EBERT GOVERNMENT AGAIN IN CONTROL

Noske Busy Restoring Order in German Capital

COUP ENCOURAGED REDS

Agitators Appear In Berlin After Baltic Troops Depart—Tragic Incidents Connected With Their Leaving.

Berlin.—The Ebert Government is again in control in Berlin. Vice-Chancellor Schicer, in whose hands the sudden retirement of Dr. Wolfgang Kapp temporarily placed the administrative power, and Gustav Noske, minister of defense, are engaged in bringing about order in the city and restoring activities to their normal basis.

Regular troops, loyal to the Ebert regime, are guarding the streets, and detachments of them spent part of the day in tearing down wire entanglements and barricades which the revolutionary soldiers had erected in profusion. In this connection there was an unfortunate accident, the firing of a mine to destroy a barricade at Kottbuser, in southeastern Berlin, killing 12 persons and injuring 28.

The Baltic troops, leaders of the insurgent bands that marched into Berlin Saturday morning, took vengeance on the people who hooted and jeered them in Wilhelmstasse and Unter den Linden. They were lined up for their departure out of the city, and after withstanding the jeers for a time, more or less impatiently, they opened fire, wounding several. The crowd rushed to take refuge in the Adlon Hotel, where the wounded were treated.

After the troops had passed Brandenberg gate they fired a parting volley with machine guns, wounding a score or more, and the terrified mob again rushed to the hotel, the gates of which were torn down in the ensuing panic.

Dr. Kapp's descent upon Berlin and his subsequent retreat has precipitated chaos which promises indefinitely to clog the legislative machine and the activities of the National Assembly. The coalition parties must construct a new cabinet, which is expected to reveal a half dozen new faces, with the prospect of further ministerial changes as a result of the June elections. The Assembly will not be dissolved immediately because it must first approve the budget, dispose of further taxation measures and the law decreeing the nationalization of the railways and pass a new election law.

There are conflicting reports concerning the amnesty for the rebels and this matter promises stormy scenes in the coming meeting of the Assembly, as the popular feeling in Berlin now favors severe punishment for Kapp and his adherents.

WAS PRISONER IN HUNGARY.

Former York Man, With U. S. Mission, Seized By White Army.

York, Pa.—According to word received here by his mother, Chester W. Weigant, formerly of this city, was captured by soldiers of the White Army while on a government mission to Budapest, Hungary, but later escaped. Weigant is a wireless operator and was attached to the United States Peace Commission during the negotiations in Paris. Details of Weigant's capture and escape are not known here.

URGES POSTAL COMMISSION.

Representative Igoe Would Abolish Office Of Postmaster-General.

Washington.—A bill to abolish the office of Postmaster General and to provide for creation of a postal commission to direct the business of the Postoffice Department was introduced by Representative Igoe, Democrat, Missouri. "The Postoffice Department should be administered as a great business institution and removed from politics forever," Mr. Igoe declared.

GRAND DUCHESS IN BOX CAR.

Olga, Sister Of Late Czar, Found By Red Cross In Southern Russia.

Washington.—Grand Duchess Olga, sister of the late Czar of Russia, and one of three surviving members of the Romanoff family, has been found by American Red Cross workers living in a box car in South Russia. Dispatches here give the name of the town where she is living as Norvorossisk.

POE MSS. FETCHES $9,100.

Original Of "The Spectacles" Sells At New York Auction.

New York.—The original manuscript of Percy Bysshe Shelley's poem, "Julian and Maddalo," was sold for $16,250 to Ernest D. North at an auction of the library of the late Harry B. Forman. The original manuscript of "The Spectacles," by Edgar Allan Poe, brought $9,100 at the same sale.

We'd Like To Hang Them.

New York.—When Margaret Hagney, 12, tried to defend her bank containing 75 cents the two "meanest" burglars in New York knocked her unconscious and stole her savings.

A Striking Case This.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Herbert Struck struck his wife, Anna Struck. Anna, not being struck with the way Herbert struck her, struck the court for divorce.

AMERICANS IN GERMANY ARE REPORTED SAFE.

Coblenz.—An effort is to be made to concentrate Americans now in Germany at some one point, so that all of them who desire to leave the country may be able to do so. As far as is known, all the Americans in Germany are safe.

Following the receipt of appeals from 200 Americans who have been attending the fair at Leipzig that they be assisted to a place of safety, Maj.-Gen. H. T. Allen, commander of the United States Army of Occupation, ordered a special train sent to bring them to Coblenz or to the Swiss frontier.

