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of three, place them almost level and thus prevent growth of grass on the crown.

Gradually regulate the plow to the desired depth and drive always so that the fore furrow wheel will run tight to the square edge of the furrow, and be very careful to come out and go in squarely at the ends.

Should the plowing not be straight as the work goes on, the operator should begin to pace off the remaining sod and ascertain the wide and narrow places, which he can gradually remove by cutting only one furrow in narrow portions and crowding the plow to its fullest capacity in the wide places.

If this is properly done, the land will come out uniformly to between 90 and 100 inches, and this is almost the exact width of a fourteen-inch gang to in two rounds or four widths across the field.

In nearing the finish, adjust the head clevis so that one of the horses can walk in the other furrow, which greatly aids in keeping the work straight, and when the last round begins, the sod for a 14-inch gang should be from 36 to 40 inches.

Before going down the field again, raise the rear plow one or two notches to make the last furrow less prominent, and after reaching the end, the strip left will be found between 8 and 12 inches wide.

This should be about 10 inches for a 14-inch plow and is turned with the front plow after raising it an inch or two.

Lower the hinder plow about 3 inches which will steady the whole implement and take a "sole-fur-

row" or final furrow about half as high as the rest of the plowing.

This gives a finished appearance to the work and assures that all roots in the bottom of the furrow are cut and covered.

Gross Fats of Fine Perfumes.

It may surprise you that such gross things as pork and beef fat enter largely into the manufacture of choice perfumes, and in the great cellars of the factory are piled up large flasks of fat especially prepared for its delicate work of extracting the essence of flowers. It is a curious fact that the flowers are in no way contaminated by this somewhat doubtful companionship, but transmit to the fat all the virtues they themselves possess.

In another room are seen great cauldrons in which the fat is melted and mixed in such proportions as to counteract the fluidity of the one by the extreme firmness of the other.

Besides maceration, there are two other methods of extracting perfume, namely, enfleurage and distillation. The jasmine, tuberose, and violet are so extremely delicate that they scarcely give out any essence or altar by distillation, and have to be subjected to maceration or enfleurage. The latter method, which is most interesting, consists of placing the petals between plates of glass framed with wood about three inches deep. These glass trays are spread over with cold fat about half an inch thick and sprinkled with freshly-gathered flowers, the blossoms being renewed every

morning, since great care must be taken to prevent evaporation of the aroma. After a time the pomade is scraped off the glass, melted at a very low temperature, and strained. It takes about three pounds of jasmine blossom to perfume one pound of fat. In very exceptional cases the petals are placed between layers of lime dipped in olive oil, the perfume being afterwards pressed out by a mild application of the old-fashioned hand press.

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.