SUNLIGHT SOAP

Prof. W. Hodgson Ellis, Official Analyst to the Dominion Government, reports that Sunlight Soap contains "no unsaponified fat,"—that means no waste.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar 125

The Formation of Boys' Gun Clubs.

From various sections of the country comes the welcome news that Boys' Rifle and Gun Clubs are being organized. This movement to instil both a love for the great "out-of-doors" and teach the "young idea how to shoot" is a most gratifying and wholesome tendency, and worth of emulation wherever possible.

Give your boy a chance to enjoy nature by giving him a definite object in view. The average youngster is cooped indoors entirely too much—he of necessity requires a constitution that will stand him well in the wear and tear of life, and cannot do better than to roam the fields armed with a reliable firearm.

Again, the happy comradeship of a congenial gun club, tempered with the discipline that target shooting involves, makes a man out of the average boy. Shooting at at a target brings back the rosy color of the cheeks, promotes a clear mind and vigorous health and inculcates such invaluable qualities as Decision of Character, Deliberation and Self-Control.

The eminent Canadian publicist and statesman, Prof. Goldwin Smith, declared not many months ago, that "schoolchildren are being unduly rushed in their studies, and that the cramming system of endeavoring to impart knowledge is most detrimental to their health." Other trained observers and prominent educators have recorded themselves in the same positive tones, and the famous makers of Stevens rifles, pistols and shotguns, the J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co., Chicopee Falls, Mass., are pioneers in lending their vigorous co-operation and alert efforts to the great gun education movement which is galvanizing into activity the latent desire of every American boy to "own a gun and learn to shoot." The wise father encourages this healthy sign of the times, and Boys Gun Clubs, Cadet Companies, etc., are more and more becoming an established reality.

The 1904 illustrated book of Stevens Facts (136 pages with colored cover design by A. B. Frost) describes the wide range of Stevens products, and embodies detailed information relative to shooting, ammunition, the choice of a firearm, proper care of same, etc., etc. Will be mailed anywhere for four cents in stamps to cover postage.

Pills and Piles.

A prolific cause of Piles is the use of catharties and pills of a drastic, violent nature.

Followed by a reaction on account of the resinous, drying properties they contain.

There are other causes, but no matter what the cause or what the kind of Piles, Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid can be relied upon to cure to stay cured.

It's an internal remedy that removes the causes of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Suppurating Piles.

A guarantee goes with each package containing a month's treatment. 6

It can be obtained for $1 at druggist.

Sold in Milton by Higginbotham & Field.

Toronto's Great Exhibition.

When last year the Dominion Exhibition was held in Toronto, people did not hesitate to say that it would be difficult to maintain the high standard then set. The Executive, however, have fully grasped the situation, and, by liberal expenditure in the right direction, have succeeded in making such arrangements that, as a matter of fact, the Exhibition this year, which has been named the Canadian National Exhibition of Toronto, bids fair to exceed all others. Not only is it already apparent that every building will be filled to the utmost, but arrangements have been made for bringing out from Great Britain the famous Black Watch Band, which will give three concerts daily on the grounds; for the production of a magnificent spectacle, entitled "The Siege of Lucknow"; for the appearance in front of the grand stand of the greatest array of talent ever seen out of doors. And these are only a few attractions, to see which the low price of admission, namely, a quarter that has always prevailed, will continue.

One of the most useful institutions of this country promises to be The Diabetic Institute of London, established for scientific research into the origin, cause and treatment of Diabetes and the secondary symptoms, gout, rheumatism, carbuncles, etc. Hardly any disease is so little understood, and at the same time so insidious and dangerous as Diabetes, which, according to the highest modern authorities, is curable after all, when treated in time. If interested, write to the Diabetic Institute, St. Dunstan's Hill, London, E.C., for free information. 51-13t

The Delineator.

