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.

very far from being a sinecure. Their tical and personal assistance to farmduties are not only arduous, but they are ers and others in establishing forest called upon by the regulations of the Army to conduct out-of-door meetings at all seasons and in all kinds of weather. This conditions of such assistance should be being the case, it is little wonder that the made to Gifford Pinchot, forester, health of these self-sacrificing workers Washington, D. C. The design of this

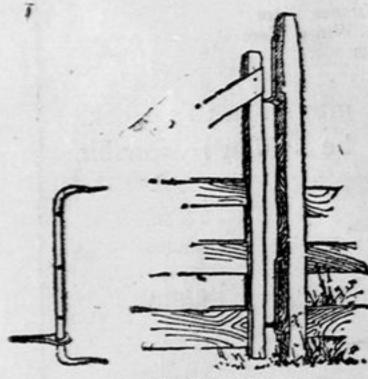


frequently gives way. Capt. Ben. Bryan, whose home is at Maxville, Ont., is well known through his former connection with the Army, having been stationed at such important points as Montreal, Toronto, Kingston, Guelph and Brockville, in Canada, and at Schenectady, Troy, and other points in the United States. While on duty he was attacked by a so-called incurable disease, but having been restored to health through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, a representative of the Alexandria News thought it worth while to procure from his own lips a statement of his illness and recovery. He found Mr. Bryan at work, a healthy, robust man, his appearance giving no indications of his recent sufferings.

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 Meningetis." 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 length of these unconscious spells increased as the disease advanced. After spending four months in the Kingston General Hospital, and on the Salvation farm, Toronto, 1 regained some of my former strength and returned to my work. The second attack occurred when I was stationed at Schenectady, N.Y., in October, 1898, and was more severe than the first. The symptoms of the second attack were very similar to those which preceded the first, the only apparent difference being that they were more severe and after effects were of longer duration. Owing to the precarious state of my health, I was compelled to resign my position after the second attack and return to my home at Maxville. While there a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I began using them in March. 1899. I have used only a dozen boxes and am once more enjoying perfect health. I feel that I an perfectly well and can cheerfully say that l attribute my present state of health to the effects produced by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mrs. Bryan has also used the pill and has benefitted very much thereby."

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 bepart of the hinge is made of a rod of iron that will turn easily in the eve of the other part of the hinge. In the lower hinge have three or four holes drilled through the iron rod, as shown. When the gate is to be raised slip a 20-penny wire nail through the required hole beneath the part containing the eye, and the gate will stand at the elevation required. When the snow is gone the gate can be returned to its natural position.

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. Investigations show that it is probable that a considerable portion of the milk is secreted during the operation of milking, especially the rich milk which comes last. Abuse and excitement reduce the secretion and not only lower the quantity of milk given, but often lowers the percentage of butter fat. Kindness and petting make the cow contented and put her nervous system in such a condition that the fullest yield given. This is not the only cause, but it is probably a chief cause, of the wide variation in butter fat sometimes shown in creamery tests. Hurrying cows, running them with than to any other purpose. Such land roughly to them will reduce the yield of milk and per cent. of butter fat. A change of milkers will often lower the per cent. of butter fat until the cow becomes fond of the new



FOREST TREE PLANTING.

An Effort to Promote It Among Farmers and Landowners.

The division of forestry of the United States department of agriculture The life of a Salvation Army worker is through a recent circular offers pracplantations, wood lots, shelter belts and wind breaks. Applications for the undertaking is to aid farmers and other landowners in the treeless region of the west and wherever it is desirable to establish forest plantation. In the very interesting explanatory circular, No 22, Mr. Pinchot touches upon various aspects of forestry. Tree culture in regions formerly treeless, he says, is dependent largely upon agriculture. Wherever large areas of land have been brought under cultivation the growing of trees is yearly becoming more successful.

Nearly every state of the plains region has, among many failures, some admirable examples of plantations of



INTERIOR OF MIXED PLANTATION. 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.

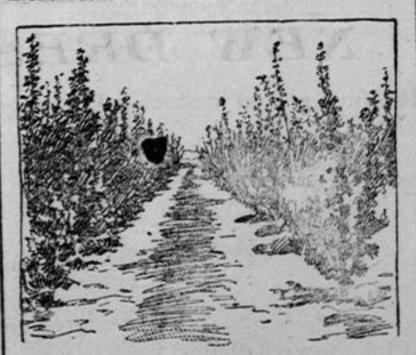
The forest plantation at the Agricultural college, Brookings, S. D., of which an interior view is given in the first cut, illustrates what may be accomplished in a few years on the open prairies of that state. This is a mixed plantation, 12 years old, of birch, black cherry, green ash and white elm.