U. S. NAVY GREATEST BY 1924

Chairman Butler Says It Will Outrank British, Despite Cut In Estimates.

Washington.—The United States by 1924 will have a navy the equal of any in the world, if the program outlined in the Appropriation Bill formally reported to the House is carried out, Chairman Butler, of the Naval Affairs Committee, said. This is in spite of the big reductions made from Secretary Daniels' recommendations.

Reports to the committee are that Great Britain is planning very little naval construction during the next few years, because of heavy after-the-war burdens.

Under the present program, the United States in 1924 will have 47 fighting ships of the first and second line, as compared with 60 in Great Britain's navy, Butler said. The difference in number will be offset by the fact that most of the American warships will be of the latest design and armament. The vessels of Great Britain will be of older types. In addition to the big ships, the Navy will then have 340 destroyers and many auxiliary craft.

"As an all-around fleet, the United States Navy will then be the equal, if not the superior, of any in the world," Butler added.

"The House committee in the appropriation bill allowed $104,000,000 for construction during the next fiscal year. This is to continue the building program of 1916 which the committee plans to complete by 1924. It calls for 10 more battleships at an estimated cost of $12,750,000 each, in addition to six battle cruisers of the latest type. The latter will have a speed of 33½ knots, an armament of 16-inch guns, a horsepower of 180,000 and a displacement of 40,000 tons.

KNOXVILLE LEADS IN GROWTH.

Tennessee City Doubles Population In Decade, Census Shows.

Washington.—Population statistics for 1920 issued by the Census Bureau included:

Lancaster, Pa., 53,150, an increase of 5,923, or 12.5 per cent. over 1910.

Knoxville, Tenn., 77,818, an increase of 41,472, or 114.1 per cent.

The great increase in the population of Knoxville, the largest of any city for which figures have been announced, was so surprising to census bureau officials that an investigation was made. Annexation of additional territory by the city and the industrial expansion was found to be largely responsible for doubling the city's population.

LIMBURGER DEMAND STRONG.

Consumption Of Odoriferous Cheese Doubles Despite Prohibition.

Washington.—Despite prohibition, the country's consumption of limburger cheese has nearly doubled in the last year, Government figures show. The figures for production and storage of other dairy products show little change since March, 1918, according to a Department of Agriculture report.

FEARED BURIAL ALIVE.

Woman Directs That Sure Test Be Applied To Her Body.

New York.—Directing that "my body be kept disinterred for three nights after my decease and on the fourth day I wish some sure test applied thereto by which it may be proved that I am really dead," Mrs. Ellen Connolly, who died February 14 at Sierra Madre, Cal., inserted this provision in her will, on file for probate in the surrogate's office.

She also provided that her body be encased in a "handsome metallic casket," and brought here.

BANDITS SECURE CASH.

Seattle, Wash.—Two men held up R. E. Stafford, cashier in the internal revenue collector's office in the Federal building, and robbed the strong box of $20,000 in currency. They escaped. The money represented nearly all the cash returns from Monday's income tax collections for the Seattle district.

Williams' Name To Senate.

Washington.—The nomination of William Martin Williams of Montgomery, Ala., to be Commissioner or Internal Revenue was sent to the Senate by President Wilson. Mr. Williams will succeed Daniel C. Roper, whose resignation becomes effective April 1.

ALL EGYPT SEEKS FREEDOM.

Nationalists Endeavoring To Get O. K. On Recent Proclamation.

London.—The Egyptian Nationalists are endeavoring to convene meetings of the provincial councils throughout the country to obtain endorsement of the recent resolutions adopted by 52 members of the Legislative Assembly proclaiming the independence of Egypt and the Sudan.

TURKS CAPITAL SEIZED BY ALLIES

One Serious Clash Occurs During the Landing

SULTAN NOT TO BE OUSTED

High Commission Issues Statement, Declaring He Will Be Allowed To Remain Unless Massacres Are Continued.

Constantinople.—Constantinople is occupied by Allied forces under Gen. Sir George F. Milne, of the British Army. This long-looked-for military demonstration by the Allies against Turkey was carried out with only one untoward happening, a serious clash at the War Office, where the Turks resisted the Allied troops.

An exchange of shots resulted, in which several punjabi of the British East Indian forces and a few of the Turks were killed.

Following the occupation of Constantinople the British, French and Italian High Commissioners issued the following proclamation:

"First—Occupation is provisional.

