# GARDENING AND POULTRY RAISING FOR AMATEURS

# EASY TO MAKE YOUR OWN GARDEN ATTRACTIVE AND A BEAUTY SPOT

Make a Study of Co-ditions, Then Set to Work With a Definite Object in View, and the Kesult Will Please.

> BY EBEN E. REXFORD. HOSE who set out to make

without the assistance of the professional gardener or landscape artist seldom make the most of the opportunity for doing good, honest work This, largely, because they undertake the beautifying of the home without studying its possibilities, or the material they have to work with. They begin without a plan. They go on without a definite idea, and the result is generally disappointing.

I would advise every owner of small home who does not feel able to afford the services of the professional to do nothing in the way of beautifying the place until he has given the subject considerable thought. Before beginning the work it would be well for him to look about among other homes and see what their owners lave lished in the way of improve ment. Let him make note of the feawhich appeal to him most strongly and analyze them as well as he can with a view to making use of the material that is used in them. Ob in forming a systematic plan for the development of the home grounds more than anything else he can avail him self of in the line of suggestion, for in them he sees what other home owner have accomplished and what they have accomplished it with

Overlook Many Features

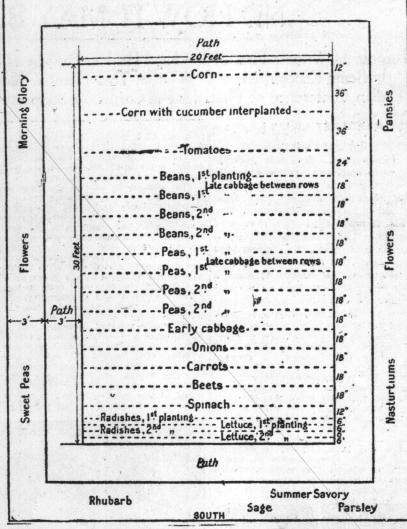
We are quite likely to overlook or neglect some of the features which properly taken advantage of, can be made most effective. Take, for instance, paths and drives. Nine times out of ten they are straight and formal and in the majority of cases no effort is made to make them attractive. A straight path may make i possible to save a little time in going or coming, but without something to relieve its straightness it is not pleasant. But if we plant flowers and shrubs along it it is possible to make it an attractive feature of the hom

It is these little touches of beauty which constitute the charm of home more than anything else that can be

Is Your House Plain?

Is the house a plain one? Possibly it may be an ugly one. It can be use from the start and working to-made beautiful by planting about it ward a definite idea. Only by doing made beautiful by planting about it a quick growing, hardy vine, to be trained over its walls and about its improvements, such as results from improvements, such as results from improvements, such as results from the such as the such as results from the such as th eaves. Such a vine will hide all its! ugliness and make that ugliness a ing of the term The man or woman matter that will not be worth worrywho wants to make home beautiful ing about. Some of the most charming little homes I have ever seen were can be accomplished without careful when first built, so lacking in attractive features that one could not material. You must familiarize yourhelp pitying the owners of them. But self with what you have to work with when vines clambered over them all before you can hope to use it most efand that which had been positively all its features isn't a thing that re painful to the eye that is always look- sults from inspiration. It ing for beauty took on the charm careful thinking and should not be which perhaps would not have been undertaken until you know just what there had the house been more at-Do Not Understand

Most persons who make homes for themselves do not understand what to weeds. For two or three seasons material to make use of in attempting their improvement, and because of this lack of knowledge many mistakes are made. They plant shrubs that will be out of place on a small owned it and set about converting it lot when fully developed. They plant into a flower garden. kinds which are too tender for the climate, and are discouraged when Lot Large Enough spring comes and they find that those from which they had hoped so much planting is done from time to time, annuals were planted. A garden seat without any definite idea of what the was located at one end of it and bend result of indiscriminate planting will of flowers were scattered here and be, the collections which are formed from the odds and ends of neighbors hood were invited to make it a playng. I would advise every man or cide from the study of the catalogs of reliable plant dealers just what material they will make use of. These catalogs of late years are treasure the amateur gardener and homehow large they will grow to be, and what the colors of their flowers are



