

COURT NEWS

Orphans' Court Proceedings, Real Estate, Marriage Licences, Etc.

REAL ESTATE.

Katharine Yoder, to Jacob S. Pickering, Conemaugh twp., \$2,000.

Simon F. Spangler to Joseph Barndt, Stonycreek twp., \$225.

Malinda Ream to John O. Ream, Rockwood, \$1,000.

J. G. Newman to Kazmoir Barton, Somerset twp., \$125.

Margaret V. Louthier to Isaiah Cood, Somerset, \$550.

M. R. Walker to Andrew Kissa, Jenner twp., \$700.

Homer W. Ansell to Theodore W. Sebrock, Somerset, \$2,000.

Somerset Electric Light, Heat & Power Co., to Somerset Electric Co., Somerset, \$100.

Josiah J. Kaufman to Martin Krasowec, Conemaugh twp., \$650.

Jonathan K. Beiler to Jacob S. Miller, Elk Lick twp., \$4,500.

Jacob L. Kendall, to Sallie H. Rowe, Black twp., \$500.

Boswell Improvement Co., to Michael Kulko, Boswell, \$225.

Ira A. Miller, to Howard T. Lambert, Shade twp., \$3,500.

Edward L. Sanner to Sadie Miller, Casselman, \$875.

Somerset Trust Co., to Daniel Bittner, Casselman, \$100.

John Stoy to D. B. Zimmerman, Somerset twp., \$100.

B. B. Zimmerman to Quemahoning Coal Co., Somerset twp., \$100.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co., to Manufacturers Water Co., Conemaugh twp., \$1.

Edith B. Dill to Wm. Gagghagen, Shade twp., \$500.

David M. Loudens' heirs to Wm. Gagghagen, Shade and Ogle twp., \$31,000.

John E. Strayer to George O. Muller, Jenner twp., \$1.

Samuel F. Reiman's heirs to G. S. Reiman, Brothersvalley twp., \$7,000.

Curtis K. Bruner to Noah H. Bruner, Somerset twp., \$2,000.

Noah H. Bruner to Curtis K. Bruner, Jefferson twp., \$2,000.

John H. Altmiller's trustee to Connellsville & State Line, R. R. Meyersdale, \$150.

MARRIAGE LICENSE.

Homer Bowman, of Connellsville, and Katharine Snyder, Rockwood.

Lewis S. Knepper and Grace H. Berkeley, of Brothersvalley twp.

Robert Cook and Bertha George, of Meyersdale.

John Parofski and Ellen Urbanoski, of Ralphton.

Angelo Bernuzio, of South Fork, and Rosina Latora, of Windber.

Samuel Muha, of Pine Hill, and Agnes Redlinski, of Elk Lick twp.

William G. Fullman, of Pittsburgh and Maude Petrina Vogel, of Somerset.

Love Molek and Rose Flickner, both of Conemaugh twp.

Charles Harvey Sherry and Jennie Lucille Weaver, both of Somerset.

Joseph Widomtki and Margaret Golec, both of Acosta.

John Basera and Lena Nidesha, of Pine Hill.

Ross Weaver and Mayme Horne, of Scalp Level.

Alexander Forosz and Anastazia Sylda, both of Jerome.

WILLS.

The will of J. William Christner, late of Somerset, was probated. He directed that his wife, Bertha M. Christner, shall have a life interest in his entire estate, at whose death the same shall be equally divided among his children, Ruth, Margaret and Herbert Christner. Attorney J. A. Berkeley is appointed executor. The will was dated May 14th, 1913, and witnessed by Attorney P. G. Cober, and Miss Ida B. Shumaker.

Louis Hojeski, late of Windber, left his estate to his wife, Stanjetaza Hojeski whom he appoints executrix. The will was dated April 14, 1913, and witnessed by Anna Russel and Attorney John A. Hartman.

ORPHAN'S COURT.

In the estate of George G. Bittner, late of Somerset twp., Attorney H. Frank Yost appointed auditor.

Mortgage allowed for payment of debts, in the estate of Bertha Shaffcr, late of Somerset twp.

In the estate of Emma M. Rayman late of Stonycreek twp, George C. Hay appointed guardian of Guy W., Margaret and Charles Rayman, minors. Bond \$1,800.

Order of sale awarded in the estate of Emanuel Eash, late of Conemaugh twp., order of sale awarded. Bond \$440.