"Second—The Entente powers have no intention to destroy the Sultan's authority. They wish rather to strengthen it in all places which shall remain under Ottoman administration.

"Third—The Entente Powers persist in their purpose not to deprive the Turks of Constantinople. But if, God forbid, troubles develop and massacres occur that decision probably will be modified.

"Fourth—In this critical hour everyone must attend to his own affairs and assist in maintaining general security without permitting himself to be deceived by those whose frenzy tends to destroy the last hope of building upon the ruins of the ancient Turkish empire a new Turkey. In short, it is the duty of every person to obey orders issuing from the Sultan.

"Fifth—Certain persons implicated in threats of which more will be told later, have been arrested in Constantinople. They naturally will be held responsible for these acts and for the consequent results."

The landing of the forces of occupation was carried out under the guns of the formidable Allied fleet anchored in the Bosporus. The British dreadnought Benbow was moored at the Galata quay, her guns trained upon Stamboul. Another man-o'-war faced the arsenal in the Golden Horn, while all the other warships in the Bosporus were standing by with their decks cleared for action.

Except in the instance stated, however, there was no resistance to the Allied forces as they carried out the orders for the occupation of the historic capital of the Ottoman Empire. The population, in fact, showed little alarm, nor was there any sign of panic except in one section of Stamboul, as the commanders of the Allied troops brought their forces ashore.

These forces included 4,000 bluejackets and marines from the British warships and contingents from the forces of all the Allies represented here. Indian detachments having Moslems on their rosters were among the troops taking part in the operation.

The Allies have occupied the Ministries of War and Navy and assumed control of the posts, telegraphs and telephones, which have been temporarily suspended. Shipping also has been suspended.

DR. ELLEN FERGUSON DEAD.

Delegate From Utah To Democratic Convention In 1896.

New York.—Dr. Ellen Brooke Ferguson, who as a delegate from Utah to the Democratic National Convention in 1896 assisted in the first nomination of William Jennings Bryan for the presidency, died at the home of her daughter at Whitestone, it was learned here tonight. She was said to have been the first woman delegate to a national convention.

JURIST HANGS HIMSELF.

Judge Gillett, Of Indiana, Uses A Clothesline.

Hammond, Ind.—Judge John H. Gillett, 63 years old, formerly chief justice of the Supreme Court of Indiana, hanged himself in the garret of his home with a clothesline. The body was discovered by his son, Gerald. Judge Gillett's wife died a year ago and he has been despondent since, according to friends.

DRYS TO OPPOSE WILLIAMS.

Will Fight Confirmation Because Of Liberal View.

Washington.—"Dry" leaders will battle to prevent confirmation of William M. Williams, newly appointed commissioner of internal revenue.

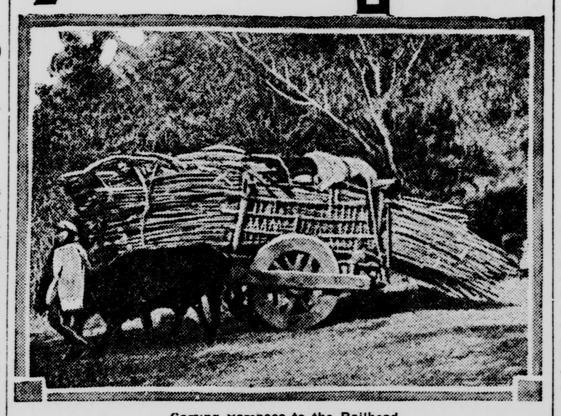
President Wilson's appointee is generally understood to have had liberal tendencies on the subject of prohibition. Mr. Williams was silent on the liquor question, except to say that if confirmed his duty will be to enforce the law as it stands.

CUT IN NAVAL ESTIMATES.

House Committee Lops Off Nearly $300,000,000.

Washington.—Ignoring the declaration of Secretary Daniels that a larger Navy is needed because of delay to the Peace Treaty in the Senate, the House Naval Affairs Committee reported the 1920-21 appropriation bill after reducing the estimate submitted by the department nearly $300,000,000. The total carried in the bill is $424,450,000 or $300,000,000 less than last year.

Bamboo Forests of the Punjab



Carting Bamboos to the Railhead.

ONE of the greatest drawbacks of a forester's profession is that he rarely lives long enough to see the results of his labors. This is particularly the case in India, where a forest officer hardly ever remains more than five years in one division. And what is five years in the life of a tree? But with bamboos it is different, for the shoots attain their full dimensions in the course of a few months and are ripe for felling after three years, says Country Life. It is this that makes the bamboo one of the most interesting species the Indian forest officer has to deal with, for he can literally watch its growth and observe with certainty the results of his care and attention.