The accompanying plan for a small garden is intended as a guide to those desiring to make a beginning but who do not know quite how to go about it. It is not expected that the plan will be followed absolutely, as some may not wish to grow everything mentioned here, while others may desire to add some vegetables which are not included in this plan. endeavor has been to make the design simple and with a few paths. This plan is made for a lot 33 feet wide and of sufficient depth back of the house to allow about 40 feet of land for garden purposes. Larger lots can be arranged according to the space available and size of garden required.

you select. I would not advise at-

But I would advise deciding on what shrubs and plants you are going to unthoughtout work, is almost sure to be no improvement in the real mean-

must clearly realize that very little lefects were hidden by their foliage fectively. The fact is, home-making in you are aiming at. And that means--

tractive in itself and not needed the teauty which the vines imparted to it.

Do Not Understand

you are aiming at. And that means—a plan to work to.

A good deal of effective work can be done with seemingly worthless material. Adjoining the home lot of a neighbor of mine was a vacant bit of ground that had been allowed to grow in succession the place was an eyesore to my neighbor, who believes in neat-So unpleasant was this spot to him that he rented it of the man

The lot was large enough to afford a space in its centre for a little lawn, pleasure have died. As most of this and about this hardy perennials and gardens, largely, will not prove satisfactory. They will have too much of the "crazy quilt" effect to be pleasopportunity. My friend told me that they never meddled with the flowers. woman who sets out to beautify the Instead, they seemed to consider home to begin the good work by themselves as responsible to some demaking a plan to work to, and to degree for their care, and they kept the weeds out of the beds all thru the season and watered them when dry spells came along. I saw the garden that had been made out of a most unhouses of valuable information for sightly place in August and it was certainly a delightful spot. All along the border that ran around it sweet alysmaker. They tell you what plants border that ran around it sweet alysand shrubs\_are hardy. They tell you sum made a white edging, and beds of petunias and phlox were trying to outvie each other in brilliant coloring,

This garden showed how easy a matyou select. I would not advise attempting to do all the work that is to be done in one season.

Decide on Shrubs

This garden showed now easy a matter it is to make unsightly places attractive by the expenditure of a little labor, which, being a labor of love, is its own reward.

Pansy seed may still be sown for sum-

Early cabbage, lettuce and radishes may be grown in the hot bed. The seed of many early flowering annuals and perennials should be planted in March.

It is not too late to put up bird-houses for the shelter of bird friends this summer. Try a few.

trench is left open to a depth of six inches, the seeds are planted in its bottom, and as the plants grow the earth is filled in around them till it is level with the surface. This is not necessary here, however, and an inch and a half is plenty deep enough here. If it gets dry during the summer, let the hose run into the trench for several hours, enough to give it a thoro soaking, and the blossoms will respond gratefully. Mulching with grass clippings to keep the moisture in is also helpful. "Sprinkling" that wets down about a guarter of an inch is worse than useless. When bloom starts, keep the flowers picked, as any plant allowed to go to seed will stop blooming, its business of the season being thereby concluded. Go over the dahlia, gladiolus and other bulbs and see that none are shriveling because of being too dry, or starting in-to growth because of too much mois-

Asparagus seeds are slow to germinate, often requiring several weeks. Germination may be hastened by soaking in warm water for a day or two become

When hyacinths, tulips and other bulbs fail to produce good flowers at this time of year, it is usually because they were not well rooted before being brought into the sunlight.

Cuttings of coleus, geraniums, and many house plants may be rooted quite easily at this time of year. Some may be rooted in a glass of water in the kitchen or in a box of moist sand.

Feed the birds. Many birds are caught in the sudden snow storms of early spring and perish before they can secure food. After a storm, bread crumbs should be scattered where the birds will

The Richard Seddon is a new extra early pea, as early, in fact, as the American Wonder, but a far more abundant bearer. The vines and pods are deep green, the latter crowded with seven to nine large peas of the finest flavor and color. It is a good canner and one of the best all-round early sorts.