Specific performance of contract directed in the estate of Philip H. Walker, late of Somerset twp.

In the estate of Matthias Onstead, late of Addison twp., Somerset Trust Co., discharged as guardian of Calvin Onstead, a minor, now of age.

Order of sale awarded in the estate of Sophia Lohr, late of Quemahoning twp.

In the estate of Sophia Lohr, late of Quemahoning twp.

In the estate of Frederick Gonder, late of Jenner twp., rule to invalidate widow's election awarded.

In the estate of Reuben S. Hay, late of Brothersvalley twp., Somerset Trust Co., appointed guardian of Lloyd M., Park R., and Myra A. Hay, minors. Bond \$8,900.

The Conroy Trust Co., appointed guardian of Emma Woy, in the estate of Frances Woy, late of Somerset twp. Bond \$7,500.

"IN A BAD WAY"

MANY A MEYERSDALE READER WILL FEEL GRATEFUL FOR THIS INFORMATION.

If your back gives out; Becomes lame, weak or aching; If urinary troubles set in, Perhaps your kidneys are "in a bad way."

Don't delay—use Doan's Kidney Pills.

Here is good evidence of their worth.

P. T. Miller, retired farmer, Main street, Berlin, Pa., says: "I have had no reason to change my high opinion of Doan's Kidney Pills and I recommend them just as highly today as I did in October, 1907. I have not had to take a kidney medicine during the past several years. I was severely troubled with kidney and bladder complaint. The kidney secretions were irregular in passage and it often seemed as if my kidneys were not acting at all. I also suffered from acute pains in my back. When Doan's Kidney Pills were recommended to me I began using them. They acted just as represented and it was not long before I had relief. My advice to other kidney sufferers is to give Doan's Kidney Pills a trial."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no others.

For Good Roads.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 21.—Systematic regulation for construction and maintenance of the township roads of Pennsylvania is proposed in bills pending in the general assembly and if enacted will provide Pennsylvania with laws which will completely cover the whole highway proposition and enable improvements to go forward on a definite, comprehensive plan. Last session the State's elaborate main highway system was created and a means of financing the work provided which will go before the voters this fall in the shape of the constitutional amendment to permit the borrowing of \$50,000,000. All this has been done to provide main highways connecting important centers and market towns. It is now proposed to have the township roads brought under a system as well.

Under the terms of the township road bill the smaller divisions of the State are to be given the advantage of expert advice from the State Highway Department in the operations on their roads, provision is made for supervision to obtain best results and a requirement of bookkeeping and accounting for all expenditures made by supervisors is laid down. Taken together the system will be a complement to the main highway act, and to enable progress to be made there is also pending a bill to appropriate \$2,500,000 for the aid of the townships in their road work. By the terms of this bill the State will pay 50 cents for each dollar expended by a township for road improvement, the expenditure on the part of the State being limited to \$20 per mile.

The greatest need of the State has been for system in the township road work. In many districts the supervisors have been more mindful of local conditions than of the relation of roads to the balance of their district, and complaints have been made of lack of permanent results. The proposed act will practically bring the 75,000 miles of scalled dirt roads under systematic management and supervision.

The State is also providing \$1,000,000 for the payment of the fifty per cent bonus to the townships which collect cash road tax, this sum to be available for distribution this year.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 21.—Systematic regulation for construction and maintenance of the township roads of Pennsylvania is proposed in bills pending in the general assembly and if enacted will provide Pennsylvania with laws which will completely cover the whole highway proposition and enable improvements to go forward on a definite, comprehensive plan. Last session the State's elaborate main highway system was created and a means of financing the work provided which will go before the voters this fall in the shape of the constitutional amendment to permit the borrowing of \$50,000,000. All this has been done to provide main highways connecting important centers and market towns. It is now proposed to have the township roads brought under a system as well.

Under the terms of the township road bill the smaller divisions of the State are to be given the advantage of expert advice from the State Highway Department in the operations on their roads, provision is made for supervision to obtain best results and a requirement of bookkeeping and accounting for all expenditures made by supervisors is laid down. Taken together the system will be a complement to the main highway act, and to enable progress to be made there is also pending a bill to appropriate \$2,500,000 for the aid of the townships in their road work. By the terms of this bill the State will pay 50 cents for each dollar expended by a township for road improvement, the expenditure on the part of the State being limited to \$20 per mile.

