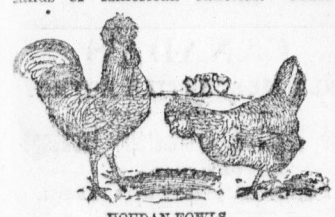


FARM GARDEN

HOUDANS AND CREVECEURS.

Two French Breeds of Fowls That Are Popular With American Fanciers.

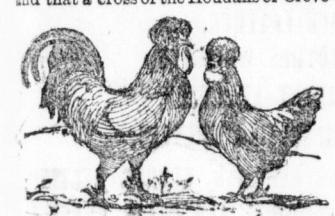


HOUDAN FOWLS.

Fowls are now grown to great perfection, and at our annual poultry exhibitions the two best varieties of French fowls we have ever had are seen in large numbers and bred to a nice point as to form, color and size.

They are, however, pre-eminently "fancy fowls," says the Poultry World, from which the cuts here given are reproduced. The peculiar formation of their heads, crests, combs, etc., makes them unique and specific in character and unlike any other domestic breeds of poultry in this respect. They have been found fairly hardy when pastured in the open, but in the city market they are exceedingly popular at the hotels and restaurants as table poultry, their flesh being juicy, tender and short grained. Some of the best capons to be found in the French city markets are made of young Houdans, Creveceurs and La Fleche cockerels, grown in the suburbs. They average in size about that of the best Black Spanish, and in many respects they strongly resemble that breed.

We have not yet produced them in this country in such quantities as to know much of their value as a market fowl here, but those who have given attention to the cultivation of the French varieties the longest assert that they are a very desirable class of stock to keep, and that a cross of the Houdans or Creveceurs upon the Cochins or Brahmas gives in the progeny a very superior product for family use—whether for consumption, as layers or as early market chickens. They fatten rapidly, they breed prolifically, and the hens of the two breeds specially mentioned are nonsetters. It must be confessed, adds the authority quoted, that the chickens are tender and in the coldest weather are not easily reared.



A PAIR OF CREVECEURS.

The time to harvest wheat is when the wheat grains have passed the milk state and are hard and firm. The condition of the straw is not always a good index of the condition of the grain. Farmers who judge by the straw will sometimes find that they make a mistake. An examination of a few heads of wheat will soon convince one as to whether or not the grains are firm enough for cutting, says a writer in a letter to American Cultivator, who adds that wheat ought to be cut when quite ripe, and it should be gathered within three or four days after cutting to prevent its getting very rusty. This will make quite a difference at thrashing time. The dust tends to injure both grain and straw.

Weather is apt to make the wheat harvesting long, and sometimes it seems impossible to get the wheat in within a short time. To make this possible it is better to bind in small, loose bundles and not in large, tight ones. The grain and straw will dry quicker in this way, and very often with two good days intervening between the storms we can get the wheat dried out of the field.

Where the reaper and binder is used it is always better to let the wheat get very ripe before cutting, for the bundles are tied quite tight by the machines. By letting the grain get good and ripe it can be carried from the field in a very short time, as it will not need so much drying in the sun. When the field is unevenly ripened, it is also better to wait until the field is good and ripe, but not until the grain becomes hard and dead ripe. The green portion as a rule will ripen up well enough in the shock or even in the barn and stack. The dew having very little bad effect either upon the straw or grain, and if the wheat was dry the night before it can be carried early in the morning with impunity, according to the authority quoted.

Cutting Cuts.

When the grain is beginning to harden is a good stage to cut the oats. This will be before the straw is fully ripened. Oats cut at this stage should be cured four or five hours at least before being shocked up. In binding it is not a good plan to make the bundles too large, and they should be set up in small shocks. Generally a dozen bundles make a very good sized shock and will lessen materially the danger of molding, says a Prairie Farmer correspondent, who adds: Under ordinary conditions oats should stand in the shock several days to cure before hauling in. At the same time it is quite an item to get them shocked or moved away without getting wet. Like clover, if they once get thoroughly wet it is often quite a task to dry out thoroughly; hence care should be taken to haul in as soon as they will do.

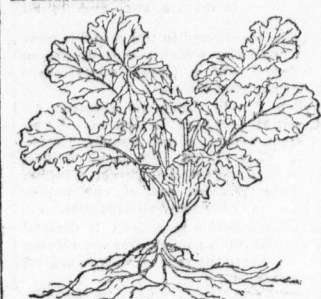
To gain strength—Hood's Sarsaparilla. For steady nerves—Hood's Sarsaparilla. For pure blood—Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE RAPE PLANT.

As Grown in the United States—Adaptability of Soil—Place in the Rotation.