Now is the time to make plans for one's garden, what flowers shall be planted and where, and what quaint properties shall be bought to add interest and distinction to the place. There is scarcely any end to the odd, pretty things which may be had to adorn the gaidens of this part summer.

Wayahead lettuce shows a remarkable combination of earliness, firm-heading character, handsome appearance and fine quality. Both in cold frames early in the spring and in the open ground it has proved to be not only the earliest and surest heading of early lettuce, but also of fine quality at all seasons. It stands a longer time before running to seed than any other early head variety. (See Bruce's catalog).

Carrots are among the most wholesome of garden roots. Chantenay is an excellent half-long variety and one of the best in quality for the home garden. Altho a medium early sort the roots are suitable for use nearly as early as any. The variety when small is used as a bunching carrot. Guerande or ox heart is desirable for soil so hard and stiff that longer-rooted sorts would not three in it. When young it is desirable for table use. Danvers is a half-long orange carrot grown largely on account of its carrot grown largely on account of its productiveness and adaptability to all classes of soil. It is a desirable second early carrot for the home garden. (See

Let Us Hear From You

F YOU have any suggestions on gardening or poultry raising, The Sunday World invites you to send them in so that all may be benefitted by your experience. Readers of this section are invited to make it theirs by contributing short articles on the subjects men-tioned. If there are any questions relating to either poultry or gardening submit them and they will be answered thru these

### Why You Should Salt Your Garden

MANY times in midsummer we see ful supply of the salt on the edges of the paths will prevent the grass and weeds from growing in and making them untichtly will be salt on the edges of the paths will prevent the grass and weeds from growing in and making them untichtly will be salt on the edges of the paths will prevent the grass and weeds from growing in and making them untichtly will be salt on the edges of the paths will prevent the grass and weeds from growing in and making them until the paths will be salt on the edges of the paths will prevent the grass and weeds from growing in and making them until the paths will be salt on the edges of the paths will prevent the grass and weeds from growing in and making them until the edges of the paths will be salt on the edges of the paths will prevent the grass and weeds from growing in and making them until the paths will be salt on the edges of the paths will be salt on the edges of the paths will be salt on the edges of the paths will be salt on the edges of the paths will be salt on the edges of the paths will be salt on the edges of the paths will be salt on the edges of the paths will be salt on the edges of the paths will be salt on the edges of the paths will be salt on the edges of the paths will be salt on the edges of the paths will be salt on the edges of the edges of the paths will be salt on the edges of the edges marred and made unattractive because the foliage is covered with dust: Even the flowers seem to droop in shame of so much dust about them.

so much dust about them.

Watering at night and in the morning will wash most of this away, but not all of it. Again, during the middle of the day, when everything is hot and dusty, and when we like more than at any other time to see the garden in all its fresh greenness, the cool green effect is spoiled by another layer of dust.

All this may be avoided by the plentiful use of common salt, the coarse gran-

All this may be avoided by the pientful use of common salt, the coarse granulated sort. Sprinkle this salt over your
garden paths, taking care not to allow it
to fall unevenly along the borders. After
a few applications it will be found that
no dust can rise thru the salt. What
little moisture there is in the ground
will keep the salt moist enough to preyent dust from arising thru it. A plenti-

It is none too soon to select a location

many more than one to the inch of row, and when well started if they are thinned out to two or more inches apart they will be the better for it.

The sweet pea trench is worth giving study to. The ideal trench is a foot and

study to. The ideal trench is a foot and a half or two feet deep, filled with a rich mixture of loam and well rotted manure. with some hardwood ashes worked in. The seeds should go in as soon as the ground can be worked in April. White-seeded varieties may rot in cold, wet ground, so their planting may be postponed awhile, and if when they go in they are surrounded with a little sand, its wrenth will bring them on almost

its warmth will bring them on almost as fast as the others.