The greatest need of the State has been for system in the township road work. In many districts the supervisors have been more mindful of local conditions than of the relation of roads to the balance of their district, and complaints have been made of lack of permanent results. The proposed act will practically bring the 75,000 miles of scalled dirt roads under systematic management and supervision.

The State is also providing \$1,000,000 for the payment of the fifty per cent bonus to the townships which collect cash road tax, this sum to be available for distribution this year.

Under the terms of the township road bill the smaller divisions of the State are to be given the advantage of expert advice from the State Highway Department in the operations on their roads, provision is made for supervision to obtain best results and a requirement of bookkeeping and accounting for all expenditures made by supervisors is laid down. Taken together the system will be a complement to the main highway act, and to enable progress to be made there is also pending a bill to appropriate \$2,500,000 for the aid of the townships in their road work. By the terms of this bill the State will pay 50 cents for each dollar expended by a township for road improvement, the expenditure on the part of the State being limited to \$20 per mile.

The greatest need of the State has been for system in the township road work. In many districts the supervisors have been more mindful of local conditions than of the relation of roads to the balance of their district, and complaints have been made of lack of permanent results. The proposed act will practically bring the 75,000 miles of scalled dirt roads under systematic management and supervision.

The State is also providing \$1,000,000 for the payment of the fifty per cent bonus to the townships which collect cash road tax, this sum to be available for distribution this year.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Galt*

PICKED UP IN PENNSYLVANIA

Johnstown.—The epidemic of robberies in Johnstown during the past month continues, and no arrests have been made. The police say they have no clues. In addition to a number of business places that have been visited, a second-story artist entered a south side home recently and secured some jewelry and a small sum of money. This is the first second-story job that has been pulled off here.

Warren.—Milo Park, aged 55, was almost instantly killed while engaged with a crew of oil workers in pulling casing from an oil well.

New Castle.—Walter Lindenbrink, who was shot while talking over the telephone in his office by Norman Vandervert, a stenographer whom he had just discharged, died in the hospital. Vandervert, who took poison after the shooting, was said to be in a critical condition in the same hospital.

Philadelphia.—Abraham L. English, a former director of the department of public safety of this city, died here from heart disease.

Erie.—J. Benny, an employe of the Griffin Manufacturing Co., was severely burned about the arms and body when he fell into a tank of hot water. Benny was pulled from the tank by fellow employes and removed to Hiram hospital. He had been walking alongside the tank, as he was accustomed to every day, when he lost his balance and fell into the boiling water.

Gettysburg, Pa. — Thirty army bakers who are able to turn out 50,000 loaves of bread a day in the field have arrived here to set up ovens for the great crowd of veterans of the Blue and the Gray who will celebrate the semi-centennial of the battle of Gettysburg.

Philadelphia.—The annual camp of the Third Regiment, N. G. P., has been thrown into uneasiness by the state order that every member shall be inoculated with anti-typhoid vaccine before the war problems are tackled.

Franklin.—Samuel Crowther, aged 45, superintendent of the Dick Sand Co., was shot and killed in a shanty at the plant, 10 miles west of Franklin. Edward Bartholomew, an employe of the plant, is said to have done the shooting.

Rochester.—The morals efficiency committee of city council has placed the ban on sabbet stockings, slit skirts and peek-a-boo waists. Several young women have been sent home to get more clothes.

Columbia.—Fifty-six civic organizations in this borough are acting in joint movement for the celebration of the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the town, which will be observed in an Old Home Week jubilation in September. In a contest for a slogan Harry Hohndade was awarded a \$250 gold piece for suggesting one that met the approval of the committee. "Columbia Onward! Why Not?" was the theme chosen.

Philadelphia.—Dr. Wingo Williams of Fort Worth, Texas, who graduated from the University of Texas but three weeks ago, died Wednesday of scarlet fever which he contracted in the Municipal hospital five days ago. He was taking a short post graduate course. The young intern with Dr. Frank O'Neill, also of Texas was a martyr to duty having contracted scarlet fever while attending to his duties.

Dillsburg.—The large barn on William Brough's farm in Latimore township was entirely destroyed by fire. Some hay, straw and grain was burned. All the stock was saved. Mr. Brough's loss will be more than \$1,000 and is only partially covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have been started by some children who were playing in the barn.

