

THE FARM.

POULTRY FOR PROFIT.

We usually winter a little over 100 hens on Eastview Farm, and keep an account of what we sell from them, and when we foot up the sales this year I think I shall find a larger cash balance than we have had for some years, writes Waldo F. Brown. I think this is due to two things: First, better feeding, and second, wiser marketing. Of one thing I am sure, and that is that I never before got as many eggs in a season from the same number of fowls, and I never fed so regularly and carefully. Our hens are now many of them moulting, and the number is reduced to about 80, as we lost quite a number from apoplexy during the hot weather, cooked several before the young chickens were old enough to eat, and sold a few to a neighbor; but during the two months of July and August we sold 183 dozens of eggs from them. I did not keep account of the eggs used in the family, but as this season of the year for picnics and company, and on several occasions we used more than a dozen eggs a day, I think that our hens laid fully 200 dozens eggs in the two months. In these times of low prices \$9 or \$10 a month in cash is not to be considered insignificant. At no time during these two months did the hucksters who passed my house pay more than seven cents a dozen for eggs cash, or the grocers more than eight cents in trade, but my eggs were all sold for cash to one customer for ten cents a dozen. How could I get above the market price? By warranting every egg fresh, and furnishing only clean, attractive-looking eggs. I say to any customer who will agree to take eggs regularly of me: "If you find a bad egg among them, I will replace it with two." I can afford to make this offer because I attend to gathering the eggs myself, and as I leave no nest eggs and have clean nests my eggs are not only good and fresh, but attractive in appearance. If an egg gets soiled, as sometimes one will, it is carefully washed and dried with a towel. The eggs are kept in a cool cellar and delivered to my customers on a fixed day each week. It is safe to warrant eggs managed in this way, for there cannot be a bad one among them.

I feed my hens three times a day, as regularly and carefully as I do my horses, and see that they always have fresh, clean water by them and supply them with clean gravel and oyster shells. I keep the hundred hens in two colonies and have a warm house for each and a yard attached, so that I can keep them shut up if desirable, but unless the yard is large enough to furnish grass, I let them out a while in the evening. If hens are let out an hour before sundown they will get a feed of grass and glean any waste food without being likely to get into mischief. Hens like variety in their food, and while bran and corn meal are the staple food, I feed whole corn and oats once a day, and cabbage, lettuce, tomatoes and any kind of ripe fruit or melons that are unobtainable. In cold weather we always give a warm feed once or twice a day, and this can be best done by cooking and mashing unsalable potatoes or scalding oat meal. In either case first make a thin mush and thicken with bran and corn meal. A gallon of potatoes can be cooked on the stove while breakfast is being prepared, and then thinned to such a consistency that it will easily mix with the bran and meal, and then thicken and feed warm. A single pound of oat meal will thicken two gallons of boiling water until it will be like molasses, and this will make the feed for 100 hens both warm and rich. With a warm house and plenty of such feed as I name you will get eggs in winter when they will bring a high price. There is more in the care of poultry than the breed, and the better the care the greater the profit. I had never fed lettuce to poultry until last year, but after feeding it to several hundred young chicks and chickens for two seasons, I pronounce it the most satisfactory and the cheapest of all foods for poultry. Of course it does not take the place of grain, but if your fowls are fed all the lettuce they will eat they will need less grain and grow faster than without it. I was surprised this year to find that I could cut over a pound of lettuce to a foot of drill, and as it can be grown in drills sixteen inches apart, it will be seen that more than 150 pounds can be grown on a square rod. A single planting will furnish food for a month, and by making several plantings the season can be made much longer. The eggs and poultry used in the family will go far toward paying for the keep of my fowls, for we use both eggs and chickens freely all the year around, and my book shows that the eggs sold from my hens since January 1st, have brought me \$63, and I am sure that this is all net profit, for in addition to what we have used, we have 100 fine young fowls, more than half of them pullets, and some of them large enough to lay. As I manage my fowls I could have four, six or even more colonies just as well as two out on the farm, and could make the poultry product bring more money than any other thing. There are many farmers on broken, poor farms who are growing three-cent hogs at a loss, who would make more than twice as much money from their grain if they would feed it to poultry.

GRAIN SOLD AS MUTTON.