In addition to entertaining fiction for leisure hours, the August Delineator contains something for each of the practical needs of woman. In dress, the latest styles are depicted, with the aid of handsome colored plates and drawings in black and white, and the movements in fashions described. The kitchen, the table, the garden, the nursery, beside higher interests of women, such as reading, clubs and other amusements, are treated from various standpoints. The literary features of the number are of the highest order. There are three storiettes that furnish the exact flavor that is looked for in Summer reading, by Carroll Watson Rankin, Alice MacGowan and Cyrus Townsend Brady. Lillie Hamilton French, in the delightful "Joy of Living" series, writes on the Manner of Receiving, and Seumas MacManus and Elizabeth Ruggles contribute excellent verse. A timely article by Edward Emerson, Jr., on "The Attitude of the Japanese Women in the War" gives some very interesting information, and is illustrated with exclusive portraits of women who are prominent in the patriotic associations of Japan. Bodily symmetry is the subject of the "Beauty" paper. The story of Elizabeth Kenton, wife of the noted Indian fighter, General Simon Kenton, is told in the "Pioneer Women" series, and in the pictorial trip around the world the cities of the Mediterranean are done in thorough tourist style. In addition, there are plans for Summer cabins on seashore and mountains, and a most entertaining collection of stories and pastimes for children.

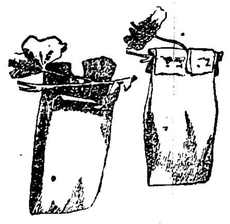
In washing woollens and flannels, the soft soap made from Lever's Dry Soap (a powder), will be found very satisfactory.

PROTECTING GRAPES.

Bagging Prevents Fungous Diseases and Insect Attacks.

Grapes may be protected from various enemies, such as black rot, mildew, birds, insects and frost, by bagging them. Some horticulturists say to do this when the grapes are half grown. W. H. Ragan recommends that for a thorough safeguard the sack should be placed over the grape cluster before the young grapes are larger than bird shot. He says a little delay will often give the germs of disease and depredating insects an opportunity to plant themselves on or in the newly formed fruit, when the sacks will fail to perform the good service expected of them.

Grocers' manila bags holding about one quart (known as a two pound bags) are a suitable size for most varieties of grapes except those bearing unusually large clusters. The cut, showing the bag ready for pinning and the operation completed, gives a good idea of the very simple



BAGGING GRAPES.

process. The flaps on one side are pressed down, the flaps of the other side folded over, and the whole is secured with pins, or the sack is stipled over a grape cluster, and the neck of the sack is tied round with a bit of pliable wire. The only point is to adjust the sack about the stem of the bunch so that neither rain, insects nor disease germs can enter. On properly trained vines sacking is easily and quickly done.

Because of the greater and more uniform warmth in bags the fruit in them is usually earlier, larger and better than that of unsacked clusters.

Grapes that have been sacked are always clean and free from dust and smoke and, being sound, may be allowed to remain for use much longer on the vine than those not sacked. Indeed they may remain on the vine until they are in danger of being frozen, and it is claimed, if cut when dry and laid away in a cool, well ventilated room, with the sacks on, they may be kept for use for a long time after grapes that were not sacked are gone.

New Idea Woman's Magazine.

A series of articles on "Home Gymnastics," by Alberta J. Cory, Physical Director of the Harlem Young Women's Christian Association, is to be inaugurated in the August number of New Idea Woman's Magazine. "Fashions in Mourning," illustrated with drawings, showing the present vogue at its best; and "Dressing the Hair," with Photographs of the smart new coiffeurs, are features of the fashion department for the month. "The Chafing-dish in Summer," by Eleanor Marchant; "Healthful Summer Drinks," by Julia Harries Bull; "Summer Viands," by Margaret Hall, are some of the numbers on the August menu in the department of Good Housekeeping. The design and plans for "A Village Chapel," by Frederick B. Freeman, will interest the people in small communities where funds for public buildings are limited. Timely articles and good fiction make the literary part of the book unusually interesting.

For Over Sixty Years.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses of the United States. Price twenty five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

THE BEEF RING.

Farmers May Have Fresh Meat in Summer—The Animal—Killing and Distribution—The Advantages of a Ring.

Although live stock is grown on almost every Canadian farm, the farmer as a rule finds it very difficult to furnish his table with fresh meat during the summer months. Salt pork and poultry are in general use, but it is evident that a liberal supply of fresh beef would make the problem of preparing meals much easier for the women of the household, and would ensure a more wholesome and palatable bill-of-fare for the family. The average farmer is several miles from the nearest butcher, and would find it both inconvenient and expensive to send a member of the family to town every day or two for fresh meat, especially as both men and horses are apt to find their time fully occupied. Again the farmer's family could not consume a beef animal before it would spoil, so it is out of the question to think of killing his own. In order to make the use of fresh meat possible in every farm home, even during summer months, the Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa, recommends the more general establishment of beef rings, which have been successfully carried on for years in some sections of Canada.