Reading.—The situation at the Reading Railway car shops here was regarded with some apprehension because of the threat of the men to tie up the company's plant here because of some discharges at Rutherford. The officials report that but 88 out of nearly 800 men remained from work. The locomotive shops were not affected. In all the company's shops, including Rutherford, about 750 men are out.

Lewistown.—Vegetation is late in this section. The frosts in the early part of May wrought much havoc, especially among tomatoes and beans. At many points in the Juniata Valley vegetables are doing fine from the first planting. The frosts of this month did not seem to do as much damage as first reported, many farmers claiming that they had nothing injured by the unusual cold June weather. Wheat and grass in the Juniata Valley are looking fine and both give promise of large crops. The corn crop, however, has not done so well. At many points the corn looks bad and the crop will be very late. Apples and peaches will not be more than half a crop. Cherries are a fairly good crop. Berries will be short.

Washington.—The town of Houston, near here, is in an uproar as the result of the shooting of Burgess L. E. Welch of that place and Miss Helen Hemphill, a guest at the Welch home, as the two sat talking with Mrs. Welch on the porch. One bullet struck the burgess a glancing blow on his temple and a second shot hit Miss Hemphill in the leg. Neither injury is expected to prove fatal. An edict issued by the burgess against illegal liquor selling is thought by some to be behind the shooting. No trace of the man who used the gun has been found.

APPROPRIATION BILL IS PASSED

House, After All-Day Fight, Finds Amount Increased

ITEMS FOR \$69,100 DROPPED

Reduction More Than Offset by Insertion of \$200,000 Clause—Cuts in Special Counsel and Contingent Funds for Economy.

(Special Harrisburg Correspondence.)
Harrisburg.—The House passed the general appropriation bill on third reading, after an all day fight to eliminate some of the alleged excessive requests for money by the departments. Items cut out of the bill totaled \$49,100, while a single item added amounted to \$200,000, so that the bill is \$130,900 larger than it was. The items stricken out were—Attorney General's Department, \$30,000 contingent fund; \$25,000 special counsel fund; Forestry Department, \$6,000 for examination of titles; Adjutant General's Department, \$2,500, classifying records of Civil War veterans, and \$5,600 for the fire companies of Harrisburg. The \$200,000 item inserted was offered by Representative Humes to enable the State to get \$100,000 from the Federal Government for the purpose of road building. The appropriation for the fire companies of Harrisburg was cut out by an amendment offered by Representative John R. K. Scott, who said there was no constitutional reason for the appropriation being in this bill. The appropriation has been made for many years. The amendment carried 70 to 61.

No Salary Decreases.
John R. K. Scott had 33 amendments affecting increases of 23 employes of the Health Department. He introduced one of these, cutting the salary increase of the associate chief from \$7,000 to \$6,000, and it was defeated. Mr. Scott announced that it was useless to take up the time of the House offering his other amendments on the same line. Another of his amendments, seeking out an appropriation of \$1,500 for clerical hire for a board to examine letters patent relative to underground railways and elevated roads, was also defeated. The unpaid bills of the Cattle Commission, and a suspicion that the contingent fund in the Attorney General's appropriation had been swelled to take care of the expenses of the commission, are responsible for the reduction of \$20,000. The House also agreed to cut out the \$85,000 item for special counsel in the Attorney General's department. The attack was made by Representative W. H. Wilson, of Philadelphia, who declared that the contingent item was loaded so as to pay the expenses of the commission, whose chief work in Philadelphia was to attack William S. Vane, then a Mayorality candidate.

Attack on Commission.
"That commission was conceived in iniquity and came to Philadelphia for the sole purpose of blackening the character and reputation of honest men who were candidates for high office at the hands of the citizens of Philadelphia," said Representative Wilson.

"I say that in justice to the citizens of Philadelphia we should not permit the stamp of approval to be placed upon the expenditure of money of this Commonwealth or to vote the sinews of war for a mere factional political fight in any one part of the Commonwealth."

There is a stenographers' bill of \$2,500 and other bills amounting to \$2,000 owed by the commission," said Attorney General Bell.

"There was no intention to pay these expenses out of the contingent fund. If there had been it could have been done long ago, provided it were legal, but it is not. These bills should be paid, but through a general appropriation. I had no intention at any time to pay these expenses. Thomas Reburn White, as counsel for the commission, was paid \$2,500."

Bell Quits Law.
"The action of the House in striking out the appropriation to the Attorney General's Department for the payment of special attorneys was made in forgetfulness of the law and the facts."