Those who are hesitating about the profit of feeding sheep can get some encouragement, possibly, from the facts prepared by Prof. J. A. Craig. In feeding lambs it is the advance per pound of the selling price over buying price, due to improved condition, that is the chief producer of profit. By allowing 1 cent for this, putting the buying price at 3 cents and the selling price at 4 cents, a fair estimate may be made. The good prices that can be obtained from corn are indicated by the following instance: Six wether lambs fed for twelve weeks ate 708 pounds whole corn, 409.7

pounds corn silage and 655.5 pounds corn fodder. They weighed 495.6 pounds at the beginning and gained 181 pounds. The lambs cost at the figures before mentioned, \$14.86, and they were worth at the end \$27.06. The corn fodder at \$4 per ton, cost \$1.31, and the corn silage at \$2 per ton, cost 40 cents, making a total cost of the lambs and the food, omitting the whole corn, to be \$16.57, which, taken from the amount returned (\$27.06), leaves \$10.49 to pay for 703 pounds of corn. On this basis the corn realized 83 cents per bushel. This is not the highest price that has been obtained, but it is about the best. Oats have returned about 30 cents per bushel in the same way. At the Ontario station four wether lambs weighing 614 pounds were fed fifteen weeks, a total of 735 pounds oats, 1,092 pounds hay and 546 pounds roots, and they gained 156 pounds. At the Michigan station ten lambs weighing 384 pounds were fed 17 weeks, 1,063 pounds oats, 1,160 pounds roots, and 1,687 pounds hay, and they gained 379 pounds. In England at the Rothamsted station five wether lambs weighing 548 pounds in 97 days ate 598 pounds oats, 5,756 pounds swedes and gained 130.9 pounds. At the Ontario station, charging the lambs at 3 cents per pound, hay \$5 per ton and roots \$2, the cost was \$23.32, and crediting them with their weight at 4 cents a pound, they would bring \$30.50, leaving \$7.18 to pay for the 735 pounds of oats they ate. With 32 pounds in a bushel, this means that each bushel of oats brought 25 cents. In the Michigan trial they brought 25 cents and in the trial in England 26 cents per bushel. In our trials we have been able to get the best results from feeding oats by giving them to lambs on pasture or combined with other grains in winter feeding. Oats are now selling at less than 20 cents per bushel in the market open to most of our farmers. Without going into further details I may state that calculated in a similar way, from 50 cents per bushel for small wheat to 96 cents per bushel for the best has been realized in experimental feeding. Barley in the same manner has been made to realize 48 cents per bushel when fed with hay. As the prices are at present it is likely that this commission firm can handle corn and oats and the rougher forage of the farm to better advantage than any other. While some exception may be taken to the liberal interpretation of the data presented, yet when viewed in the same spirit they cannot but be interesting and at the same time show the standing of this firm as dealers in the farm products of the world.

WRITING LETTERS.

To write a pleasing letter the paper and the ink should be of the best possible quality, more especially if the handwriting leaves something to be desired. The thick cream-laid paper, with neat monogram or embossed address, is to be recommended for ordinary use. It always looks in good taste, which can not be said of the glaring eccentricities in vivid colored paper affected by so many people nowadays. The date of the month and year ought never to be omitted, even when writing a trivial note to an intimate friend. This may seem an insignificant detail, but much inconvenience is often caused by its being left out. It is not sufficient to put the day of the week alone.

The civility of inclosing a stamped addressed envelope for the reply must always be observed when writing to a stranger on a matter of business. All the words must be written in full. Abbreviations of any kind evince a thoughtless haste as well as a lamentable lack of politeness on the writer's part toward the recipient of such abridged epistles.

The answer to a letter which requires a definite response should be sent directly after its receipt—by return of post, if possible. There is nothing to be gained by delay in the matter, unless the question at issue is one which demands much anxious thought and deliberation.

In these days of fabulously cheap paper and postage, the crossing of writing is an unpardonable act. Correspondents who are guilty of it deserve to have their letters returned unread.

A letter, when written, must be evenly folded in such a manner that the signature comes inside, and placed in the envelope with the fold inserted first. By this means the first line of the communication meets the reader's eye directly it is withdrawn from its inclosure.

The proper place for the stamp is at the top right-hand corner of the envelope at equal distance from the edges. Nothing gives a more slovenly appearance to a perhaps otherwise perfectly appointed missive than a stamp carelessly stuck on, either askew, or in any of those peculiar positions supposed to convey some hidden meaning to the initiated.

Care must be taken to write the direction correctly and very distinctly. Postmen are not skilled hieroglyphists. It is often impossible for them to decipher the addresses on some of the letters entrusted to them, thus causing delay in the delivery.

If the least doubt be felt as to the correct spelling of a word, consult the dictionary, which ought to have a post of honor on every writing table. Nobody's spelling is above suspicion, and one ill-spelt word will cast a slur over a letter which would not disgrace the great Mme. de Sevigne herself.