In places where a prolonged period of summer heat and drouth is to be feared the trenching method is used. The trench is left open to a depth of six

It is, as the opening paragraph kindly

It is, as the opening paragraph Analy reminds us, none too soon to select, a location for the sweet peas. It is certainly none too soon to buy your seeds. And whatever you do, be sure to have sweet peas this year, even if you have

only the tiniest space to grow them.

HENS PREFER DUSTING

WITH LITTLE MOISTURE

Few Lice Remain if Fowl Are

Allowed to Clean in the

Right Way.

TO MUCH has been said about

vide some sort of box for this purpose

While it cannot be denied that the dust

bath is very necessary to the health

of the hens-for it is their only way

tionable whether some have the right

idea concerning the function of the

It has always been the theory that

hens desired and needed something ex-

ceedingly dry and dusty, the idea be-

on this theory, many poultrymen pro-

vide boxes of dry road dust or finely

sifted ashes, often adding a quantity of

It must be admitted that this ma-

use it; but they do use it only because they have no chance to select their

own. Hens having nothing else will of-

ten be found trying to dust in the floor

But let the hens make their own se-

ection between the dry dust box and

the earth and none of them will be

found in the dust box. They will invar-

iably select a spot where the earth is powdered as fine as dust, but with

ome moisture in it. This moist, pow-

dered earth removes all scruff and dirt

from the skin and the bases of the

feathers, acting somewhat like damp

sawdust sprinkled over a floor and then

the base of the feathers make a harbor for lice, but when the hens are

allowed to clean themselves in the

right way few lice remain. Lice on most

or lack of the means to clean them-

animals come from lack of cleaning

selves in their own natural way. If

hens are allowed to keep their bodies

clean and the poultryman will keep the house clean little trouble will be

A great deal more would be accom-

plished by providing a place for the

hens to dust in real earth in winter

than by supplying dust boxes containing elaborate mixtures not desired by the hens. Raising the house two feet

above the ground and then closing up

the back and ends is one of the best ways of providing a portion of pro-

tected earth for the hens' use in win

Scruff and dirt on the skin and at

dusting powder.

litter.

swept.

had with lice.

of cleansing themselves-it is

hens' need of a dust bath that

few poultry raisers do not pro-

ing cannot be used, as it cannot be spread over the flags nor over the tracks. On such streets great quantities of salt have been placed, with the result that these streets are practically dustless, even more dustless than tar-covered macadamized roads.

Another advantage is that the salt can be watered freely without injury as it.

be watered freely without injury, as it adheres to the soil, and only a very small quantity of it dissolves.

#### SEX CONTROL THEORIES ALL PROVE WORTHLESS SWEET PEAS

From Year to Year, However, Advocates of Methods of for the sweet peas.

A timely reminder.

Tho winter has not yet shown any serious sign of relaxing its grip, and will not for several weeks, still February passes, March is here, and in April, or early in May, you can plant sweet peaswhich can go into the ground earliest of all the seeds, except the annual popples which some people plant on the snow for early bloom.

Human ingenuity never created a Mating Are Heard.

Despite the well known fact that no way has ever been found to control the sex of the offspring of animals or birds, each year brings its advocates of various methods of mating poultry snow for early bloom.

Human ingenuity never created a braver show than the modern sweet pea —and nebody ever found a place where sweet peas grow more luxuriously than hereabouts. If you have no other bloom in your yard you should by all means have sweet peas; and now is the time to begin planning.

Pick out your location, if you haven't one picked already. Figure the length 67 your trench—ten feet will give you cut flowers for many weeks, fifty feet will give you a show worth going miles to see. Having determined that, buy your seeds accordingly. Get good seeds and pay the price for them. Buy separate colors, and buy only the best type, which has been developed to a wonderful state of form and color, with great beautiful blossoms three and four to each stem a foot or more long. You will plant not many more than one to the inch of row, and when well stated if they are thinto secure the much-desired large percentage of pullets. The majority of the theories brought forth are as old as stock raising itself, and have been tested so often that there is no doubt of their worthlessness.