Beef Rings.—These rings are not, as the name might indicate, "trusts" for the control of the production and sale of beef, but are groups of farmers who co-operate to supply their tables with fresh meat during the summer. The ring is usually composed of sixteen, twenty or twenty-four members, although sometimes as many as forty are enrolled. Each member agrees to supply one beef animal during the summer, and in order to give plenty of time for preparation, the members draw lots the previous winter to determine the order in which they shall contribute animals. After the drawing members may exchange numbers if they find it mutually advantageous. Two small families may combine for one share.

The Animal.—The regulations usually provide that each member shall supply a steer or heifer under three years old, sound, healthy and in good condition, dressing from 400 to 500 pounds of beef, and grain-fed for at least six weeks previous to killing. If an animal is not up to the standard it may be rejected and the owner compelled to supply another, or it may be accepted at a lower valuation. The decision in such cases is left to the secretary or a duly appointed committee of inspection.

Killing and Distribution.—A butcher is employed to kill and cut up the animals, the owner retaining the head, heart, fat and hide. The amount paid for killing and cutting up a beast is usually $2 to $2.50, with an extra dollar if the butcher makes delivery, which is not a general practice. Of course it is not necessary to employ a professional butcher, but a man is required who can do the work neatly and well, and cut up the carcase along the usual lines and in the same way each time. The butcher provides a hook for each member and hangs thereon the portion for each family as the animal is cut up. Each member should have two meat bags with his name on, so that one of them may always be at the butcher shop ready to receive the weekly portion. In the case of some rings each family gets only one piece, in others a good piece of the hind quarter and an inferior piece of the fore quarter, or vice versa; in still others a member gets a boiling piece, a roast and a piece of steak each week. The various cuts are numbered, and an accurate record is kept by the butcher of the quality and weight of beef received by each member. In this way it is possible to arrange for each family to receive approximately the same weight of meat, and the same proportion of valuable and cheap cuts during the season. At the end of the summer the secretary of the organization furnishes each member with a statement of the year's operations, compiled from the butcher's records. As no two animals will have been of the same weight, small balances will have to change hands in order to equalize matters. As a standard price is always agreed upon at the beginning of the season, say five or six cents per pound, there are no disputes at the close. Members who have received more beef than they supply pay for the difference at the price agreed upon; those who have put in more than they have received are paid in the same way.

The Advantages.—Wherever it has been tried this system has given excellent results, as is shown by the fact that it is difficult to gain admission to the rings, as there is no inclination to drop out. The farmers' wives and daughters are particularly well pleased, as the abundance of fresh meat at their command simplifies the question of providing suitable meals. Then the farmers get their beef at the actual cost paying no more for the best cuts than they would for the cheapest they could buy in retail. Under the operation of the beef ring each family gets its portion within a few hours after killing, so that there is little difficulty in keeping the meat fresh for nearly a week. The usual method is to use the steak and roast first, and put the boiling piece into brine or a refrigerator until needed.

A Few Acres Well Tilled.

The hardest lesson to learn is that a few acres well kept in a high state of cultivation are more profitable than more acres with some neglect, says Alva Agee in National Stockman. Ninety-nine farmers out of a hundred will say that they believe this, but many of us don't. We don't mean to be untruthful, and theoretically we accept the fact that the few acres and the best care pay, but practically we are afraid to trust ourselves to the relatively small acreage of corn, of potatoes, of wheat and do more plowing. We count our prospect by acres—not by bushels. Having the big acreage plowed, we neither fertilize for a good yield nor give the tillage a big yield demands.

He Almost Succeeded.

In a magazine article on Max von Pettenkofer, who has been called the founder of scientific hygiene and next to Humboldt the most popular of all German naturalists, Max Gruber tells a story of the professor's absentmindedness. He lost a fortune in umbrellas, seldom bringing back what he had taken away. Once, however, he made a trip as far as England and was very proud of having actually succeeded in bringing back his umbrella to Germany. At Augsburg he stopped on business, but sent a telegram reading, "At 6 o'clock I return with my umbrella." He did return at 6 o'clock, but as he entered his house in Munich he saw to his dismay that he had no umbrella. He had left it at the telegraph station.

