are interfering with the growth of others.—Farmers' Voice.

**Growing Fruit on the Farm.**

There is no reason why every farmer, rich or poor, should not have all the fruit he wants, at little or no cost. It takes, I am aware, business from the nurseryman, but we are working for the benefit of the common, everyday farmer, who is struggling for the comforts of life, here and there, everywhere about the country, and by grafting, budding and propagating vines, he can not only secure the comforts and luxuries for his own family, but sufficient to provide others and reap a few dollars to pay taxes, etc.—Agricultural Epitomist.

A Word of Advice to Young Writers. The very first thing you should do to drop at once and forever that the editor is your natural enemy that he cares only for the well-known authors; that he seldom reads your work; and that, when it does happen to skim it over, he does so carelessly that he misses a cream.—February Ladies' Home Journal.



**Correct Silverware**

Correct in character, design and workmanship—is as necessary as dainty china or fine linen if you would have everything in good taste and harmony. Knives, forks, spoons and fancy pieces for table use will be correct if selected from goods stamped

"1847 Rogers Bros." Remember "1847" as there are imitations. For catalogue No. 10, address the makers International Silver Co., Meriden, Conn.

**JUST WHAT SHE DID.**



"Do you know that Tom kissed last night?" "Well, I declare! I hope you said him for it?" "Oh, I did; most assuredly."—Chicago Enquirer.

**PURE REFINED PARAFFINE**



Don't tilt the top of your jelly and preserve jars with the old fashioned way. Seal them by the new, quick, absolutely sure way—Paraffine. It is a thin coating of Pure Refined Paraffine. Has no taste or odor. It is air tight and does not rot. Easily applied. Useful in a dozen other ways about the house. Full directions with each cake. Sold everywhere. Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

**Judging by Experience.**

"Think of it!" she exclaimed, looking up from her paper. "It says here that one of the rich New York men allows his wife \$50,000 a year just for household expenses."

"And at that," he replied, "I'll bet she claims she is unable to get things that she really needs."

"Why do you think so?"

"Because she is a woman?"—Chicago Post.

**Without Counting the Kicks.**

"They say there were 150,000 planes sold in this country last year," observed the neighbor who had dropped in for a short call. "Have you any idea how many dollars that represents?"

"No!" snorted the occupant of the second floor flat. "But I'm willing to bet that it represents 150,000,000 pounds!"—Chicago Tribune.

**HAYNER'S PURE WHISKEY**



THE HAYNER DISTILLING CO., 235-237 West Fifth St., Dayton, Ohio. 300-310 So. Seventh St., St. Louis, Mo.