Finally, the scattered members of every family should make every sacrifice in order to keep up a brisk, regular correspondence with one another.

A CASE IN POINT.

He—Yes, I'm going to marry Miss Brown. No accounting for taste, is there?

She—I think there is, but you must always keep in mind that some people haven't any.

IT WILL DO FOR SPRING.

I want to order this suit, said Chumpey, but I can't pay for it till the end of six months.

All right, sir; it will be ready for you by that time.

SAVED BY SALT WATER.

It is Injected into the Veins of an Injured Man.

No cases in the history of Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia, has ever interested the doctors and nurses so much as the remarkable one of Charles Chatterton, who was struck in the side by the shaft of a cab at Broad and Filbert streets in that city, on the 7th inst. He was taken to the hospital in a grave condition, and rapidly became so much worse that, fearing he had been internally injured, Dr. Northrop made an incision and found the spleen badly torn in two places.

While this was being done the patient was sinking rapidly, and, as a last resort, although the case was regarded as almost hopeless, three and one half quarts of warm salt water were injected into the veins through the arm and leg to take the place of the exceedingly large quantity of blood that was lost. This infusion has been used before in such cases, where the loss of blood has been great, for, were it not done, the heart, having nothing to pump, would soon cease beating.

The injured spleen was carefully and antiseptically packed in gauze to stop its bleeding, and Chatterton was placed in bed, with but little hope of his recovery. But he lived through the night, and, although slightly stronger the next day, was still so low that there was scarcely any hope that he would survive the injury and shock.

As Chatterton still continued to improve in the face of such odds, the doctors began to take more interest in his case. He was given blood-making foods and two subsequent infusions of salt water. The treatment seemed to agree with him particularly well, for he said he is now fairly on the road to recovery.

SATIN STITCH.

There seems to be a return to the old-fashioned "satin stitch" in embroidery, so well known to our mothers and grandmothers. The art stitches used for shading are by no means laid aside nor will they ever be, for it is by the use of them only that artistic, properly shaded flowers and leaves can be worked, but a fashionable fad has sprung up for the old stitch referred to, and every teacher of embroidery and art needlework is teaching it along with other stitches.

One of the prettiest pieces we have seen since this return to satin stitch name in favor, is a hemstitched linen table centrepiece with daisies strewn on it here and there, two or three sprigs together, and in other places single sprays of same, the stalks not being very long, but having a leaf attached here and there. The daisy petals were done in satin stitch, well stuffed with double filo white silk, the stems and leaves with pale greens of filo, and the centers of daisies with tiny yellow French knots. Stuffed satin stitch (and it must always be stuffed) can be done without any lessons, if you are neat and particular. The "stuffing" is done thus: Take soft embroidery cotton (white) and fill in each flower petal (in daisy pattern) with satin stitch worked the long way of the petal till the latter is well filled. Then with white silk work each petal over the filling, and in exactly the opposite direction to the filling. Make your stitches exactly from edge to edge so that the cotton filling will be quite covered, but do not pile stitches on top of stitches. If you do this correctly, it will leave each petal looking smooth, even and raised. The stems are done by the usual stem stitch, and the leaves in shaded greens but not stuffed.

A CHAMBERLAIN STORY.

The remarkable youthfulness of Mr. Chamberlain's appearance has given rise to many stories. Here is one of them. In the days when he was a member of Mr. Gladstone's administration the distinguished statesman had occasion to cross the Irish Sea, on a day when the boat was overcrowded and there were no berths for all. He was attended by a private secretary with a beard. The private secretary picked acquaintance with a Scotsman, and the Scotsman made a suggestion for the distribution of the party, on the principle of age before honors. You and I, mon, he said, will occupy the berths, and the wee laddie can just lie himself down on the floor.

Merit

It is what gives Hood's Sarsaparilla its great popularity, increasing sales and wonderful cures. The combination, proportion and process in preparing Hood's Sarsaparilla are unknown to other medicines, and make it peculiar to itself. It acts directly and positively upon the blood, and as the blood reaches every nook and corner of the human system, all the nerves, muscles, bones and tissues come under the beneficent influence of

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The One True Blood Purifier. All Druggists. \$1

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c

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DUNN'S BAKING POWDER

THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND
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WEAK, NERVELESS AND SUFFERING GIRLS.

A Nineteenth Century Danger.

Mothers are too Delicate About Advising Their Daughters—
Plain, Sensible Talk with Them Often Save
Years of Suffering

How They Can Have Bright Eyes, Rosy Cheeks and be Happy.