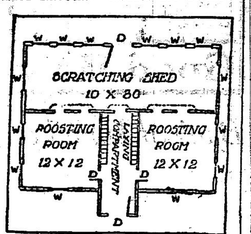
When washing greasy dishes or pots and pans, Lever's Dry Soap (a powder), will remove the grease with the greatest ease.

A MODEL HENHOUSE.

Harbors No Vermin—Well Ventilated and Warm in Winter.

The most satisfactory henhouse I have found is the one shown in the illustration, says an Orange Judd Farmer writer. It is intended to accommodate 200 hens. The ceilings in roosting rooms are high, are arched to within three feet of the rafters, thus affording additional air space. In the middle of each ceiling is a ten inch grated aperture, with a wooden chimney leading to the cupolas. This makes good ventilation without drafts.

The house is lathed and plastered throughout and finished with a coat of cement to prevent fowls picking the plaster. Almost no woodwork is exposed, and all that is so is dressed and painted, affording no harbor for vermin. The floors of the foundation walls are of cement, finished smooth. Roosts are of movable 3 by 3 inch sassafras, dressed, chamfered and painted. They rest on wooden strips 1 by 4 inches, bolted to iron brackets in the wall.



FLOOR PLAN OF HENHOUSE.

The doors D, from roosting room to laying compartment, are used only when cleaning the rooms out, which is done twice a week. Land plaster is used on the floors, sprinkled rather thickly, making cleaning easy and an excellent fertilizer.

The laying room is almost dark, the windows W, shown in the picture, being screened. The openings connecting the scratching shed with the other compartments are 8 by 18 inches.

I have used this model of a house for many years and have never had any disease among the flocks and have no difficulty with vermin. During warm weather the coop is sprayed about once a month as a preventive for vermin and for the health of the fowls. The cost of this building is between $175 to $200. Stones from the fields are used in the cement work. The principal advantage in this over the cheaper class of buildings, however, is the hens, being kept warm during the coldest periods, will continue laying when eggs are highest.

Crates for Fattening Chickens.

Farmers who intend to try the crate fattening of chickens this season should soon be thinking of building their crates. Those in use at the Illustration Poultry Stations are 6 feet long, 16 inches wide and 20 inches high, inside measurements. Each crate is divided by two tight wooden partitions into three compartments, and each compartment holds four chickens. The frame pieces are 2 inches wide and seven-eighths inch thick. This frame is covered with slats, placed lengthwise on three sides—bottom, back and top—and up-and-down in front. The slats for the bottom are seven-eighths inch wide and five-eighths inch thick; the back, top and front slats are the same width, but only three-eighths inch thick. The spaces between the slats in front are two inches wide to enable the chickens to feed from the trough. The bottom slats are put 1½ inches apart, and the slat nearest the back of the crate is 2½ inches from the corner piece. The bottom slats are raised two inches from the bottom of the crate, to prevent the chickens' feet from being bruised when the crate is placed on the ground. The top slats are 2 inches apart and the back slats 1½ inches. The top slats are cut above each partition, and six strips 2 inches wide are nailed under them. The three doors so formed are hinged to the rear corner piece.

The crates are placed on stands 16 inches from the ground. The droppings from the chickens are received on sand or other absorbent material. A light "V" trough, 2½ inches inside, is placed in front of each crate, and is carried on two brackets nailed to the ends of the crate. The bottom of the trough is four inches above the floor, and the upper inside edge is two inches from the crate.

Seeding Clover Alone.

The practice of seeding land to clover with some small grain crop is often criticized on the score that we do not treat the valuable clover plant as fairly as we do the ordinary crops of the farm, says National Stockman. The latter are given the land alone. But, if we stop to think, the criticism is not well based, because corn, oats and potatoes are annuals, requiring a single summer to reach their maturity, while the common clover is a biennial, requiring two years to make full root growth. If it were a mere annual it would indeed be foolish to retard its growth in its first few months of life, but it is entirely good practice to start these biennial plants in a small grain crop provided the latter does not kill them by using all the water and sunshine.

