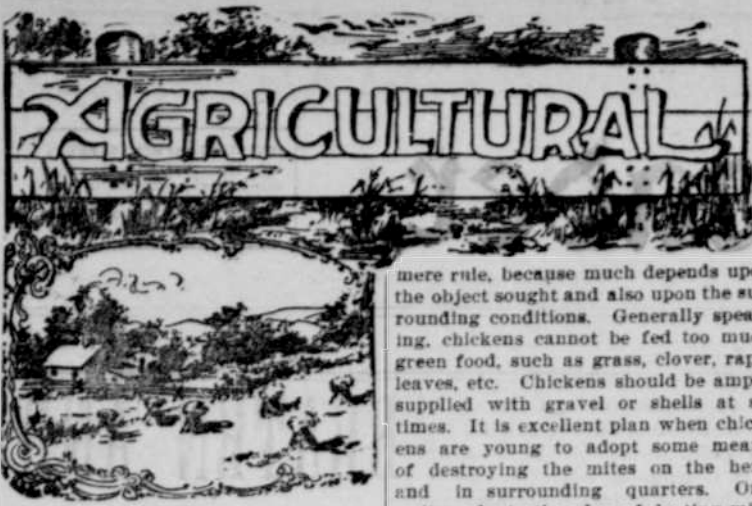




Hungarian Millet.

In sections where the hay crop is short, one of the best and quickest catch crops is Hungarian millet. The seed is comparatively cheap, ranging from \$2 to \$2.25 a bushel, and the crop does well on any good soil. In many localities farmers make a good business of sowing Hungarian millet for a hay crop on any ground from which a crop can be taken by the middle of August. If the crop was a cultivated one, but little preparation of the soil is necessary. Shallow plowing and a thorough harrowing will probably be sufficient in most cases. It is generally considered that this millet crop is worth all it costs to get it, and it is particularly valuable for cattle, or the grain may be saved and fed to poultry during the winter. One of the most



A LATE MILLET CROP.

successful poultrymen in the country has millet as a part of his winter ration for the laying hens, sowing it on the ground from which early potatoes have been harvested.

Go in to the Fair.

Put on your new calico, an' comb the young 'uns' hair, An' jump into the wagon—fer we're goin' to the fair;

An' we'll make the finest showin' o' all the people there Fer Jenny'll be the finest gal a-goin' to the fair!

We've got a yoke of oxen that weigh a hundred ton, An' a mule that in a century wuz never known to run!

An' two live alligators, an' rattlesnakes to spare— But Jenny'll be the finest gal a-goin' to the fair!

Oh, jump into the wagon!—the road is smooth an' wide An' the crisp wind's kinder sayin', "It's a mornin' fer a ride!"

I'm holdin' o' the ribbons! an' won't the people stare!— Fer Jenny—she's the finest gal a-goin' to the fair!

Now, 'don't the ol' wheels rattle, we're kiverin' the groun'! The white 'uns' jest a-lyin', an' the trees air goin' round!

An' Jenny, with her eyes o' blue an' sunny, flowin' hair— The finest an' the sweetest gal a-goin' to the fair!

—Atlanta Constitution.

A Warm Roosting Pen.

In a bulletin issued by the Canadian Department of Agriculture, giving much valuable information for the benefit of Dominion poultry men, the following description and accompanying illustration of warm roosting quarters for winter are worthy of special attention:

The burlap curtain, which can be lowered in front of the fowls at night, should be tacked to a light wood frame and hinged to the roof of the house directly above the front edge of the drop board. This burlap-covered frame should extend across the pen and should fall an inch or so below the drop board. When not required in front of the fowls the frame should be hooked to the roof of the house. This frame when lowered, together with the board sides of the roosting quarters, form the warm roosting pen. The fowls will generate sufficient heat to keep themselves comfortable during a cold night.

Care of Young Chicks. Summer care of young chicks involves much more than working by

mere rule, because much depends upon the object sought and also upon the surrounding conditions. Generally speaking, chickens cannot be fed too much green food, such as grass, clover, rape, leaves, etc. Chickens should be amply supplied with gravel or shells at all times. It is excellent plan when chickens are young to adopt some means of destroying the mites on the hens and in surrounding quarters. One writer adopts the plan of dusting mite powder under the wings of the brood hen. Floors should be washed at least once a week with some disinfectant. Above all else chickens require plenty of range and positively cannot stand confinement. Fattening food should be fed in small proportions, such grain as wheat and barley being preferable to corn for young chickens.—Iowa Homestead.

Oats in Place of Wheat.