The second cut shows a typical view of a young forest plantation two years a mixed planting of box elder, oak, folium. white elm, green ash and black locust. The plot on the right is set to Russian mulberry, oak, white elm, black locust, honey locust, green ash and box elder. This plantation is at Logan, Utah.

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. The indirect value, too, of well established groves, wood lots, shelter belts and wind breaks in fuel, fence posts and material for many miscellaneous farm uses, are invaluorchards, stock and farm buildings.

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. Conservative estimates made on the ground central Kansas and Nebraska that have well developed plantations of forest trees upon them, either in the form of wood lots, shelter belts or wind breaks, are worth more per acre than

farms without them. In nearly the whole of the broad prairie belt extending from the wooded regions to longitude 100 degrees west and reaching from North Dacome deeper and deeper. The long kota to Texas trees may be grown with varying success. In the western border of the wooded area nearly all the species may be grown which are indigenous to the adjacent woodlands. Farther west the range in selection becomes more and more restricted until the western limit



TYPICAL TWO-YEAR-OLD PLANTATION. of successful tree culture on nonirrigated lands is reached.

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 dogs, beating them, or speaking should never have been cleared. It is elements into milk, but she has fortunately true that throughout the mental side that must be taken into | soft-so regions once wooded wornout farm account to get the best results. The lands will usually revert to their previous condition if protected from fire and stock.



THE LILIES.

How to Grow Them In the Garden In Pots and For Winter Bloom.

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 lily's dormant period, however, is comparatively brief and it soon begins to put forth new roots preparatory to the next season's growth. By Dec. 1 all lilies which have remained undisturbed in the ground have made most of their root growth for the fol-



lowing year and in the spring can deof 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; Excelsum, two or three weeks afterward, and the others not later than the last of October, except Auratum, the gold be recognized by the same. This is banded lily introduced from Japan. | the grand object for carefully preserv-Most of the Auratum bulbs are imported, reaching here in November, for which reason it is often necessary to postpone planting until December.

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 incomparable, Lancifolium album, Lancifolium roseum, Lancifolium melpomene, after planting. The plot on the left is | Longiflorum, Superbum and Tenni-

Lancifolium, 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. It is one of the loveliest and without question the most popular of the family. Varieties are Album, white; Roseum, white spotted and shaded rose; Rubrum, rose, shaded carmine; and Melpomene, shaded and spotted, rich blood crimson. Plant the bulbs eight to ten inches deep.

Provide thorough drainage, so that water will never stand about the bulbs the protection which they afford is of lilies. Never allow fresh manure the first importance. Such plantations, near or in contact with the bulbs. A in addition to being of direct use for handful of sand placed around each buib at time of planting is an excellent safeguard against rot and disease. All able in providing protection for crops, lilies, except Candidum, which delights in an open, sunny location, should be One of the most important indirect partially shaded from the hot midday

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. Plant indicate that the farms of eastern and | the bulbs deeply, so the base is four or five inches below the surface. Water moderately, but thoroughly and set away for the winter in a cool, dark, protected place where the temperature is low, but where there is no danger of

Kinds best adapted for winter blooming are Harrisii, Candidum, Longiflorusu and the Lancifoliums. The treatment is the same as for pot or box culture, except regarding the time of removal from the dark cellar or frame. Lilium harrisii potted in August and brought to heat and light by the middle of October will bloom at or before Christmas. If brought in from Nov. 1 at intervals of two or three weeks, the blooming season can be extended to Easter and afterward. The other lilies require from two to four weeks more of growth than Harrisii, there are raised on them annually be-

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

Flowering the Freesia.

To, have freesias in flower a 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 Many of the wornout farms in humid 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 condition of her mind and feeling has a great deal to do with her temper

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 de-

scribes 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. Thus in a yard of fowls which have been bred strictly in the family or strain a female of blood foreign to the same may be used by breeding her to a male of the original stock selected with a view to making or preserving the characteristics already established as nearly as possible. If the progeny from this mating is satisfactory, two lines of the same family can be started by breedvote all their energy to the production | ing a male of the one to the pullets of the other, and vice versa, after which select a male of the original stock to mate with the female progeny of the last matings.

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 ing the same, as otherwise it would operate as a distinction without a difference, a waste of patience and care.

To what extent this faithful adherence to a certain line of breeding may be carried on so as to perpetuate & 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. In fact, the individuals are so much alike in these respects that close observers recognize the same and pronounce them as such a man's stock, thus showing them worthy to be styled as a strain. On the other hand, there are those who claim and advertise particular strains of fowls which are wholly unworthy of it, and the stock produced from the same, by its irregular breeding, is a verification of the injustice of the claim. Because a man has a flock of fowls which seem to fill his ideas in several sections it is no evidence of a carefully bred strain of fowls, as he may have picked them up from several yards on account of this uniformity, which, if bred together, would fail to produce the characteristics wanted .-Fanciers' Gazette.