There is a season after corn has been harvested and before the advent of winter during which we must depend on grass as the source of food for our flocks and herds; otherwise we must draw upon winter stores to feed them. The need of some useful fodder plant of this season has long been recognized, and now Thomas Shaw, professor of agriculture at the Ontario college, gives the assurance that the rape plant is adapted to large areas in the United States. In a report to the department of agriculture he says:

The soils of the prairies will doubtless be found suitable for this crop where the summers are not too dry and warm. And in large sections in all parts where the climatic conditions resemble those of Ontario it will doubtless be found that rape will grow readily. This would mean that rape can be successfully grown in all the states bordering on the Dominion of Canada and in several of those that lie farther to the south. Whether it would furnish winter pasture in the more southerly states and whether it would grow as a paying crop in these can be determined only by actual test. The rape plant is adapted to large areas in all the states bordering on the Dominion of Canada and in several of those that lie farther to the south. Whether it would furnish winter pasture in the more southerly states and whether it would grow as a paying crop in these can be determined only by actual test.



THE DWARF ESSEX RAPE.

The place that should be assigned to rape in the rotation will depend on many conditions—the use for which it is grown, the nature of the soil and the nature of the rotation. Like other hood crops, it should be grown as a cleaning crop when sown in drills; hence it is peculiarly fitting to grow it upon fields which require to be cleaned. It will therefore more commonly come after a grain crop and ordinarily should be followed by another grain crop sown with grasses and clovers. It may generally be grown with much advantage after a crop of winter rye which has been pastured or cut at the earing stage for hay or in the blossoming stage for the silo.

In climates that are suitable and in seasons that are sufficiently moist it will also make a good growth after early maturing crops. As rape feeds ravenously on organic matter, it usually grows well on a freshly overturned soil possessed of sufficient moisture to germinate the seed. It may therefore be grown on land which has been pastured in early spring and on overturned clover fields after the first cutting of the season has been removed. As a catch crop it may be sown at any time when opportunity offers until within, say, eight weeks of the close of the growing season. As a grown manure it may also be sown at any time, but for this purpose it is more common to sow it in conjunction with the bare fallow or after some crop of the season has been removed. The Dwarf Essex, or English variety, shown in the cut is, according to the authority quoted, the only kind of rape that has hitherto proved a success as a fodder plant in North America.

Sowing Rye.

John Gould, one of Ohio's progressive farmers, tells, in a letter to Country Gentleman, that for three years he has been sowing more and more rye among the corn at the last working. This year all of the corn is sown to rye, and there will be not only some fine fall feed, but in the excessive Ohio fall and spring rains there will be no washing of the land or carrying away of fertility. Then in the spring one has a field of rye to cut down to clover and have a year in the rotation, or, what is pretty well up to clover, a rye sown to turn under for a succeeding crop.

Pastured Clover For Seed. American Cultivator says that where sheep are kept to eat the clover growing close to the ground there is a constant checking of the clover growth which predisposes it to seedling. It produces a heavier seed crop than does the common practice of allowing the first crop to grow until in blossom and then cutting it close to the ground. But if the clover is fed off, Canada thistles and other biennial weeds in it should be mown down to the surface with a scythe.

Agricultural News and Notes. And now it is reported that the phylloxera in France has at last been subdued.

A beet sugar factory is proposed at Eugene, Or., and experiments on a considerable scale are, it is said, to be made this year in the surrounding country.

It is now proposed to build silos complete and then ship the parts to any portion of the country ready for setting up.

Indiana claims a fine wheat crop. The American Bee Journal is authority for the statement that there will be a large yield of honey this year.

There is a scarcity of fodder reported in Great Britain, France and Germany, all of which countries are importing large quantities from the United States.

Butchers in various parts of New York city are beginning to experiment with electrical fans. They say that meats remain fresh longer in a room where the air is kept in motion, and they also find that the revolving of the little fan blades keeps away the flies.

Information given by the department of agriculture makes it appear that the winter wheat crop will not exceed 250,000,000 bushels and may be more than 200,000,000. The condition is 74. The spring wheat condition is also very poor, and its yield will not exceed 150,000,000 bushels.

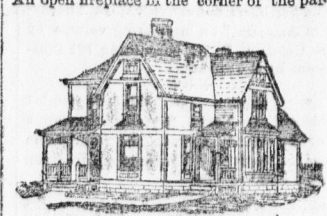
Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What is done once it will do again.

A DESIRABLE HOME.

Commodious Nine Room Cottage, Including Plumbing, For \$2,000.

(Copyright, 1896, by American Press Association.)