The Fruit Orchard.

If a farmer has any thought of selling his farm, he is wise to plant a good apple orchard on it, says Rural New Yorker. Such an orchard with a good reputation is better than a real estate agent, for good fruit is recognized as a salable asset. Even to the farmer who does not care to be specially known as a fruit grower an apple orchard is a good investment.

For burns use equal parts of lime water and linseed or sweet oil.

His Conscience.

Fierce as he was, the infamous Chief Justice Jeffreys did not always escape the sting of a repartee. He went to a country assize once where an old man with a great beard came to give evidence, but had not the good fortune to please the judge, so he quarreled with his beard and said, "If your conscience is as large as your beard you'll swear anything." The old blade was nettled and briskly returned, "My lord, if you go about measuring consciences by beards your lordship has none."

Why Is It?

"Did you ever notice," said an observant young man, "that men as a rule run down the heels of their shoes on the outside, while women run them down on the inside?" He was asked to explain the reason, but said he had no reason, as he only mentioned it as being singular, with no means of explanation.

Many women are denied the happiness of children through derangement of the generative organs. Mrs. Beyer advises women to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I suffered with stomach complaint for years. I got so bad that I could not carry my children but five months, then would have a miscarriage. The last time I became pregnant, my husband got me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. After taking the first bottle I was relieved of the sickness of stomach, and began to feel better in every way. I continued its use and was enabled to carry my baby to maturity. I now have a nice baby girl, and can work better than I ever could before. I am like a new woman." —MRS. FRANK BEYER, 22 S. Second St., Meriden, Conn.—*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

FREE MEDICAL ADVICE TO WOMAN.

Don't hesitate to write to Mrs. Pinkham. She will understand your case perfectly, and will treat you with kindness. Her advice is free, and the address is Lynn, Mass. No woman ever regretted having written her, and she has helped thousands.

SPORTSMEN

the world over use and endorse the "STEVENS" and have been equipped with our sterling make of **Rifles, Pistols and Shotguns** for scores of years.

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Ask your dealer and insist on the "STEVENS." Illustrated catalog mailed FREE on request.

J. STEVENS ARMS & TOOL CO.
P. O. Box 3291
Chicopee Falls, Mass., U. S. A.

Men Who Burn Money.

"There are not many men who smoke cigars at $2 each," said the cigar man in a downtown restaurant much patronized by customers who do not have to worry about the cost of their luncheon, "but we have to keep them in stock. When they are called for, it is usually by a couple of old chums who are lunching together after a long parting who are feeling good and who want a heavy smoke after a liberal meal. As a matter of fact, most men think they are burning money when they pay $1 for a cigar. Sixty cents for one cigar and from that down to three for 50 cents is considered about the right thing. We sell a good many cigars at 35 cents each or three for $1. In fact, they are the standard thing in high priced cigars. Occasionally a customer will buy a box of two dollar cigars or even more expensive than that for a birthday present or to send to some friend going to Europe. These cigars are made only by skilled workmen and represent the highest perfection in cigar making."

Conscientious.

Weary Walker—No, ma'am; I ain't dirty from choice. I'm bound by honor. I wrote a testimonial for a soapmaker once and promised 'to use no other.' Mrs. Housekeep—Well, why do you not use that? Weary Walker—Because, ma'am, that firm failed about five years ago.

He Didn't Want to Arbitrate.

"The reason I can't get along with my wife is that she wants to submit all our differences to arbitration."

"To arbitration?"

"Yes. She always wants to refer disputes to her mother."

Feeling Better.

She—So your ideal jilted you? He—Yes, but I am somewhat reconciled. I have since learned that she married hers.—Puck.

Half the truth will very often amount to absolute falsehood.—Whately.

We do not publish testimonials

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All Druggists 25c a box

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RICHARD A. McCURDY, President.

Announces to its hundreds of thousands of policy holders throughout the world that its funds held for their protection have reached the enormous sum of over

400 MILLION DOLLARS

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626 MILLION DOLLARS

Over 100 million more than any other life insurance company in the world has disbursed. This excess over any other company is greater than the combined capital of Bank of England, Bank of France, and Imperial Banks of Germany and Russia.

These unequalled results are the best guarantee of future returns to policy holders.