Among the best known of these theories are the mating of old males to pullets; mating one male bird with an excessive number of hens; selecting of only round eggs, supposing the pointed ones to be producers of males; keeping records of the percentage of females produced by each male and using the males with the highest average of females to their credit. All these theories and many others have been tried time and time again without in the least reducing the number of males produced.

Hatches have frequently produced as high as seventy-five per cent. males; rarely are there less than fifty per cent., and the average is about sixty. The number of males or females that can be obtained from a given number of eggs would seem to be entirely in nature's hands, with very little reason to believe that such matters will ever be man-controlled.

Cold-Weather Hatching Eggs

overproportion of infertile eggs and those that are fertile appear to lack vitality. Naturally there is a cause for such results. Winter conditions are not suitable for the best results n the breeding pen, since it is more or less unnatural for birds to mate at this season. Again, normal temperatures at this time of the year make it somewhat difficult to keep the eggs from becoming chilled. The poultry keeper must guard against these conditions by giving a little extra at-

tention to details. The percentage of fertile eggs may often be increased by the judicious handling of the male birds. An excellent plan is to have two or more nales and use them on alternate days. When the extra males are not in service they can be confined in a small pen to themselves or in a slatted coop while with the hens and it is therefore essential to see that he is liberally supplied with feed and water while

As fertile eggs are often ruined thru chilling because of careless handling, special attention must be given point. Have the nests well bedded and protected from the air as much as possible. All eggs intended for hatching should be gathered several times daily and stored in a room where the temperature will not drop below fifty per cent. In addition to these precautions the eggs should be turned every day or so until they are placed in the machines.

HENS NEED MEAT.

Port Hope, March 13, 1916. Editor Sunday World: I have been reading your articles on chickens and ing that the dust would suffocate the lice when the hens used it. Working terial will finish the lice if the hens

> feed them a mash in the morning composed of three pints oats, shop and carnell mixed and three pints boiled oats. I mix the boiled oats, carnel! and oats chop all together and feed it warm. At night I feed them three pints of two-thirds cracked corn and one-third corn. At noon I give them cabbage and the leavings from the table.

I think they are doing very well under the conditions. For grit I just feed oyster shell and coal ashes and charcoal. I see lately that some of the eggs bloody streak in them. Could

you tell me what the cause is, and how to remedy it? Yours respectfully, O. H. Moffett, Box 451, Port Hope, Ont

Feed your hens beef scrap about three times a week. They need more meat. Being good layers they put forth all their efforts in laying the egg, and the fact that streaks shows that they have not had enough meat. Your hens are good layers, and you should not make them strain themselves to produce eggs.

The bulbs may be brought from the cellar as fast as wanted now. Keep in subdued light a few days.

Plant some of the Spencer varieties of sweet peas. They are a great improvement over the old sorts.

# The Mottled Houdan

By W. H. Card

what would be an otherwise beautiful garden of flowers and shrubs d and made unattractive because of and making them unsightly.

Brick, cement and other artificially-towerd paths do not add beauty to a garden. Nothing is in better keeping with a garden than clean-bordered paths of semi-hard natural soil. The use of salt will keep such paths smooth and practically dustless.

In France salt has been found so valuable for this that it is even used on the houdan of unknown origin, which was imported into this country about the time of the civil war. The first mention in modern history of a fowl resembling the Houdan was in 1834, when a five-toed Polish fowl is spoken of. In 1853 record was made of a fowl result will be the receiping the middle of the when everything is hot and dusty, when we have the more than at any other the well was an American production of an in American production of the worlder from the old French Houdan of unknown origin, which was imported into this country about the time of the civil war. The first mention in modern history of a fowl result was an American production of the worlder from the old French Houdan of unknown origin, which was imported into this country about the time of the civil war. The first mention in modern history of a fowl result was an American production of the worlder of the civil war. The first mention in modern history of a fowl result was an American production of the worlder of the civil war. The first mention in modern history of a fowl result was an American production of the Normandy, which was five-toed, well developed in breed characteristics, and description of color and type much like the present Houdan, except for comb and wattles, which are described as very large, with the head surmounted by a small crest.