In many places, where distance from the market makes it valueless for export, the bamboo is still looked upon as a weed cumbering up the ground beneath more valuable forest trees. But elsewhere it is one of the most valuable forest products. Indeed, few forests in India can show a net revenue of nearly a pound an acre per annum, which is what is now being derived from the Hoshiarpur bamboo forests in the Punjab. These two forests—Karnpur and Bindraban—situated at the eastern end of the Siwaliks, overlooking the Beas river as it passes from the hills into the plains, cover altogether an area of 6,000 acres, of which nearly 4,000 acres comprise almost pure bamboo.



Bamboo Cutting.

For many years these forests were worked on what is known as the "royalty" system. That is to say, each year the right of felling was put up to tender, the would-be purchasers offering to fell a minimum number of stems during the season and paying for the same at a fixed rate per hundred for each class of bamboo, the classification being made according to size. The large bamboo traders of the Punjab are, however, all more or less closely connected with one another. Many of them are intimately related, and they made it their business to insure that there was little or no competition for the contract. Year after year they offered the same rates, and the number of stems they agreed to fell was never more than that for which they already had an assured market. They were woefully lacking in enterprise, and took no steps to create a larger market for their produce. In consequence nothing approaching the full possible turn-out was ever obtained from these forests under the royalty system, and while the more accessible portions were continually overfelled, the outlying tracts were hardly ever touched.

Taken Over by Government.

It was decided, therefore, that as soon as the necessary labor and transport arrangements could be made, the department should take over the entire exploitation of these forests. A beginning was made in departmental working during the winter of 1917-18, and the success which has followed has far more than justified the change of policy, for during the last three years the revenue obtained from these two forests has increased fourfold, while the actual net amount now received for every hundred bamboos is more than double what was previously paid by way of royalty.

In the Punjab the felling season for bamboos is a comparatively short one. Operations do not commence much before October and have to be completed by the end of January, although another month's work can be got in between May 15 and June 15. There are thus only five months in the year in which fellings can be made, the reason being that stems felled at any other time of the year are very liable to be attacked by the bamboo borer, a small insect which eats away the inside of the stem and renders it useless for anything. To fell more than a million stems during five months requires, however, a large amount of labor. Fortunately, there is a fairly large local population in the neighborhood of these forests who, being for the most part agriculturists, have little to do in their fields during the winter months.

How the Bamboo Is Handled.

For felling a primitive form of billhook is used, which is exceremely useful for getting among the crowded stems at the base of the clump, though in unskillful hands a great deal of damage may be done to other shoots in the clump. The bamboos, having been felled, are next roughly dressed of their side shoots and tops, and are then tied into bundles of five, ten or twenty, according to size. For the time being these bundles are thrown out on the compartment lines, but at the close of the day's work are collected together and carried on the coolies' heads to the forest depots. Here those which are to be manufactured, that is, fired and straightened, are put on one side, while the others which are to be marketed green are loaded into carts and sent off to the sale depot at the railhead.

Making up the green bamboos into, maybe, tent poles or lance staves is by far the most interesting part of the work in these bamboo forests. The first stage in making up is carefully to clean off all the knots. This is usually done by a gang of small boys armed with sharp adzes. They soon become clever at this work and rarely spoil a bamboo by making a bad shot and damaging the skin. The poles are then cut to length, according to the purpose for which they are required, and handed over to the skilled workmen, known as kamaggars, for straightening. Each pole is now put through a hot wood fire. This not only makes it supple, but also gives it a rich brown color, and by melting the dirty waxy covering gives it a clean and highly polished appearance. After this all curves are removed by bending the stem with some force in an opposite direction. The instruments used for this are either an upright pole planted in the ground, with slanting holes bored through it to take the bamboos, or a small implement held in the hand, which is used only for small stems and delicate work, such as lance staves.

WHAT OCCUPIED HIS MIND

Senator Twobble's Meditations Just at That Time Were Very Much on Things Mundane.

Senator Twobble appeared in deep thought. His lips were puckered and wrinkles creased his brow.

After standing at some distance and watching him a while in awe, two of the senator's constituents fell to talking about him.

"There's no telling what mighty problem he's meditating on," said the first.

"No," said the second, "but just out of curiosity, let's ask him."