THOMAS MERRITT, Manager, TORONTO, ONT.

WM. PANTON, Agent, MILTON, ONT.

WINCHESTER

TAKE DOWN REPEATING SHOTGUNS

A Winchester Take-Down Repeating Shotgun, with a strong shooting, full choked barrel, suitable for trap or duck shooting, and an extra interchangeable modified choke or cylinder bore barrel, for field shooting, lists at only $42.00. Dealers sell them for less. This makes a serviceable all round gun within reach of everybody's pocket book. Winchester Shotguns outshoot and outlast the most expensive double barrel guns and are just as reliable besides.

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BLOOD DISEASE CURED.

If you ever contracted any Blood or Private Disease, you are never safe until the virus or poison has been eradicated from the system. Don't be satisfied with a "patch up" by some family doctor. Our **New Method is Guaranteed to Cure or No Pay.** No Mercury Used Without Written consent.

Cured When all Else Failed

"Could I live my early life over, this testimonial would not be necessary, though I was no more sinful than thousands of other young men. Early indiscretions, later excesses, exposure to contagious diseases all helped to break down my system. When I commenced to realize my condition I was almost frantic. Doctor after doctor treated me but only gave me relief—not a cure. Hot Springs helped me, but did not cure me. The symptoms always returned. Mercury and Potash drove the poison into my system instead of driving it out. I bless the day your New Method Treatment was recommended to me. I investigated who you were first, and finding you had over 25 years' experience and responsible financially. I gave you my case under a guarantee. You cured me permanently, and in six years there has not been a sore, pain, ulcer or any other symptom of the blood disease."

M. A. CONLEY.

25 Years in Detroit. 250,000 Cured.

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Boys' Shoes, lots of them
Men's, Ladies' and Misses' Fine Shoes

If quality and price counts with you we are sure to get your shoe trade. We have the best selection west of Toronto.

THOS. WILSON,
MILTON.

They Were Orphans.

"What a mendacious duffer you are, Phibbs," said Dibbs. "You said this was an orphan asylum, instead of which it is an old men's home."

"Well, you go in and look for an old man who isn't an orphan. You won't find him."

Fearful Revenge.

Watts—Does your wife ever scold when you have been out late at night? Potts—Oh, no; she never says a word! She gets up the next morning about 4 o'clock and practices on the piano, and I daren't say a word.

A Mark of Culture.

Maud—That's a letter from Jack, is it? What horrid spelling! Mabel—I know it. He does it on purpose. He says that bad spelling is a mark of high literary culture nowadays.

The heart of the wise man should resemble a mirror, which reflects everything without being sullied by anything.—Confucius.

Green Food for Hens.

People who had alfalfa hay for their hens during the winter report great results and benefits from it. Next to alfalfa or clover hay as a green food for hens are the mangel beets, of which the large white mangel wurzel is the best variety. The hens like them, and they can be grown in large quantities on a very limited space. They are good feed, good for egg production and far ahead of cabbage, turnips or beets. Look out for having some of these, even though you may have some alfalfa. A few of the mangels mixed in are very beneficial and are gratuitously received by the hens.—Feather.

Killing Thistles.

The common methods of killing out Canadian thistle were tested at the North Dakota station last year, and the greatest success was obtained by frequently cutting the plants. A plot of about five square rods was cut over intervals of four to seven days during the season. Twenty three cuttings were made, after which the plants had decreased from 2,000 to 15.

COVER CROPS.

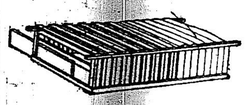
Reasons Why and When to Sow—The Best Varieties—Several Uses of the Cover Crops and Reasons for Them.