The Dorking shape and five toes, with crest and beard, caused the belief that a cross between Polish and Dorking, or between Sultan and Dorking, produced the Houdan. There is no proof of their origin from any of these sources, however, tho it may fairly be supposed that they trace back to the aforementioned fowls of Normandy, with perhaps infusions of other crested blood, presumbably Polish, which have the cavernous nostrils so peculiar to crested breeds.

A peculiarity of many strains of



Houdans, which may indicate Sultan blood-the Sultan is a feather-legged five-toed breed with crest and beard-is the great tendency of tubs to appear on the legs and toes; this is a standard disqualification. No other clean-legged breed handled by the writer in 15 years' work as a judge develops so many specimens with this trouble as the Houdan, and it can be attributed solv to the infusion of Sulfan blood or only to the infusion of Sultan blood or blood of similar character.

Really Has "Hood-on"

The ancient Poland fowl is mention ed as far back as 1638, and was somewhat different from the fowl of 1834 Many beginners are disappointed and toes, the it had crest and beard. with the results obtained from the History records crested fowls similar neubator during the early part of in characteristics to the Houdan, but the season. There seems to be an makes no mention of the union of these bloods to produce another breed. So the origin of the Houdan is a matter for conjecture and deduction based upon breed traits seemingly apparent in the fowl of today.

The Houdan received its name from the Town of Houdan in France, about the time of its appearance in America. English authorities claim the bird was in England many years before it was brought to the United States, but was

not known as the Houdan. The name Houdan is peculiarly sug gestive of the bird's headdress of creatand beard—a "hood-on," altho to old time breeders this would not sound

applicable, as they pronounced the name "Howden." History chronicles the first exhibi-

S BRED today the Mottled Hou- tion of Houdans in 1867 at Worcester, Mass. These birds had the antier or leaf comb and the small crest of the real French fowl-quite different from the elegant fowl of American development as soon in our shows of today.

In place of the monstrous antier or leaf comb the American Houdan curries a V-shaped comb much like the Polish comb. The scanty French crest is replaced by a well-filled crest, which on the males rises in front and flows gracefully back on the neck. There is also a large, well-formed beard surrounding small wattles. The original Houdan had beefy and large wattles and scanty beard. These changes indicate the leaven of the fancier in

What Child

WE had in

but while we may just as year old, two Many of my read sries of "Nurs he Daily Wor ears will red blaced on the flambiless remen

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as to proper for alize it is the of childhood. We cannot e

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Often Bred Too Dark

The question of color markings has been and still is a most perplexing one, with personal preference much in evidence. The general description in the 1915 Standard signifies that plum-age should carry one black feather tipped with white in every five black ones, except on the back of the male, where there may be one white-tipped feather in ten, tho this is not imp tive. This resembles the description of the Normandy male, which was darker than the female. Most fowls have about 8000 feathers; one in five means that the Houdan plumage should have 1600 feathers tipped with white; hence it may be interred that white is somewhat in evidence even tho black predominates, and there must be even mottling thruout-nei-

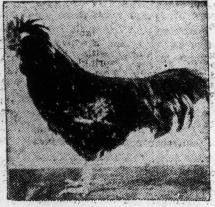
ther too dark nor too light. Many faciers persist in breeding the Houdan too dark, believing that a fowl of Standard description will produce progeny too light for show purposes. Such beliefs are not supported by actual practice in intelligent breeding and a strict adherence to natural laws tending to purity of blood. The solu-tion of the problem of producing progeny up to Standard requirements in color is to breed only from adult birds carrying the proper Standard

markings.

The V-shaped comb is strictly American and is much superior to the unsightly appendage of the first Houdans. Birds bred to standard weight must have deep, sloping, oblong bod-ics with a suggestion of squareness, typically French in its character and resembling Dorking type.

The utility qualities of the Houdan are beyond dispute. The flesh is white

and of a fine, tender grain, juicy and sweet, covering well the fine-boned sweet, covering well the line-boned carcass. The hens are fine natural layers of large, snow-white eggs and are non-sitters; they begin to lay at an early age. The writer kept record of two Houdan pullets that produced 110 eggs each within one year from hatching. They are prolific even to five years of age and generally hardy.



