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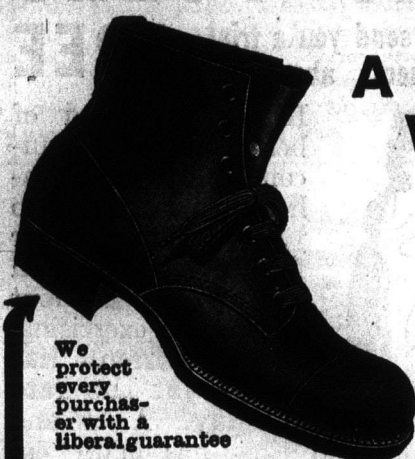
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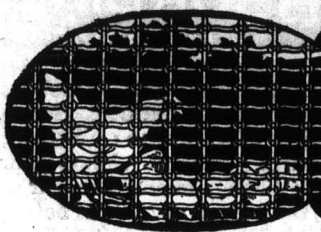
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leaves will be put forth. But do not remove them from the sand for a fortnight. Leave them there until their roots have made considerable growth. In removing them, exercise great care and disturb the young and delicate roots as little as possible. Cut about each one with a sharp knife and lift out the square of sand containing the rooted cutting without breaking it apart, if possible. Have a pot ready to receive it, and press the soil lightly about it when it is in place. Water well and set it in shade until it has taken hold of the soil by extending its roots into it. Use small pots at first. Many well-rooted cuttings are lost after potting, because they are put into pots several sizes too large for them. The safe rule is this: Use small pots for small plants, and shift to larger sized ones as the roots fill the old ones. The condition of the roots can be ascertained by inverting the pot and tapping it against something hard. The earth in it will slip out easily, and it can be returned to the pot without the disturbance of a root.—Exchange.

Some Hints on Poultry

The most profitable part of poultry raising for women is the production of eggs for sale. For the average woman who has her home to look after, the money end of the poultry business centers in the nest. Now the amount of profit depends on the management.

The study of feeds and feeding methods is a very prominent branch of the business, and one that is absolutely necessary in order to get the greatest possible profits.

For heavy egg production a mixture of foods is necessary. Chickens need lime food. Where oyster shells can be secured, this form of lime seems to serve the purpose about the best. It is a good plan to break the shells up fine and keep a quantity before the laying hens all of the time.

Next to oyster shells, lime mortar and broken limestone will answer the purpose.

There is not so much success in the kind of food as there is in the way in which it is given. Feeding utensils should be cleaned often.

Provide clean drinking vessels and clean water for the poultry.

Ground bone is valuable to feed during the molting period as it supplies feather-building material.

A good winter feed is unthreshed millet.

Generally it does not pay to keep a hen after she is two years old.

A pullet hatched in April or May should begin to lay in November or December, and keep on until hot weather commences, laying about from 100 to 125 eggs.

A really good hen, well fed and housed, the second season will lay from 150 to 250 eggs, but after that her egg yield will not be profitable. There are, of course, exceptions to this rule.

I keep some hens over the second winter for breeders and others for mothers.

Some hens will not mother chickens but the poultry woman will learn her matronly hens in a season. Keep the young poultry as they are almost entirely free from disease; sell your old poultry except the few for breeding.

There are two ways of keeping track of their ages. One is the web punch that makes a small round hole in the thin web of the foot between the toes. The other method is by means of metal leg bands.

The punch is the surest and the easiest. You can make one punch hole this year, two next year, and the third year goes without. System is very necessary in the poultry business.

Herbert Shearer.

If Miller's Worm Powders needed the support of testimonials they could be got by the thousands from mothers who know the great virtue of this excellent medicine. But the powders will speak for themselves and in such a way that there can be no question of them. They act speedily and thoroughly, and the child to whom they are administered will show improvement from the first dose.

Ripening of Wood on Fruit Trees

Professor Shutt of the Ottawa experiment station has just issued a bulletin worthy the attention of all experimental growers of apples in our climate. Hardiness is all important in fruit trees, and Professor Shutt has been trying to get behind the secret of the manifest differences in hardiness of apple trees in particular. He got Professor Macoun to select in the farm orchard ten varieties which would represent different degrees of hardiness. Last January a few scions from those trees were collected and these again were cut, the terminal halves of the twigs being tested by themselves and the older portions of the same twigs also by themselves. The experiments were repeated eight times till the middle of May, and in every case similar results followed. Perfectly hardy trees had five per cent less water in their twigs than those of uncertain hardiness, the percentage of water ranging in exact proportion to the hardiness of the trees. Next fall the comparison will be started in the fall, but meantime this bulletin has been issued to induce fruit growers elsewhere to give attention to the question.

As Professor Shutt himself notes: "Hardiness, or the ability of the new growth to pass the winter without injury, is a very important consideration when selecting varieties for a commercial orchard in a northern latitude. The term, naturally, is a relative one. There are among varieties of apple, well recognized degrees of hardiness; and even for the same variety the hardiness may vary according to the severity of the winter and possibly certain other factors, e.g., the location of the orchard, the character of the soil and the time in the autumn at which vegetative growth ceases. It is thus seen, that while hardiness may be largely an inherited quality, it is one that may be influenced by environment." The same principle affects all vegetable growth in climates such as ours. Grain ripens more slowly on some soils than on others, and land that ripens its crop slowly at first will ripen them faster as time goes on. It is the same with the ripening of twigs on all kinds of trees.

The Farm Girl's Opportunity

In a talk with the farm girl James J. Hill says:

"A young woman who applies herself to the study of what farming really is and goes at it with the same intelligence she would give to school-teaching has a freedom of life before her which no choked city can bestow. And it is gratifying to me to see that many young women have come to a realization of this, for we find them in the agricultural colleges, studying dairying and cattle, going out into the farm work; and opening successful henneries and squab enterprises, and even directing numerous irrigation enterprises where fruit is to be cultivated, and the sheep and cattle are to follow.

No city in the world can be prosperous unless the farms are. When you contemplate turning your back on the farm to enter upon a life you do not understand you are putting away from yourself a pot of gold, to say nothing of the lost contentment and freedom of life.

The study of the chemical (producing) values of various soils is one of the best pursuits a girl can take up." Mr. Hill then tells this experience of a farmer's daughter in a north-west state.

She had ambitions to become a practical farmer. Receiving her grammar school education, she formed the acquaintance of a teacher who had the wisdom to point out to her the excess in value of farm over city life.

This teacher gave her elementary and advanced books on soil chemistry, and had her address various farm authorities the country over on important farm topics. Step by step, as this girl gained the information she desired, she began to feel more secure of her