There are many localities in which it does not pay to grow winter wheat. Possibly because of the low price in some sections, or for other good reasons. If winter oats will succeed they may frequently be grown with profit, for the market price is generally good. There are many advantages in growing winter oats, particularly in warm localities, for the season of growth is during the cool portion of the fall and spring, so that they fill well, while the spring-sown oats succumb to the warm summers. In growing winter oats the seeding should be done early in September and on good soil. It is true that oats will do well on less fertilizing than wheat, but, on the other hand, they pay well for good fertilizing.

By sowing at the time specified they will get a good start and cover the ground sufficient to protect the roots during the winter. In the spring they may be late in starting up, but they will come unless the winter has been sufficiently severe to kill them out completely. The plan is well worth trying, at least on a small area.

Varieties of Winter Wheat.

Three varieties of winter wheat were distributed throughout Ontario in the autumn of 1902 for co-operative experiments. Good reports of successful conducted experiments have been received this year from eighteen counties, extending from Essex in the south to Haliburton in the north. The following is the average yield in weighed bushels of grain per acre for each variety for five years at the college, and for 1903 throughout Ontario: Imperial Amber, 24.9 bushels; Buda Pesth, 21.4 bushels; Turkey Red, 20.7 bushels. All three varieties are bearded. The chaff of the Imperial Amber is red, and that of the others is white. The grain of each variety is red, hard and recommended for the production of flour of good quality. All three varieties are rather weak in the straw. The Imperial Amber is a close rival to the Dawson's Golden Chaff in yield of grain per acre. The variety last named seems most productive of all, but the grain is soft.

Increasing the Cabbage Crop.

Cabbages are selling at very high prices this season. A little extra care will increase the yield of the crop. Hoe often, and once or twice sprinkle a little nitrate of soda along the rows quite close to the plants. At the New Jersey station there was a yield of but 910 prime heads per acre when no nitrate of soda was used. When three hundred pounds of the nitrate were applied per acre in two equal dressings, the number of prime heads obtained was 3,230. When the same amount was applied in three equal dressings the yield of prime heads per acre was 5,390. Quantity and quality are both improved.

Farm Notes.

Every farm should have a separate building where sick animals can receive special care and attention.

A real live farmer does not keep from making mistakes, but he does not keep on making the same mistake.

Potatoes should never be marketed unless assorted. Uniformity of size and appearance will benefit both the buyer and the seller. It is the small potatoes that injure sales and return low prices.

Pigeons will thrive on a variety, grains and grass seeds of all kinds being suitable, hemp and rape seeds being also acceptable. A salted fish should hang where the birds can have access thereto, and ground oyster shells, gravel, pure water, etc., should be provided if they are confined.

If you want something choice for yourself and not for market grow the Emerald Gem muskmelon and the Kleckley watermelon. There are other good varieties, used mostly on account of their excellent shipping qualities, but no varieties can compare with those mentioned for home use, as they excel all others in quality.

This nation is increasing in population faster than it is in meat production. In the fifty years from 1850 to 1900 the population increased 3.28 times. Beef cattle increased 2.95; dairy cattle, 2.68; swine, 2.07; sheep, 1.83. Considering these figures in connection with our enormous exports it does not look like the business is going to be overdone in the next fifty years. Just what it will be then can be only a matter of conjecture.

DOINGS OF WOMEN

Stylish Women.

The woman who looks well, no matter what she may be wearing, is the fortunate woman who knows how to put her clothes on, and how to wear them after she has them on. Some women have an indescribable way of putting on their clothes that makes them look hideous, no matter how expensive the gown may be.

It isn't always the expensively gowned women who look the most stylish. In putting on a skirt for the first time it is always well to examine it first and see if all the hooks are in the proper place, and when it is on to be sure that every hook is properly fastened, after which the skirt should be well drawn down in the front, and if it won't stay down without pinning, the best plan is to pin it. If a woman stands properly she will have no difficulty whatever to keep her skirt at the proper angle.

After the skirt is properly adjusted and smoothed about the hips the bodice comes in for consideration. Have it well set around the armholes and well pulled down in the back before starting to hook it, and if the collar is pinned on, be sure it is pinned evenly, and that none of the pins show.

A small hand-glass is all that is needed to ascertain whether it is properly and neatly fastened.

Then there is the hat. Always be sure and have it set on at a becoming angle. Some women have an irresistible way of setting on their hats that their less fortunate sisters would do well to copy.

After properly putting on a dress the next essential is to wear it well. That can only be done by standing and walking properly.

The way corsets are made nowadays leaves positively no excuse for a woman not to stand and walk properly. Many women, when told to straighten up and stand properly, have a ridiculous way of drawing up their shoulders and throwing them back, fondly imagining that they have straightened up.

Maine's Woman Guide.