This world is full of suffering and unhappiness. In every walk in life may be seen young girls, pale, sallow and nerveless, the victims of troubles peculiar to their sex from which they suffer in silence, and with the mistaken notion that there is no help for them. Their lives are made miserable by headaches, dizziness, palpitation of the heart, shortness of breath on the slightest exertion; an indisposition for either work or pleasure, and frequently a feeling that life is but a dreary burden scarcely worth preserving. To all such we say take hope; there is a cure for your trouble and it is within your power to be bright eyed, rosy cheeked and happy. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People will restore your lost color, correct irregularities and bring back health and happiness. In proof of this assertion read the following testimony from those who have suffered and found renewed health through this marvellous medicine.

that my experiences will help them that I make this statement public.

Miss Catharine Flood, daughter of Patrick Flood, Esq., who lives a few miles from Mallorytown, Ont., says:—"A little more than a year ago I began to decline in health. I felt constantly tired, my appetite failed and my color was deathly. My father saw a doctor and described my case, and he said the trouble was anaemia, and sent me a bottle of medicine. I found that the medicine did not agree with me and discontinued it. I was constantly growing worse and was subject to weak spells and was fast becoming little more than a living skeleton. One Sunday after I had been to church, a friend who returned with me, strongly urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I decided to give them a trial and my father purchased a supply. The change I noticed was that the dizziness was leaving me, then my appetite improved and my color began to return and soon I was enjoying as good health as I had ever done. It is now about a year since I discontinued the use of the pills and I have not felt one symptom of the old trouble. I believe that the Pink Pills saved me from the grave and I strongly urge other girls who may be in a condition similar to mine to try them."

Miss Alma Millar, of Upper Southampton, N. B., says: "I scarcely know when my illness began, as my mother was unable to work and most of the duties of a large household devolved upon me, so that I felt that I must keep up, but I kept getting worse and worse. My appetite failed, my complexion became sallow, and my eyes sunken. I was troubled with dizziness, shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart, until I would almost suffocate. I was also troubled with a terrible pain in the side. I could not go up stairs without resting, and was so afflicted with headache that my life became almost unbearable. At last I was forced to give up and keep my bed. My friends feared I was going into consumption, but recommended one remedy after another, which, however, did not help me. Finally I was induced to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and in less than three weeks I was able to leave my bed, and after using the pills a few weeks longer I feel that I am as well as ever I was. My appetite has returned as well, and my strength and general health is in every way restored. I feel that in bringing this subject before the public I am only doing justice to suffering humanity, and hope that all afflicted as I was will give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial."

There are very few people, especially among the agriculturists of Kent County, N. B., who do not know Mr. H. H. Warman, the popular agent for agricultural machinery, of Molus River, A. Richibucto, N.B. Review representative was in conversation with Mr. Warman recently, when the subject of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills was incidentally touched upon. Mr. Warman said he was a staunch believer in their curative properties, and to justify his opinion he related the cure of his sister, Miss Jessie Warman, aged 15, who he said had been "almost wrested from the grave by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills." Miss Warman had been suffering for nearly a year with troubles incident to girlhood. She suffered from severe and almost constant headaches, dizziness, heart palpitation, and was pale and bloodless, and eventually became so weak and emaciated that her parents thought she was in consumption, and had all but given up hope of her recovery. Her father spared no expense to procure relief for the poor sufferer. The best available medical advice was employed but no relief came, and in despair they still strove to find the means of restoring their loved one to health. Mr. Warman, like everybody else who reads the newspapers, had read of the many marvellous cures effected by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but like some others, looked upon these stories as "mere patent medicine advertisements." However, as everything else had failed he determined that Pink Pills should be given a trial, with a result no less marvellous than that of other cases related through the press. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have completely cured the young lady, so that in a few months, from a helpless and supposedly dying girl, she has become a picture of health and activity.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a tonic medicine, enriching the blood and strengthening the nerves, thus reaching the root of disease and driving it from the system. They are beyond doubt the greatest medicine of the 19th century, and have cured in hundreds of cases after all other medicines had failed. The great popularity of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills has caused unscrupulous dealers to imitate them extensively, and intending buyers are urged to see that every box is enclosed in a wrapper bearing the full registered trade mark "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Pills colored pink, but sold in loose form by the dozen, hundred or ounce, or taken from glass jars, are fraudulent imitations and should always be refused, no matter how plausible may be the story of the interested dealer offering them.

Trees which grow on the northern side of a hill make more durable lumber than those which grow on the southern side.

A Boston barber advertises "a separate room up-stairs for dying," ignorantly omitting the letter "e" from the last word.