

THE SALVATION ARMY.

The Life of these Self-Sacrificing Workers Often One of Hardship.

WHILE ON DUTY CAPT. BEN. BRYAN WAS STRICKEN WITH A SUPPOSED INCURABLE DISEASE AND FORCED TO RELINQUISH THE WORK HE HAS NOW RECOVERED HIS HEALTH.

From the News, Alexandria, Ont. The life of a Salvation Army worker is very far from being a sinecure. Their duties are not only arduous, but they are called upon by the regulations of the Army to conduct out-of-door meetings at all seasons and in all kinds of weather.

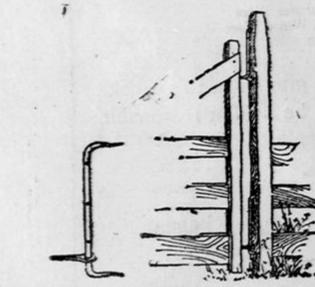


frequently gives way. Capt. Ben. Bryan, whose home is at Maxville, Ont., is well known through his former connection with the Army, having been stationed at such important points as Montreal, Toronto, Kingston, Guelph and Brockville, in Canada, and at Schenectady, Troy, and other points in the United States.

The story of his illness and subsequent cure by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills reads like a miracle, and is given in his own words as follows: "While stationed at Deseronto, in July, 1897, I was attacked with what the doctors called 'Chronic Spinal Meningitis.' The symptoms were somewhat similar to those preceding a pleuratic attack, but were accompanied by spasms which, when the pain became too severe, rendered me unconscious.

The forest plantation at the Agricultural college, Brookings, S. D., of which an interior view is given in the first cut, illustrates what may be accomplished in a few years on the open prairies of that state. This is a mixed plantation, 12 years old, of birch, black cherry, green ash and white elm.

A Winter Gate. A gate that must be used in winter is often opened and shut with difficulty when the snows become deep. If the hinges are made accord-



ing to the plan shown in the accompanying illustration the gate can be raised continually as the snows become deeper and deeper. The long part of the hinge is made of a rod of iron that will turn easily in the eye of the other part of the hinge.

The Value of Kindness. Kindness is an efficient aid in increasing milk yields and costs nothing. The more a milker can make the cow love him as she loves her calf, the more milk she will yield to him.

FARM GARDEN

FOREST TREE PLANTING.

An Effort to Promote It Among Farmers and Landowners.

The division of forestry of the United States department of agriculture through a recent circular offers practical and personal assistance to farmers and others in establishing forest plantations, wood lots, shelter belts and wind breaks.



all ages, from 1 to 25 or more years, which have been in every way successful. The success of these plantations, when compared with the more numerous failures, proves the great need for practical experience, combined with wide and accurate knowledge, in growing forest trees in the west.

The forest plantation at the Agricultural college, Brookings, S. D., of which an interior view is given in the first cut, illustrates what may be accomplished in a few years on the open prairies of that state.

It is not reasonable to suppose that forest tree culture can be made a direct source of great financial profit in the arid regions, but if it cannot bring in important sums it can save the farmer very considerable expenditures by supplying material which he would otherwise have to buy.

One of the most important indirect services of forest plantations, and one rarely taken into consideration, is the increased market value of a well wooded farm on the prairie lands of the west over one without timber.

In nearly the whole of the broad prairie belt extending from the wooded regions to longitude 100 degrees west and reaching from North Dakota to Texas trees may be grown with varying success.



Many of the wornout farms in humid regions may be brought back to their original fertility by growing forest trees upon them for a series of years, and very many of them contain land better suited to the production of wood than to any other purpose.

FRUIT AND FLOWERS

THE LILIES.

How to Grow Them in the Garden in Pots and For Winter Blooms.

Lily bulbs should invariably be planted in the fall, and as early in the fall as they can be secured, especially in the western and southern states. All plants are transplanted with least injury during their dormant or resting season, which with the lily is after the plant is through blooming in the autumn.



THE GRACEFUL LANCEFOLIUM.

Following year and in the spring can devote all their energy to the production of flowers. Again, while gladioli, tulips, narcissi, etc., have their vigor and flowering qualities improved by an annual lifting and drying, the lily suffers for even a week's absence from the embrace of Mother Earth, and when exposed to the air rapidly shrivels and deteriorates.

Candidum must be planted or potted in August or early September; Excelsium, two or three weeks afterward, and the others not later than the last of October, except Auratum, the gold banded lily introduced from Japan.

Here is a good list of lilies for beginners—one which includes a pleasing variety of color, combined with easy culture and free and continuous bloom: Auratum, Candidum, Elegans incomparabile, Lancefolium album, Lancefolium roseum, Lancefolium melpomene, Longiflorum, Superbum and Tennifolium.