THE MALE IS DARKER THAN

## built above the droppings board. A good male will often eat but very little INFLUENCE PRODUCTION?

Was constitution, while the second has body influences egg production or egg production influences her shape, or both, we cannot say, yet we do see that good egg producers have triangular shaped bodies in the form of a wedge, the back being one of the triangle, the breast another and the third side being the distance from the pelvic bones to the back point of the breast or keel bone.

Weak constitution, while the second has strong constitution and weak egg or-gans.

This method of selection is of value where the hens are trap-nested for only two or three months during the breeding season, or if a hen has been trap-nested during the breeding season and should get killed, the rhythm of egg production would give an idea of the value of the offspring. It matters little whether shape influ-

ences egg production or egg production influences shape, for the fact remain that the hens which are producing large numbers of eggs usually conform to this wedge shape, and we believe that something can be told of pullets even before they begin to lay.

from Pennsylvania. Last year I in bred them. This year I kept 15 pullets. They were hatched on May 24 last year, and started to lay on the first of January this year. I have kept track of them, and during the last three weeks they have laid 205 eggs or an average of nearly 10 eggs a day, seven days a week.

I have them in a colony house 6 x 9 feet, and no litter to scratch in. I feed them a mash in the morning composed of three prints are the services are repeated tells whether the hen has a constitution which will stand up under the strain of heavy egg production. In other words, the number of eggs to the cycle tells the hen's breeding and repeating the cycles tells of the constitution. of the constitution.

of the constitution.

If a hen lays four or more eggs to the cycle and repeats the cycles with only one or two days missed, she is a good hen. If a hen lays three or less eggs to the cycle and misses two or more days between cycles, she is of little or no value as an egg producer.

The hen which lays twenty or thirty eggs in one cycle, then misses ten or fifteen days, should be classed with the hen which lays regularly but lays only Value as an egg producer.

The hen which lays twenty or thirty eggs in one cycle, then misses ten or fifteen days, should be classed with the hen which lays regularly but lays only one or two eggs to the cycle. The first has well-developed egg organs with a place.

Asparagus plumosus (or fern as it is sometimes called) makes a very satisfactory house plant. It should be given a rest of six or eight weeks every year. Withold water and allow the foliage in the plant in a cool shady place.

There are many good breeds of poultry, tudy them all carefully before making the selection, and then select the one which you fancy most, and which will answer your particular purpose the best. TO STOP TOE PICKING.

When chicks start picking toes until they bleed and the ones picked die from hemorrhage or exhaustion, the only remedy is to remove each picked chick, dip the toe in tincture of iodine, and isolate until the smell of blood has lisappeared. Some years this habit is worse than others. If raw meat, ground bone or raw fish can be obtained it should be fed. The chick is usually injured in the first place by catching its foot in wire fencing.

An excellent forcing radish is the Norseman. It is rose-colored, with white tips, short-leaved and can, under favorable conditions, be got ready in three weeks. It will remain long in the hot-beds without becoming spongy if not kept

Stop that Torment of Mind and Body! Write Me!! You discouraged women, sufferers of physical torture and distress of mind, you ladies staggering under the burden of neverending doctors bills and all to no purpose—write me!

I have passed through and conquered all that you are now enduring. From my own experience. I can sympathize with you and realize your state as no doctor ever can. Because I have benefited and profited by the use of that wonderful "Orange Lily" treatment and have seen it perform the seemingly impossible for other sufferers, I want every alling woman to get a free trial of this greatest remedy of all ages.

Take courage, my sister! Relief is

Take courage, my sister! Relief is within your grasp. You may prove the effectiveness of "Orange Lily" without spending one cent. Be assured your letter will be treated as sacredly confidential and receive a prompt and sympathetic rep'y. Address: Mrs. Lydia W. Ladd, successor to Mrs. Frances E. Currah, Windsor, Ont., without delay.