"The Attorney General is empowered by the act of April 17, 1861, whenever in his opinion, the interests of the Commonwealth require it, to employ the services of residential attorneys to assist in the prosecution and trial of causes and the prosecutions of claims."

"The general contingent fund was too small last year. When the bill was introduced, which is now pending in the Legislature, for the employment of all attorneys for the several de-

partments by the Attorney General, an increase was asked in the general contingent fund from \$20,000 to \$50,000, and in the fund for the employment of counsel from \$20,000 to \$55,000. If this bill should not pass the sum of \$20,000 would in all probability be sufficient.

"To appropriate nothing for the payment of special counsel would clog the machinery of the government. It has long been settled that the various departments cannot pay for counsel fees out of their general contingent funds, but the same must be paid out of funds specially appropriated for attorneys' fees."

"If this appropriation is not restored, the various departments of the State Government will be seriously crippled in their work and violations of laws of the Commonwealth may be carried on with impunity."

The general appropriation bill was under fire. Leading in the attack on the measure, which in its present shape provides more than \$42,000,000 to govern the State for the next two years, were John R. K. Scott, William H. Wilson and E. K. Bieloch, all of Philadelphia, and George W. Allen, of Allegheny.

Humes, of Crawford, was successful in having an item of \$200,000 inserted for aid to the Federal Government in securing better roads on rural free delivery routes. This is in line with a suggestion made by Postmaster General Burleson to Governor Tener a few days ago.

The House, after a long debate, refused to accept Representative Bieloch's amendment reducing the salary item for forest rangers from \$150,000 to \$125,000. Baldwin, of Delaware, told the House that rangers are paid but \$45 a month and must care for their own horses.

Baldwin, after the Bieloch amendment was voted down, surprised the House with an amendment reducing the item of \$704,000 for the pay of the Judges of Philadelphia and Allegheny counties to \$489,000.

"They have been anxious to oppose the salaries suggested for the forest rangers; now, let's see what they will do with this amendment," said Baldwin.

"That's a joke," came from the Philadelphia section.

Keyes, of Philadelphia, said that he figured that Baldwin introduced the amendment "to teach us a lesson," and that it would be best to vote down the amendment. Baldwin agreed, insisted on a roll call and voted against his amendment.

The House refused to decrease an item of \$10,000 in the forestry appropriation to \$1,000. It was for the searching of titles to lands purchased by the department. An item of \$10,000 for the examination of titles to lands taken over on motion of Allen, was reduced to \$4,000.

Allen led the attack on the appropriations for the State Highway Department, but all his amendments were voted down. He wanted \$50,000 lopped off from the item of \$150,000 for road superintendents' salaries; \$40,000 taken from the \$60,000 for investigations, experimental work and tests; urged that the general item of \$4,000,000 for road building be divided into \$3,500,000 for road construction, \$450,000 for State aid and \$50,000 for salaries; and, lastly, he pleaded to amend the bill so as to make it possible for the Highway Commissioner to let contracts arbitrarily and that the State exact from the builder of each road a guarantee that the highway be kept in repair for five years. On the last amendment the vote was 41 to 104.

Representative Forster, of Philadelphia, succeeded in killing a section appropriating \$2,500 to the Adjutant General's Department for publishing historical matter relating to the Civil War, filed in the Adjutant General's office between 1861 and 1865. His attempt to have an appropriation of \$6,000 for the payment to National Guard organizations of amounts recovered on account of delinquent officers of the National Guard failed.

The effort of Representative Dunn to raise the appropriation for fish wardens from \$40,000 to \$50,000 by doubling the number from 40 to 80 was defeated. Representative S. B. Scott then offered an amendment to cut the counsel fees for the Fisheries Department from \$5,000 to \$1,500, and this was defeated by a viva voce vote. Another of S. B. Scott's amendments contemplated the slicing of the \$16,000 appropriation for field work in the Fisheries Department in half.

Representative Bieloch made another attack on the appropriations for the advertisement of the constitutional amendments in newspapers. The bill appropriates \$150,000, and Bieloch attempted to have it cut to \$100,000, but lost.

An amendment was offered by Representative Forster to cut down the appropriation for the wages and incidental expenses of the State Railroad Commission from \$106,000 to \$80,000. It lost, 48 to 98.

John R. K. Scott followed this with an amendment to cut in half the \$200,000 appropriation for the medical inspection of public school pupils, but was unsuccessful.