Lancefolium, catalogued also as speciosum, was introduced from Japan and has proved to be one of the hardiest of lilies, admirably adapted for outdoor culture as well as for pot culture and winter forcing, though blooming late.

Any lily can be made to grow well in a pot or box and will be movable for house or veranda location. Fill with good rich garden loam, with a plentiful mixture of sand, but no manure.

Kind's best adapted for winter blooming are Harrisii, Candidum, Longiflorum and the Lancefoliums. The treatment is the same as for pot or box culture, except regarding the time of removal from the dark cellar or frame.

The foregoing instructions and illustration are selected from an interesting article in Texas Farm and Ranch on lilies and their culture.

To have freesias in flower as soon as possible, The Florists' Exchange recommends to plant the bulbs in flats as soon as received. Give a good watering and place them under the bench in a cool greenhouse, cover with a cloth or several layers of newspaper and keep covered until they start into growth; then place the flats in a good light, as near the glass as possible, and keep the house moderately cool.

The Cow More Than a Machine. It is all right to speak of the cow as a machine for converting certain elements into milk, but she has a mental side that must be taken into account to get the best results.

WHAT A STRAIN IS.

Meaning of a Term That Is Often Used in Poultry Talks.

The poultryman derives pleasure from the business and adds dignity to it by carefully fostering and establishing desirable features and qualities in his favorite breed, making the same prepotent in the blood, thus securing a greater certainty of their being transmitted to the future progeny, and until a flock of fowls can be produced which will show the improved distinguishing features claimed for it in a satisfactory degree at least, sufficiently marked to be recognized by others who might be experienced with the breed or variety sought to be improved, it should not receive merit for being an established strain for the palpable reason that there would be no assurance that other stock of the same breed would be improved in that direction by the use of stock from such supposed improved strain or variety.

The following definition fully describes what the meaning of the term "strain" is as applied to certain flocks of thoroughbred fowls—viz: One family bred through many generations by a faithful continuance of its own blood, except when it becomes necessary for the well being of such family or strain to introduce sufficient foreign blood to maintain health and strength, after which breeding it out by drawing it from the strain itself.

In addition to the foregoing, it is to be presumed that the family or strain possesses one or more qualities in greater excellence than other families or strains of the same breed, which may distinguish them from the race in general, or that a greater part of the various individuals of the strain can be recognized by the same.

To what extent this faithful adherence to a certain line of breeding may be carried on so as to perpetuate a strain we cannot assert, but that some breeders do aim at it we are well assured. For example, one breeder has been breeding for a certain color or shape by this method of establishing a strain for several generations back until he has produced good color in penciling, striping and general shape in the greater part of the flock.

Long Island Duck Farms. Long Island, N. Y., is famous as a producer of ducks. It contains many duck farms, including the most extensive plants for the purpose in the world. Several of the largest of these



DUCK KILLING AT SPRENK.

places are situated in Great South bay, near the villages of Moriches, Eastport, Sprenk and Westhampton. There are 40 or more duck farms in this section of Suffolk county, and there are raised on them annually between 230,000 and 240,000 ducks. The illustration shows the method of killing and bleeding employed on these farms.

Some writers recommend 25 hens and 2 cocks for a pen. It will not work. In large flocks with open range a plural number of cocks will work all right, for each cock will herd a flock of hens for his own amusement, but when confined two cocks will prosecute a war of extermination against each other if they are any good.

It is a fact that a famous Chinese doctor of business is kept out of the country by the use of soft-soled shoes. The hard soles worn by the Chinese are said to be the cause of their extreme nervous tenacity.

THE CHICKENS.

Poultry Wisdom as to Their Full Care and Feeding—Valuable Remarks by J. E. Meyer.

As cold weather is coming, it is necessary that we take every precaution with our young chickens to keep them from taking colds. Every body knows that cold or distemper in a flock of young chickens means a great loss, for not only is it catching, but it reduces all that take it very much in flesh.



DUKE '97.

First prize Buff Plymouth Rock cockerel at the meeting of the American Buff Plymouth Rock Club, Buffalo, N.Y., Jan. 3 to 8, 1898, and first cock, Chicago, 1899; also winner of the gold medal as best surface colored male in the class, 345 birds competing for this special.

this see that the chickens are kept in small colonies of 15 to 20 at night. See that each colony is composed of chickens of the same size. Their sleeping place should be proof against rain and tightly closed on three sides so that there is no possibility of drafts. Any style of a coop will do. We prefer a wooden bottom during wet fall weather to the ground, because it is easier kept clean and dry.