Diffidently they approached the statesman, hats in hand, and the first constituent said: "Senator, we were just wondering what was on your mind. Would you object to telling us?"

"Not at all, gentlemen," replied the senator. "I was just thinking that if that confounded corn of mine didn't quit hurting soon I'd have to see a chiropodist."—Birmingham Age Herald.

Loyal to Her Church.

Shortly after the birth of Liberty bonds, the principle of them was being explained to a group of people around a first Liberty loan booth. After the explanation of the fact that they earned 3½ per cent interest, were nontaxable, etc., the solicitor continued: "These bonds are issued in all denominations."

A woman in the rear of the crowd, who had been hesitating for some time, then stepped to the front, saying: "I'll sign up for a hundred-dollar Baptist bond!"

Turks and Alcohol.

Though the laws of Mohammed forbid their consumption, alcoholic drinks are not unpopular among the Turkish working classes. They have long been in favor with the upper classes, even in the days when prohibition laws were so strong in Turkey that the grand vizier tried to stop foreign diplomats from importing wine for their own use.

There are more than 2,000 potato flour factories in Germany.

HIGH VALUE OF ALFALFA PLANT

Thorough Preparation of the Seed Bed Is Essential for Profitable Stand.

USE ALL MANURE AVAILABLE

Plant Food Realized From Fertilizer Will Tone Up Soil and Nourish Young Seedlings—Apply Lime for Acidity.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Cardinal points in alfalfa culture include thorough soil preparation, neutralization of the soil by lime where acid exists, use of high quality alfalfa seed of suitable varieties, proper inoculation of the soil where inoculation is necessary; all of which presupposes the seeding of the alfalfa early enough in the fall to make the growth adequate to resist winter killing, and the development of a successful stand which will cope with the difficulties of unfavorable seasons.

Applicable in Many Sections.

This article relates particularly to Maryland, Virginia and localities of similar latitude, although what applies to the territory named is also applicable in more or less degree to many other sections of the country.

Because of its high forage value it pays to devote much care, labor and scrutinizing attention to the production of a profitable stand of alfalfa. It is essential that a well-textured, tilthy, and thoroughly settled and compact bed be ready for the seed which should be sown not later than the middle of September and preferably during the latter part of August or the first week in September.

Manure Good for Alfalfa.

The misconception is wide that none but thoroughly rotted and weed-free stable manure should be applied to the field which is to be broken and seeded



Alfalfa Is the King of Forage Crops.

to alfalfa. The fertilizing value of barnyard manure is so great and its liberal application is so beneficial to the alfalfa crop that specialists of the United States department of agriculture advise farmers to use all the manure they have available. The plant food realized from the fertilizer will tone up the soil and nourish the young seedlings so that they will get the jump on the weed crop, and once given this advantage the alfalfa plants will smother out the majority of the enemies which may develop. Save all the manure to which you have access and distribute it in liberal quantities over the field to be plowed for alfalfa, preferably before the breaking is attempted.

It is largely a matter of individual preference how many times the field is harrowed, dragged and rolled before being seeded. It is essential that the subsurface of the soil be compact, and then be thoroughly fined before seeding. The seed should be sown preferably in a special alfalfa drill, as it is necessary not to bury the seed too deep, a mispractice which often results where an ordinary grain drill with a grass seeding attachment is used. Where the alfalfa seeder is not available, a wheelbarrow or hand seeder may be utilized. The rate of seeding will vary in different localities. As a rule, from 15 to 20 pounds of good quality seed to the acre are deemed sufficient, although in some localities as high as 25 pounds of seed are sown. A weeder is an excellent implement for covering the seed after broadcasting, but if it is not available a spiked-tooth harrow may be used.

Soils Must Be Well Drained.

All soils designed for alfalfa culture must, of necessity, be free from surplus soil moisture, that is to say, well drained, while they also must be slightly alkaline. The simple litmus paper test which can be made by any farmer will indicate whether or not the soil is acid. If acidity exists, it is essential to apply lime in whatever form is most practical and readily available. Burnt lime, hydrated lime, finely ground limestone, ground or burnt oyster or clam shells and high-grade marls are all valuable for correction of acid conditions. Very much larger applications of ground limestone and marl are necessary than of burnt or hydrated lime. As good results are obtained from all the forms of lime, price and availability will usually determine which form to use. If the farmer is not familiar with the subject it would be well for him to apply to the director of his state experiment station and the United States department of agriculture for literature and information on special points.

Inoculation of alfalfa fields is essential. The best and most simple system is to transfer some inoculated soil from an old sweet clover field to the new stand. This is best done in the afternoon of a cloudy day, the soil being distributed by shovel in the amount of about 300 to 400 pounds to the acre. This work should be done in the absence of sunlight, as the sun destroys the bacteria which induce inoculation. Local inoculation cultures are also supplied by the various state experiment stations and the federal department of agriculture upon request.

Grower Should Know Variety.

Before buying alfalfa seed the purchaser should inform himself fully regarding the variety best suited for his section and the quality of the seed with regard to both germination and purity. In choosing a variety or strain it is well to bear in mind that the quick-growing alfalfas, because of their tendency to produce heavier yields, should be used as far north as they will survive the winters. In the northern sections the variegated alfalfas, including the Grimm, the Baltic, and the Canadian varieties, have proved most successful in withstanding winter killing. In sections having very mild winters, Peruvian alfalfa has proved more profitable than longer strains, owing to its ability to produce considerably heavier yields. Usually it can be grown to advantage only in sections where minimum temperature is not lower than 10 degrees Fahrenheit, and where ordinary alfalfa will succeed. Throughout Maryland and Virginia all the common strains of alfalfa which have been developed in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and under similar conditions, give the most satisfactory results.

TEST SEED BEFORE PLANTING

Otherwise Full Crop Cannot Be Grown Even Under the Most Favorable Weather Conditions.

Practically the only element in crop production that the farmer has completely under his own control is the planting of good seed.

It is important that farm seeds be tested before they are sown. Otherwise, a full crop cannot be grown even under the most favorable conditions.

Seed testing for practical results, says the United States department of agriculture, can be done much more easily than is generally believed.

The essential perparation for making seed tests consists of providing the simple apparatus necessary and of becoming familiar with the general purposes and methods of testing and the features of importance peculiar to tests of particular kinds of seeds. Ask the county agent, or write the department of agriculture for a bulletin.

RANGE ON NATIONAL FORESTS

Stockmen In Drought-Stricken Districts Eagerly Sought Permits to Save Their Cattle.

The demand for range in the national forests was greater the past year than ever before in the history of the forest service, which branch of the United States department of agriculture has control of these tracts. Especially in the drought-stricken regions stockmen, using the unreserved public domain or private pastures, eagerly sought forest permits in order to save their stock. The value of the system of range regulation in use has been so thoroughly demonstrated that representative stockmen from all the western states have declared emphatically in favor of placing the remaining unreserved public lands under federal control and having them managed under a plan similar to that in effect on the national forests.

POULTRY REQUIRE DUST BOX

As Chickens Never Cleanse Themselves by Washing, as Many Birds Do, Wallow Is Needed.

Chickens never wash, as many birds do, but cleanse themselves of insects by wallowing in dust. Where board or cement floors are used in the chicken house, some means of dusting should be provided. A dust box three feet by five feet, or four feet by four feet will be found large enough in most instances, the United States department of agriculture suggests, for a flock of 50 or 60 fowls. It should be placed where it can be reached by sunlight during as much of the day as possible.

Fine, light, dry dust is best for the box, but sandy loam is good. Road dust is recommended by many, but it is often hard to secure. Coal ashes may be mixed with the soil if desired to make it lighter.

GOOD SERVICE BY CHICKENS

White Grubs and Other Insects Freshly Turned Up by Plow Are Devoured by Fowls.

Poultry can do good service in eating the white grubs and other insects freshly turned up by the plow. They do no service in picking up the angle worms, for angle worms accomplish friendly work for mankind. It is doubtful if man could survive upon the earth if angle worms had not prepared the soil for man's occupancy. Every acre of farm land has been digested by angle worms over and over again and in this way made the soil fertile.

SHED IS PAYING INVESTMENT

Unknown Building on Many Farms, but Would Pay Big Interest as Shelter for Tools.

Lumber and building materials are high, but new farm machinery is even more expensive. A tool shed is an unknown building on many farms, but it would pay big interest to build one to protect the tools. If western farmers took as good care of their tools and crops as the thrifty New Englanders they would need more banks to hold their profits.

Raise Variety of Fowls.

If only chickens are raised on the farm, why not vary the poultry menu on the home farm by growing a small flock of turkeys, ducks, geese or guineas?

Duck Eggs and Meat.

If eggs are wanted, the Indian Runner will be the best selection that can be made. Those who wish to produce duck meat should choose the Pekin.

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