Laundries Exempted.
The amendment offered by Senator Washburn, of York, permitting laundries to work overtime during weeks in which holidays occur was adopted, 17 to 11. Snyder supported this amendment while Vane opposed it. Washburn also offered the amendment specifically exempting canning industries, and it was passed, 14 to 18.

Senators Sheats, Philadelphia and Clark, Erie, supported the amendment while Senators Vane and Jarrett, of Mercer, opposed it. Senator Knapp, of Warren, offered the amendment.

GOOD CARE OF DUCKS

Fowl Cannot Eat Gummy Food Without Wasting It.

Plenty of Grit Must Be Available at All Times, but It Must Not Be Mixed With Food—Green Stuff Is Also Essential.

(By A. GALLIGHER.)

A ration that is all right for ducks may be all wrong for chickens, and vice versa. For instance: Whole grain is not as good for ducks as a mixture of ground grains and cooked vegetables.

Whole corn may be fed occasionally, but it should be soaked for several hours before feeding.

Dry oats and wheat make very poor duck feed, but both are good when cooked and mixed with corn meal or boiled potatoes and bran.

It hardly pays to feed wheat to ducks unless it is unsalable. Since thorough cooking renders musty grain harmless it may be fed to ducks with good results. When cooked potatoes are used they should not be mixed with the ground grain until after the latter has been thoroughly moistened with either milk or water.

If the dry meal is added to the mashed potatoes a tough, sticky mass will be the result. Don't make the

feed sloppy; just moist enough to cling together without being gummy. A duck cannot eat gummy feed without wasting it.

Other vegetables, such as turnips, beets, rutabagas, etc., are sometimes used instead of potatoes. Pumpkins, when thoroughly cooked, make a very good basis for the mash. The seeds should always be removed.

When no vegetables are to be had we use equal parts of boiled oats, corn meal, wheat bran, and middlings or second flour with a little powdered charcoal added. Some people (who ought to know better) put sand and oyster shell in their duck feed. When this is done the ducks are often forced to consume more grit than they require.

Of course ducks must have plenty of grit at all times, but it should not be mixed with the food. We place shallow boxes of grit close to the feed-troughs. Oyster shell and coal linders in some of the boxes, and clean, coarse sand in others.

Ducks will eat grit after every meal if it is within reach.

They usually drink and rinse their beaks while eating, therefore water should be placed near the feed troughs. Also green food is necessary the year round. Some sort of green stuff should be given at least once a day in winter.

If cabbage is plentiful, a little may be added to the mash each time. It should be chopped raw. As bulk is one of the important elements in a duck's ration, it is a good plan to provide an abundance of green stuff for winter use. We usually sow a patch of rye early in the fall for winter and early spring use.

If it gets a good start in the fall it will stay green all winter, if protected with a little straw or other covering. The grain of rye is unfit for poultry feed. Unless ducks are well fed in the winter they will not begin laying very early in the spring, and when they do begin their eggs will not be as large, nor as fertile as they otherwise would.

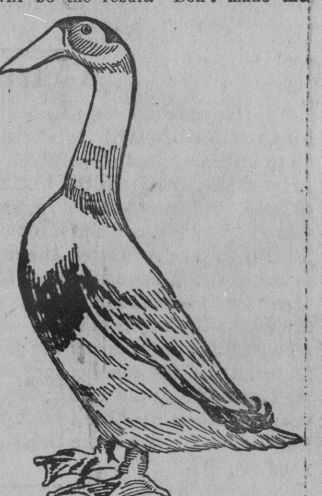
There is usually some shed or building that can be converted into a duck house at small expense.

If the roof is good the rest is easy. If the weather boarding is not sufficiently close to keep out draughts in cold weather cover the outside with tarred paper or strip with lath.

A board floor is better than an earth floor, because the ducks often stir up the ground in a very disagreeable manner where there is the least sign of moisture.

In cold weather ducks should be kept in the house, because their feet are so tender that when they come in contact with the ground they suffer greatly, and hobble along as though their backs were broken.

Provide plenty of clean bedding, and change it frequently. Straw or litter should be kept on the floors all the time. If bedding material is plentiful, put it on several inches thick. It will help to keep the ducks comfortable, and also keep the floors clean, thus serving a double purpose. Never pick ducks in cold weather, nor during the laying season.



Indian Runner Duck.