Besides keeping your chickens in small colonies of equal age, keeping them in tight (free from draft) coops and keeping their roosting places perfectly clean, you must feed liberally during this season of the year. Before describing our method of feeding we wish to add that birds that take to roosting in the trees will be all right until pretty cold weather comes—for about a month yet. We allow them to roost in trees if they wish to. As the cockerels that we wish to kill get large enough for us we remove them from the colonies and put them in to fatten, and thus we give the pullets more room. We feed these pullets as follows:

Morning a mixture of middlings and ground oats, equal parts, with a little bran moistened with milk or water. Put into V-shaped troughs. A handful of linseed meal to every four quarts of this mixture and a little salt will be beneficial. Feed all they will eat up in two hours' time, or so they will eat all they want at the time and leave a little. This meal should be before them as soon as they can see to eat.

The cockerels we place in small pens, putting 8 to 12 in a pen 6x8, for ten days to two weeks before killing them and feed them one part corn-meal, one part crushed oats and one part middlings, moistened with milk of any kind. We feed all they will eat of this three times a day, putting it in a trough and at night give all the wheat or cracked corn they will eat besides. Keep a box of grit and clean water always before them.

Your aim should be to keep your pullets growing as fast as possible so that they will lay during the winter, and your success will be assured if you keep them from crowding, keep them clean and healthy, and feed them liberally.—J. E. Meyer in London Farmer's Advocate.

Packing Eggs in Oats. Eggs have been packed in oats for years, but the practice has gradually fallen off, as eggs stored in cases from the best storage houses have been improved in quality from year to year. Oats, if dry, will absorb moisture from the eggs quite rapidly and are objectionable on this score. If the oats are not dry, the germs of mold are developed rapidly, and as the moisture is given off by the eggs the mold will grow, causing the eggs to become musty. In using oats they should be at the correct degree of dryness.

Pullets Best. Pullets are far more profitable to keep than old hens, according to experiments just summarized in Bulletin 51 of the Utah Station. The average food cost per dozen of eggs was 4.3c during the first year and 6c, or 40 per cent, in favor of the first year. Brown Leghorns, pullets, laid 175 eggs each, but the same fowls the second year averaged 122.5 eggs each. The cost of food was about the same, being 64.3 per fowl for the first year and 61.7 per fowl the second year.

Feeding for Eggs. It is difficult to give a general formula that will suit all conditions, still we believe in the morning mash, winter and summer. It is composed of one-half ground corn and oats, one-fourth bran, and one-fourth boiled vegetables or soaked beef scraps, or cut clover hay steamed, mixed with boiling water at night, covered up and left to steam, covered with warm water in the morning, and water is better. Whether to feed this mash every day or every other day (alternating with wheat, or wheat and cracked corn mixed, or winter) can be decided by experiment. Meat in some form, either raw or cooked, should be fed two or three times a week, and green food every day, winter and summer. Fowls are confined in yards. Green cut bone is an excellent feed, either separately or mixed with the mash. Our manner of feeding for eggs to give the mash every other morning in summer and every morning in late fall and winter. Care should be taken, however, not to give a full meal, but sufficient to satisfy hunger, and thus compel the hens to hunt around for whatever they may find in the yards or litter of the crops. We feed nothing at midday but green food, such as cabbage, or at night, wheat, oats and cracked corn, separately or mixed together. The heavy breeds being generally less active than the light, need to be carefully fed and kept scratching.

Advertisement for Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It Hangs On. If it was only health, we might let it cling. But it is a cough. One cold no sooner passes off before another comes. But it's the same old cough all the time. And it's the same old story, too. There is first the cold, then the cough, then pneumonia or consumption with the long sickness, and life trembling in the balance.

Advertisement for Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster. loosens the grasp of your cough. The congestion of the throat and lungs is removed; all the inflammation is subdued; the parts are put perfectly at rest and the cough drops away. It has no diseased tissues on which to hang. Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster draws out inflammation of the lungs. Advice Free. Remember we have a Medical Department. If you have any complaint whatever and desire the best medical advice you can possibly obtain, write the doctor freely. You will receive a prompt reply without cost. Address: DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

Advertisement for LENNON'S. Price List of Goods at LENNON'S. Brooms, Brushes, Soap, Knives, Forks, Cups, Saucers, Clothes Baskets, Clothes Lines, Clothes Pins, Big Tin Pail, Big Dish Pan, 1 Hand Lamp, Tea Pots, Egg Beaters, Spools Thread, 4-bladed Pocket Knife, 1 claw-hammer. ALSO A FULL STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE. Bedroom Sets, Springs, Mattresses, Chairs, Tables, Lounges, Stoves, and Stovepipes, Crockery, Glassware and Tinware. Will trade you new furniture for old furniture. All kinds of second-hand furniture bought at... LENNON'S OPPOSITE THE BENSON HOUSE All Kinds of Feathers Wanted