Mrs. J. S. Freese, of Riverton, Me., is the only woman guide in the hunting forests of Maine. She earns a splendid income by showing sportsmen the favorite haunts of game, and carries her capacity to pilot parties through the labyrinthian depths of her native commonwealth.

Mrs. Freese is the wife of a Riverton blacksmith. It was not financial stress that drove her to her unusual line of work, for her husband is sufficiently well fixed to keep her in comfort. But Mrs. Freese from her earliest childhood days had a great love for nature and for adventure. As a guide she has an opportunity to gratify both.

She is now 27 years old and has lived all her life in the vicinity of her present home. She knows every foot of the ground for miles around. Either alone or charged with the responsibility of guiding a party she is fearless, and hunts with a courage and coolness that would not have disgraced Diana of legend.

Needle Work Notes.

Spanish embroidery, notable for heavy raised effects, is popular.

Monograms and crests, beautifully embroidered, mark the finest household linen.

Breakfast, luncheon, carving and tray cloths are made of butcher's linen, with simple hem-stitched hems.

Chinese and Japanese embroideries on satin are among the loveliest for screens and other more or less useful furnishings.

For pin cushions any one who likes odd little things will be delighted with the little quaker ladies in bonnet and gray gown.

When one desires a really artistic bedspread one naturally turns to embroidery and heavy hand-made laces, with heavy linens for the foundation.

Sofa cushions and chair covers are now made in the old-fashioned cross-stitch work on canvas, with shaded woods. These covers, started, can be purchased in the shops.

For fancy work, such as occupies many a woman during odd hours, come gay crepe de chine ribbons, with broad stripes displaying pompador flower patterns which are useful.

How a Girl Shows Affection.

You may know if a girl likes you by the way she behaves when you meet her. Don't be taken in by the mere fact that she changes color. Girls do that from a thousand different causes, and there is no reason why she should be in love with you merely because she blushes.

But there will come a look of pleasure into her face. Her eyes will brighten, and her lips will smile, no matter how hard she tries to conceal it. If she looks downward and sad when you say good-bye, you may hope.

Did you ever feel her hand tremble in yours? It doesn't tremble if she doesn't like you. Did you ever happen to wonder how it is that she so con-

stantly wears your favorite color or the flowers you like best? Probably your masculine mind hasn't grasped the fact that that is a clear sign she wants to please you, and we don't trouble to please those we don't like.

Does she hear everything you say, even when you are speaking to someone else? Does she find it impossible to look happy when you talk so much to other people, and don't devote yourself to her? Does her voice sound sweeter when she addresses you than in ordinary conversation? And when you dare to hold her hand a moment longer than strict conventionality demands, does she let it linger in your clasp and not draw it away?

Does she let you crush her prettiest ball gown unrebuked, and give you a flower from those she is wearing, though it spoils the effect of her costume? Then, indeed, she likes you.

Dangers of Woman With the Dishrag. If most persons were asked which is the more dangerous occupation, that of a soldier in battle or of the average housewife engaged in her ordinary duties the answer would be wrong.

Though startling, it is true that the death rate of the patient domestic drudge is greater than that of the soldier. So says Doctor Dickinson of Chicago, who has investigated.

At the battle of Santiago 100,000 soldiers were engaged and 300 were killed—a death rate of three-tenths of 1 per cent. The death rate of the woman who keeps house is considerably higher. These are some of the dangers which the woman who is engaged in the slavish task of housekeeping and kitchen keeping, faces daily:

Death by scalding, by gasoline or gas explosions, by falling down dark stairways, by heat prostration, by disease contracted through bad sewerage and unsanitary kitchens, by exhaustion and unending drudgery, by suicide induced by the hopelessness of the daily routine. These are not fanciful dangers. Each of them has its frightful statistics of death—an alarming mortality.

And, strangely enough, these dangers follow largely in the wake of the effort of modern invention to lighten the toil of the domestic drudge. Labor-saving devices have increased the risk.

The mothers of the race are being slaughtered by the progress of civilization. Especially is this true of the so-called middle class wives and wives of workingmen.

These facts reverse the popular idea, which is that the husband goes out into the world to face its terrors and dangers, leaving the wife at home sheltered from harm.

Let the world forget awhile the sorrows of "the man with the hoe" and contemplate the fate of the woman with the dishrag.

The patient household toiler faces a constant menace to mental and physical health. Is it any wonder she sometimes desponds? You will find an answer in the insane hospitals and the morgues—frightful figures.



Sarah Bernhardt will soon be 59 years old.

Ada Cawardine, a graduate of a London training school for nurses, is in charge of the only hospital on the Labrador thousand-mile coast line.

Miss Agnes M. Clarke, whose astronomical writings have made her famous, is a native of Ireland, and says that her passion for the stars dates from earliest childhood.