On May 17th the Dominion Fruit Inspectors met in the orchard at the Central Experimental Farm and discussed cover crops. The subject was introduced by Mr. W. T. Macoun, horticulturist, who gave his experience with different plants used for this purpose and told what he considered were the principal uses of cover crops. He said that the importance of a covering for the soil in winter was strongly impressed on him after the winter of 1895-96 when many trees were root killed at the Central Experimental Farm. Since that time the subject had received much attention by his department. The main uses of the cover crop are: To hold the snow in winter and thus protect the roots of the trees; to furnish vegetable matter to plough under in the spring for the purpose of obtaining humus and nitrogen, and to act as a catch crop in autumn to prevent leaching of plant food made available during the summer. He recommended, as the best general practice for growers, cultivating the soil until near or about the middle of July when the trees have made most of their growth and do not need so much moisture, and then seeding down to Common or Mammoth Red Clover sown broadcast at the rate of 12 pounds per acre or with Hairy Vetch at the rate of 30 to 40 pounds per acre. Sown at that time these plants usually make a good cover by autumn. At the Central Experimental Farm Hairy Vetch was sown on June 18th, 1903, in drills 28 inches apart at the rate of 20 pounds per acre. These received two cultivations and by the end of the first week of August the plants were meeting between the rows. By sowing earlier as in this case a better stand may be obtained and by cultivation moisture is conserved while the plants are getting established. Twenty pounds per acre sown in drills in this way were found quite sufficient to make a good cover. There was practically no injury from mice where cover crops were used as their depredations were prevented by using either ordinary building paper or wood veneers. No fruit grower should neglect having a cover crop as a bearing orchard in bare soil might be destroyed which would have saved had there been a cover crop. Proof of this was furnished by the great "freeze" in Essex County in 1899.

The seed for the cover crop should be sown, if possible, when the ground is moist, as in the summer the seed will germinate quickly if there is moisture. After the seed is sown the land should be rolled as this will bring the moisture to the surface and about the seed and hasten germination. It is important that the growth started in good time and there is sometimes a protracted drought in July and August which prevents germination and spoils the prospect for a good cover crop. In districts where the conservation of moisture is important the cover crop should be turned under as soon as possible in the spring and in such cases plants which are killed by the frost are preferred as there is no loss of moisture through them in spring. Leguminous plants are, on the whole, best for cover crops as they take nitrogen from the air, but oats and rape are used to good advantage.

A Good Hatching Coop.

To raise young chicks with greater success and less trouble, hen and nest should be placed in a quiet spot. For many years a correspondent has used with gratifying results movable hatching coops about 2½ feet wide, 5 or 6 feet long and 18 inches high. About 6 feet of the rear end is closely boarded and roofed with a double layer of barrel staves,



A HATCHING AND BROOD COOP.

which shed the rain quite well. The sides are closed with narrow strips or laths 1 inch apart. Other material and in the same style a well-fitting movable lid is made for the remainder of top. The front has a sliding board, to open or close the coop, and through which small basins containing water and food are set into the inclosure. The nest is made under the tightly covered part of the coop. As a further protection against skunks, etc., a 6 or 8-inch board is laid flat and close to each side of the coop.

The Successful Farmer.

Successful farmers must be business men, says American Agriculturist. There is no more reason why they should succeed with careless methods than should the manufacturer. It is just as important that the farmer know how much it costs him to raise a hog and to care for a horse or produce a bushel of corn or oats as it is for the wagon maker to know what it costs to manufacture a wagon. When this part of the business is looked after more carefully there will be less foundation for complaints of unprofitable seasons, mortgaged farms and the unprofitableness of agriculture in general.

Cost of Raising Beets.

A large grower in New York estimates the cost of stock beets or mangels at 3 to 5 cents per pound, says American Cultivator. If the soil is deep and fertile and the crop average him nearly 1,500 bushels at a cost of about $50 per acre, a food for cows, ewes and swine. A young he estimates the value at 5 cents per bushel.

Experiments in Plowing.

Deep plowing gave the largest yield of sugar beets and of wheat in some French experiments, but shallow plowing seemed best for spring wheat.

Her Case is Hopeless.

A little girl became so accustomed to exaggeration and misstatement that nobody could believe her, and her parents were greatly annoyed by the unfortunate reputation that she was acquiring.

One afternoon her mother said to her: "Now, listen, Lillian, and heed my words. What has happened to the sinner may easily happen to you. You know what happened to Ananias and Sapphira, don't you?"

"Yes'm, I do. They fell dead on the street corner, and I saw 'em carried into a drug store."

Loyal to the Last.

"Weren't you slightly annoyed at the manner in which your wife played when she was your partner at whist?" "No," answered Mr. Meekton, stoutly; "I wasn't annoyed. I was puzzled. I couldn't help wondering who made that cool assertion about its being wrong to trump your partner's ace."

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