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Dairymen find it difficult to carry the Darymen find it difficult to carry the cows along properly during the drough-ty days of summer on pasture alone, and all proper grains are been fried with varying results. One of the best summer grains is cottonseed meal, for while feeding it will not materially in-crease the milk flow, it will keep it nearly to the standard and will keep up its quality, which is quite as im-portant. The feeding of it also makes better butter at all times, and particuup its quality, which is that portant. The feeding of it also makes better butter at all times, and particu-larly during the summer. While the quantity fed varies according to the cumstances, from two to four poinds per cow daily is about a fair ration and will give results which will war-rant the expense at any season.

rant the expense at any sensor. To Preserve Pence Posts. To Some sections of the country the division of fields by fences is some thing no longer done, but the majority of farmers still feel that they should divide their fields. The work invôlved in fence building is so great that one does not care to do it very often, hence it will pay to go to some frouble to pre-serve the posts, these being the parts of the fence which need renewing first. While there are many preservatives more or less valuable, the old plan of smearing the end of the post with gas the considerable success. It takes the about as good as any. Of late years a strong solution of copper sul-phate has been used for this purpose with considerable success. It takes time and trouble to prepare the fence posts with either preservative, put on at should be, but it pays to do it, for the posts will last double the number of years. of years.

## Shallow and Deep Plowing.

Shallow and Deep Plowing. It seems almost needless to urge shal-low entitivation for the 'laying iy'' of the corn crop, yet there are some who still insist upon deep cultivation and' ridging for the last time going over corn. The folly of such procedure, however, is very evident to any think-ing, well posted man. The first culti-vation should be deep to stir the sub-soil and make room for the roots of the ing, well posted man. The first culti-vation should be deep to stir the sub-soil and make room for the roots of the young plants. The second and possibly the third chitvations may be fairly deep, though not so deep as the first. The last two, it is a settled fact by ex-periment throughout the corn belt, should be shallow, not more than two and a half to three inches deep. And at this time the ground must be left as level as possible after each cultivation. The object is a mulch for the preserva-tion of molsture, and why any thinking farmer should ridge up his corn, break-ing the roots and exposing a third to a half more surface to the sun, is a ques-tion yet to be solved. Though the statement that "corn will take care of itself after being laid by" is in a meas-ure taxe, a constant watch must be kept to break the crust forming after any heavy rain to keep the weeds from meadines and to how the formes in grout

or the hen set and careat for by the woman. The man forgets to give the hen water or food or some other atten-tion she needs during the period of incubation. Women with a rural training should do some close studying of the poultry business this summer and make a start in the winter or next spring.

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The Rhode Island Red. The Rhode Island Red. A star A pair of these useful, all-purpose fowls is shown here, and their gen-eral appearance gives us some idea of their prominent characteristics. They are full-breasted and stockily built, and at all ages, from the broller to the vector produce 2 generous

to the roaster, produce a generous amount of the choicest fiesh. They are medium size, being about the same as the Plymouth Rock; in



fact, they have been used extensively fact, they have been used extensively in crosses to produce the Buff Rocks and Wyandottes. They originated in Rhode Island, from whence they take their name, and are found there, and almost every farm. They are good layers and splendid mothers, and when they have become better known, will be among our most popular new breeds.

# Farm Notes. .

Drive slowly the first, hour after a meal. Light and dryness destroy fungus

growths.

growths. Thorough grooming cleanses the hide as well as the hair. Sores or bruises on horses should be healed up as soon as possible. It is always ruinous to dispose of any branch farming when prices are unsat-isfactory. Concerdue the smaller the form the

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any heavy rain to keep the weeds from seeding and to keep the fences in good repair, preventing damage by cattle. This in order to have a good crop at the harvest .- Rural World.

Early Plowing For Wheat. While all wheat growers recognize the necessity for late sowing of wheat to avoid as far as possible, the rar-ages of the hessian fly, all do not see the necessity for early preparation of the soil. It is generally believed that much of the loss from winter freezing might be avoided by the early plowing

of the ground for winter wheat.

of the ground for winter wheat. Early preparation of the seed bed is easier than late plowing; it gives one a chance to get rid of the weeds more effectively, the seed bed may have one or more extra harrowings or rollings and, altogether, put in much better cc.dition than when the plowing is done late. Then, too, should the ground be not in the best condition at seeding time the thorough condition at seeding time the thorough

preparation previous will count for a great deal, enabling one to catch the ground for the final harrowing and rolling whenever it chauces to be right

for such working. The question of varieties should also receive more consideration than it does sorts. It will pay for its cost in giv- any way.

Generally the smaller the farm the better the cultivation and the greater the profit for the expenditure. The dirt and sweat which accumu-tate on the horses during the day should never be allowed to remain on

over night.

Plants have greater need for their leaves and can be more easily killed in the growing season than when partially dormant.

If the cow has to travel over a large surface and take a good deal of time to fill her stomach, the time and energy expended will cause a reduction in the flow of milk.

flow of milk. As the leaves of the tulip and other spring flowering bulbs ripon and die, the best practice is to take them up, and, after drying them in the shade for a few days, put them in a paper sack and put them away until in the fall.

fall. The dairy cow should not be obliged to travel a long distance for water. If she does she will go without until she gets very thirsty and feverish, and then drink until she is painfully un-comfortable. Both conditions are un-favorable for milk secretion.

for such working. The question of varieties should also receive more consideration than it does and an excellent way it to look up the best wheat fields in your county on similar soil and ascertain what varie-ties are grown. In addition to this should have a test ground for new should have a test ground for new sorts. It will pay hor its cost in giv-land an excellent way it to look up the what, although they do not heal quick-ity, never decay. The wood, owing, becomes hard as bone, and although the healing process may proceed slow-ly, the tree does not seem to suffer in sorts. It will pay hor its cost in giv-any way.