This is a very desirable cottage of nine rooms, with necessary halls and closets, and needs but little explanation. It is well suited to the requirements of a small family. The convenience of the interior is revealed by a cursory study of the plans. The principal architectural feature of the hall, which is of goodly size, is an ornamental staircase of neat design, open to the first landing. The parlor on the right is quite large for a dwelling of this class and is connected with the hall and dining room by wide sliding doors. Thus these rooms may be thrown together for entertainment. An open fireplace in the corner of the par-

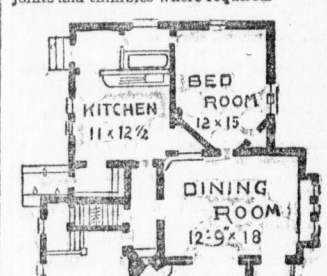


PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

lor is provided with a new wood mantel, set with beveled mirrors, rich tile facings and an appropriate grate and ornamental brass fender complete.

The dining room may be entered from the front hall, through the parlor or lobby, or from the outside by the side porch. The hall is connected with the dining room and kitchen through a corridor. A well fitted china closet is placed so as to be accessible from the kitchen or dining room. The pantry, from the kitchen, is well fitted with all conveniences. A small bathroom is provided in the rear, through which is intended the passage to the outside from the bedroom. A cellar is provided under the left half of the building and is reached from the corridor.

The construction is shown in the following abstract of the specifications: Dimensions, 32½ by 40 feet, not including the two feet of the front porch. Height of ceilings, cellar, 7 feet; first story, 9 feet; second story, 8½ feet. The cellar is excavated to a depth of four feet, and the loose earth used to grade around the house at completion, leaving two feet of the foundation exposed to view on the outside. The foundation is of good rubble stone, laid in good mortar 18 inches thick to top of ground, from which it batters to eight inches at top, neatly pointed. The chimney is of brick, the chimneys are of hard brick and mortar, laid with close joints and chimbleys where required.

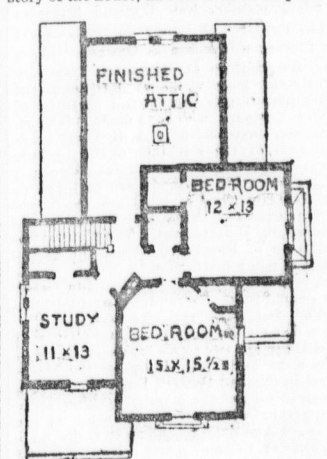


FIRST STORY.

The interior side walls and ceilings of the two stories are hard finished on two coats of best brown mortar and seasoned lath. The frame is of sound timbers, properly framed, raised and secured. Studding, beams and rafters are placed 16 inches from centers. The beams are well bridged. All windows have seven-eighths inch sashes and timber sills of clear pine. The sashes are 1½ inches thick, glazed as indicated on plans and hung to balance weights with steel cords.

The outside of the upright frame is first sheathed over with shiplap sheathing, next covered with rosin sized paper and finally inclosed with half inch pine siding. The sliding door is of clear pine, of the width to the weather. The porch is constructed of clear pine, with ceiling of narrow yellow pine and turned six inch columns. The roof is of 18 inch cypress shingles laid in inches on the weather on No. 2 fencing. The ridges are saddled with pine boards. Secret gutters of tin are laid in the projection of the roof cornice around the left wing, and three inch conductors lead all roof water to the ground.

The porch floor is of 1½ by 4 inch clear t. and g. pine, inside floors of 1 by 6 inch t. and g. pine, all thoroughly nailed to each bearing. The outside floors are laid in paint. All door jambs are rabbeted plank, with 1 inch grounds and ¾ inch reeded casing, with foot and head blocks. Panels are formed under the windows in each story of the house, and the base in all parts.



SECOND STORY.

matches the trim. The doors are shelled and hooked in the usual manner. The doors are seasoned pine, paneled and molded, the outside doors being 1½ inches thick; inside, 1¼. The front door outside is heavily molded and has heavy butts, locks, springs, light back and bolts. All other doors have reliable butts and mortise locks, with brass bolts and keys; sash fastenings to all windows.

All outside work usually painted has two coats of best paint, inside filled and hard colored on the second. The house is prepared for furnace to be placed in future. Recently erected at Carthage, Ill., at a total cost of \$2,000. E. A. FAYNE.

Ich on humans or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woodruff's Sanitary Lotion Sold by John Callard and all druggists.

PROTECTING THE FARMERS.

(Toronto Globe.)

The farmer of Canada is now giving the protection advocates no end of trouble, though not nearly so much trouble as their system is inflicting on him. They know that the tariff imposes upon him the burden of maintaining a dependent class. They know that the duty on farm products, even if it does enable him to increase the price of such as are consumed within the Dominion, affords him no adequate compensating advantages. The bulk of his produce must be exported, and the tariff has no other effect than to increase the cost of the things that are to him raw material. And, what seems to be still more distressing, the protection apologists realize that the farmer has found it out. How to argue in the face of this obvious fact is a troublesome problem, severely testing the ingenuity of the theorists. It is common for them to ask what free trade has done for the farmers of England, and it may be worth while to explain that the goods he wants in the best markets, thereby enabling the manufacturer to perform the taxing act for himself, the case is precisely the same, and the less and waste are greater owing to the more complicated process adopted. The farmers are asked to submit to the latter process of exploitation that their exploiters may be able to buy more largely from them—an absurdity which has worn surprisingly well. It is not claimed that free trade would do anything for the Canadian farmer, but it would relieve him of the burden of maintaining a class of men confessedly dependent and unable to support themselves.

O, this dull, depressing headache, That won't wear off, This hawking and this spitting, And this backing cough, I've lost my sense of smiling, And I'm going, too, I know certainly what ails me, But—what shall I do? My hawking and my hawking, Keep up a steady drip, I'm haunted by the fear that I am going to drop in, I feel supremely wretched, No wonder I'm blue, I know my health's falling, But—what can I do?

Do? I'll tell you what to do, my friend, If you'll lend me your ear for a minute, Go down to the drug store and buy Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and take it according to directions given, and you'll soon find that this miserable headache is a thing of the past; the hawking, hawking and spitting, the backing cough, as well as your self, will come to an end, and in a short time you will feel like a new man. A new man—think of that—and all for 50 cents, which is the price of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, the unfailing cure for this terrible disease.

Filices Filix! Itching Filix. Symptoms—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulcers and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail, for 50 cents. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents.

At the time of the Persian wars all Greek men were long hair, tied on the top of the head in a knot and fastened with a hairpin. Relief in Six Hours.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a surprise and delight to physicians on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by J. Callard and all druggists.

Men with gray and blue eyes are usually better marked than those with dark eyes. **Winkley's Liniment** cures Eczema, Dermatitis, the longest animal known to exist in the torrid, which averages 100 feet in length. Nothing impure or injurious contains the popular antidote to pain, throat and lung remedy and general correctives, Dr. Theobald's Eucalypti Oil. It may be used without the slightest apprehension of any other than salutary consequences. Coughs, rheumatism, earache, bruises, cuts and sores succumb to its action.

Medieval doctors considered chips from the gallows on which somebody had been hanged a good remedy forague.

During the Past Fifty Years. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF OTHERS FOR CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING WITH PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE GUMS, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLEYS ALL PAINS; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" and take no other kind. "Twenty-five cent bottle."

The climate of the southern polar region is much more severe than that of corresponding regions to the north.

How to Cure All Skin Diseases. Simply apply "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." No internal medicine required. Cures tetters, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, etc., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for SWAYNE'S OINTMENT. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents.

It was the vogue at one time in Venice to glid the rolls of bread and the oysters on the sinner table. The candles were also coated with gold.

A Wonderful Cure.—Mr. David Smith, One Hill, Ont., writes: "For the benefit of others I wish to say a few words about Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery. About a year ago I took a very severe cough, had a violent sore on my lips, was had with dyspepsia, constipation and general debility. I tried almost every conceivable remedy, outwardly and inwardly, to cure the same, but to no purpose. I had often thought of trying Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, so I got a bottle and when I had used about one half the sore showed itself. By the time that the bottle was done I had about disappeared and my general health was improving fast. I was always of a very bilious habit and had used quinine and lemon juice with very little effect. But since using three bottles of the Vegetable Discovery the biliousness is entirely gone and my general health is excellent. I am 60 years old. Parties using it should continue it for a month after they think they are cured. It is time after time they think they are cured. It is by far the best health restorer I know of."

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It will **STRENGTHEN WEAK LUNGS, STOP THE COUGH, AND CHECK ALL WASTING DISEASES.** A remarkable flesh producer and it is almost as Palatable as Milk. Be sure to get the genuine put up in salmon-colored wrappers. Prepared only by Scott & Bowne, Belleville.

WEAKNESS OF MEN

Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured

by a new perfected scientific method that cannot fail unless the case is beyond human aid. You feel improved the first day, feel a benefit every day; soon know yourself a king among men in body, mind and heart. Drains and losses ended. Every obstacle to happy married life removed. Nerve force, will, energy, brain power, when falling or lost, are restored by this treatment. All small and weak portions of the body enlarged and strengthened. Victims of abuses and excesses, reclaim your manhood! Sufferers from folly, overwork, early errors, ill health, regain your vigor! Don't despair, even if in the last stages. Don't be discouraged if quacks have robbed you. Let us show you that medical science and business honor still exist; here go hand in hand. Write for our book with explanations and proofs. Sent sealed, free. Over 2,000 references.

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FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE. Friday, Sept. 15, at 9 a.m.

The lectures will begin as follows: Faculty of Law, Sept. 4; Faculties of Arts and Applied Science, Sept. 20.

Intending Students can obtain all necessary information on application to the undersigned.

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