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 SPEONK. places are situated in Great South bay, near the villages of Moriches, Eastport, Speonk and Westhampton. There are 40 or more duck farms in this section of Suffolk county, and tween 230,000 and 240,000 ducks. The illustration shows the method of kill-

Two or More Cocks.

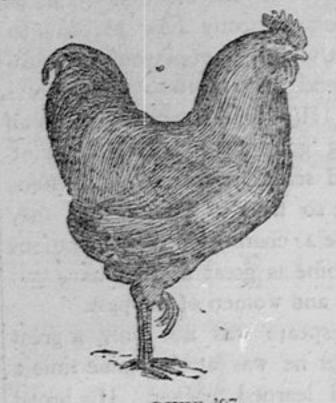
Some writers recommend 25 hens and 2 cocks for a pen. It will not work. In large flocks with open range a plural number of cocks will work all right, for each cock will herd a flock of hens for his own amusement, but when confined two cocks will prosecute a war of extermination against each other if they are any good. Each one's theory is that the other is "not capable of self government" and therefore ought to be "exterminated."-Tennessee Farmer.

It is F doctor of the be the

THE CHICKENS.

Poultry Wisdom as to Their Full Care and Feeding-Valuable Remarks by J. E. Mcyer.

As cold weather is coming, it necessary that we take every precaution with our young chickens to keep them from taking colds. Everybody knows that cold or distemper in a flock of young chickens means great loss, for not only is it catching, but it reduces all that take it very much in flesh. If neglected it turns to roup. Nothing can be more discouraging than to find the chickens you intended for market grow thin, and the pullets that you wish for winter layers lose their flesh and go back instead of forward. It simply means that a very large portion of the food and care you have be stowed on them is lost. To avoid



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 special 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. The ground will get damp, especially as it is necessary to move a coop with no floor every day or two to keep it clean. Scrape the floor of the coop clean every couple of days and sprinkle it over with dry earth or plaster to keep it sweet. Spray with coal oil occassionally to keep lice away. When the wind is high and cold we turn the coops so that the chicks will be well sheltered and even hang an old sack partly over the front to keep out

Besides keeping your chickens in small colonies of equal age, keeping them in tight (free from draft) coeps and keeping their roosting places perfectly clear, 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 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. At noon feed, using same troughs,

wheat, barley or oats. Don't feed more than they will eat up readily, because they should be hungry at night. At night we feed same as morning, only do not give more than they will clean up and then give them all the wheat they will eat the last thing before going to roost. We continue feeding the pullets in this way right along adding cut green bones three or four times a week, as soon as the weather gets cold enough so that the bones will keep fresh for about a week.

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

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 ing and bleeding employed on these from the best storage houses have been improved in quality from year 4 spools thread 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 extin 51 of the Utah Station. The Will trade you new furniture is average food cost per dozen of eggs was 4.3c during the first year and a famous Chinese 6c, or 40 per cent. in favor of the sness is kept out first year. Brown Leghorns, pullets, ire by the use of laid 175 eggs each, but the same e hard soles worn fowls the second year averaged 122.5 race are said to eggs each. The cost of food was for the first year and 61.7 per form! OPPOSITE THE BENSON HOUSE the second year.

It is difficult to give a general formula that will suit all conditions still we believe in the morning mast winter and summer. It is compo of one-half ground corn and oat one-fourth bran, and one-fourth br ed vegetables or soaked beef scrap or cut clover hay steamed: with boiling water at night, cover ed up and left to steam and warm in winter. In summer, co water is better. Whether to this mash every day or every of day (alternating with wheat, wheat and cracked corn mixed winter) can be decided by expe ment. Meat in some form, raw or cooked, should be fed two three times a week, and green every day, winter and summ fowls are confined in yards. cut bone is an excellent feed, ei

separately or mixed with the ma Our manner of feeding for eggs ing in summer and every morning late fall and winter. Care should taken, however, not to give a meal, but sufficient to satisfy by ger, and thus compel the hens hunt around for whatever they find in the yards or litter of crops. We feed nothing at mid but green food, such as cabbam at night, wheat, oats and cra corn, separately or mixed to The heavy breeds being general active than the light, need to carefully fed and kept scratching



no sooner passes off before another comes. But it's th same old cough all the time. And it's the same old stor too. There is first the co then the cough, then pne monia or consumption with long sickness, and life tremb ling in the balance.

loosens the grasp of your cough. The congestion of the throat and lungs is removed; all inflammation is subdued; the parts are put perfectly at rest and the cough drops away. I has no diseased tissues on which to hang.

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