The young Duchess of Marlborough has a strange taste in pets. At Blenheim she has set up a menagerie in which are two ostriches, several eagles and vultures and an ibis.

The Countess de Nabac breeds great numbers of butterflies in her drawing rooms. Baroness de Rothschild is another devotee of this fancy, and it is said to be quite a craze among Parisian women at present.

A Chicago girl, Miss Elinor C. Clapp, has won reputation as a designer of odd jewelry. An apt student of arts and crafts, she creates distinctive effects with metals and the semi-precious stones for materials.

Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger has a long teakwood chain, which she frequently wears. This string of beads, each one of which is almost as large as a twenty-five-cent piece, hangs down the front of her dress almost to her knees.

A Fire Brigade of Women. The town of Armidale, New South Wales, has a woman's fire brigade that has earned distinction in numerous encounters with the flames. A dozen or more young women form the brigade, electing one of their number as captain. They drill with the town brigade appliances, and are capable of rendering assistance to the male firemen when necessary. They are expert in rescue work with the life-line and with the jumping sheet.—Tit-Bits.



Miss Gannon, Sec'y Detroit Amateur Art Association, tells young women who do to avoid pain and suffering caused female troubles.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I can conscientiously recommend Ly Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to those of my sisters suffering female weakness and the troubles which so often befall women. I suffered for months with general weakness, and felt so weary that hard work to keep up. I had shooting pains, and was utterly miserable. In my distress I was advised to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it was a red letter day to me when I took the first dose. In six weeks I was a different woman, perfectly well in every respect. I felt so elated and happy I wanted all women who suffer to get well as I did."—Miss GUILA G. 359 Jones St., Detroit, Mich., Secretary Amateur Art Association.

It is clearly shown in this young lady's letter that Ly Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will certainly cure the sufferings of women; and when one considers that Miss Gannon's is only one of the countless hundreds which we are continually publishing in the newspapers of this country, the great virtue of Mrs. Pinkham's Compound must be admitted by all; and for the cure of all kinds of female ills no salve can possibly take its place. Women should take this important fact in mind when they buy a drug store, and be sure not to accept a medicine that is claimed to be "just as good" as E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, no other medicine for female ills has many actual cures.

How Another Young Suffragist Was Cured.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I write and tell you what your Vegetable Compound has done for me. I was terribly every month at time of menstruation, and was not able to work. Your medicine has cured my trouble. I felt relieved after taking one bottle. I know of no medicine as good as yours for female troubles."—Miss EDITH C. Water Street, Haverhill, Mass.

Remember, Mrs. Pinkham's advice is free, and all sickly are foolish if they do not ask for it. No other person has vast experience, and has helped so many women. Write to

\$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signs of testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn

British Shipbuilding Statistics. Last year Britain sold 300 ships of an average tonnage of 2,000 each to foreign countries. Among these were twenty warships.

Strawberry Plants. A strawberry plant if set in the direction where good soil is in the direction where good soil is.

ARE YOU LOSING WEIGHT

If so then your system is out of balance, and there is a flaw somewhere in your constitution, and a possibility that you are losing health, too. The falling off in weight may be slight, but it makes a wonderful change in one's looks and feelings, and unless the building up process is begun in time, vitality and strength are soon gone and health quickly follows. If you are losing weight there is a cause for it. Your blood is deteriorating and becoming too poor to properly nourish the body, and it must be enriched before lost weight is regained. It requires something more than an ordinary tonic to build up a feeble constitution, for unless the germs that are lurking in the blood are destroyed, they will further poison the blood and weaken the system, and you continue to lose.

In S. S. S. will be found purifying and tonic properties combined, not only builds up weak constitutions, but searches out and destroys germs and poisons of every description and cleanses the system of all impurities, thus laying the foundation for a healthy, steady increase in weight and future good health.

Food may be bountiful and the appetite good, but still the system weakens and we remain poor in flesh unless what we eat is properly digested and turned into rich, pure blood. S. S. S. re-inforces the Stomach and aids the digestion and assimilation of food, and there is a rapid up-building of health and strength. S. S. S. acts promptly and beneficially upon the nervous system, strengthens it up, and relieves the strain by producing sound, refreshing sleep. It can find no tonic so invigorating as S. S. S., and being composed of roots and herbs its use is attended with no bad effects. Old people find that it braces them up, improves the circulation of the blood, stimulates all the bodily organs, persons of delicate constitution take S. S. S. with safety, as it does not derange the Stomach like the mineral remedies, but acts gently without any shock to the system, whose feelings tell them they are strong or well, and who are growing thinner and falling below the weight, should take a course of S. S. S. and build up again. S. S. S. is recognized everywhere as the leading blood purifier and the safest of all tonics. We cheerfully furnish medical advice, without charge, who will write us.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA.