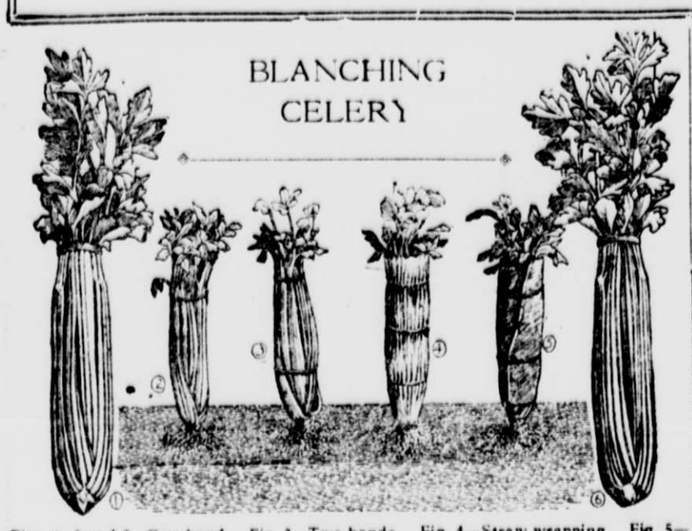
GARDENING NOTES



Figs. 1, 2 and 6—One band. Fig. 3—Two bands. Fig. 4—Straw wrapping. Fig. 5—Brown paper wrapping.

For exhibition purposes celery must not be gritty. Clean bunches can be obtained by wrapping the growing plants in straw or brown paper. The more sandy the soil used in earthing up, the better. Pure sea sand is the best material, where this can be had. It must be removed when the celery is dug, so it will not work into the ground. Take care, when earthing up, not to bury the growing point of the heart.

Amateur gardeners can, by using care, raise finer celery than can be obtained in the market.

FOR THE ARMY WORM.

Spray heavily with arsenate of lead for the army worm. Spray the lawns and all plants and shrubs. Do not wait until the insects arrive, as that will be too late. Spray at once and keep all foliage well covered with the spray.

The Department of Horticulture, University of Missouri, finds by comparative measurements between the growth of autumn and spring planted trees that the autumn planted trees produced from 33 to nearly 100 per cent more growth than spring planted trees. The difference in the annual growth decreases each year as the trees develop.

THE DECIDUOUS BIGNONIAS.

Even our first gardener, Adam, could not possibly have had anything more gorgeous in the Garden of Eden than the Bignonia grandiflora, as grown at the National Cemetery at Arlington and now blooming in great form in that lovely spot. In color it is a glorious sunset red, with shadings of gold and pure yellow throats to each floret, which are as large as a silver dollar.

The racemes of bloom carry the buds with the blossoms, which give it a long season of bloom, and if one grows the four types of bignonia on his pergola, beginning with capreolata that follows the wistaria in May, and is of evergreen foliage, then the radicans for June, and grandiflora for July and the common wild trumpet flower for August, he can obtain nothing more decorative, and they are easily grown.

Any one can have a home made rustic pergola if he has access to a cedar grove, where he can obtain four twelve foot posts and some saplings to erect a frame to support his vines. The posts should be firmly set and the roof of saplings securely spiked to the upright posts. The evergreen cross vine will clothe the structure in winter, but it is best to avoid those vines that carry their dead foliage and hoary seed pods through the winter like clematis paniculata. In winter it looks like a deserted crow's nest and you cannot apply the torch without injuring the valuable vines intertwined with it. Avoid also many different kinds of vine on one structure. They kill each other, and the effect is a tangled mass of foliage, without charm or distinction. Give each vine a chance to show its form and color without interference. The four Bignonias at each post and a wistaria in the centre will soon occupy the structure, and they must be kept in subjection and well fed and cultivated to insure such a display as I have described at Arlington. All will enjoy the creation of this beautiful and useful summer house and the children will love to have their tea parties under its shelter. A rustic table and seats within and a few hanging baskets planted with lantana and petunias will be furniture enough to make it an attractive lounging place. A bird house elevated beyond the reach of cats will be a charming adjunct and the flowers will attract the cardinal birds, the robins and the orioles, and do not forget their bath and a tray for the crumbs. Make them welcome guests.

SUSAN P. OKIE.

Phlox drummondi, verbenas, petunias and a number of other plants, including pansies and violas, are sometimes improved by pegging down all rampant shoots. In a few days shoots will rise from the joints that are pegged down and if there is room will develop new plants which will flower freely.

Stake hollyhocks to prevent high winds from breaking them. Have the stakes run up well to the tops of the plants.

Sow turnips in drills fifteen to eighteen inches apart.

Aspidistras, ferns and other pot plants will be benefited by plunging the pots in a somewhat shady place in the garden.

Before going away on a vacation cut all the flowers in the garden.

Sow primulas now for flowering in the house or greenhouse this winter. Give ample drainage and sow in light, sandy compost. Give the plants ample air and not too much water. Marguerite carnations, Grevillea robusta, solanums, musk, mignonette, forget-me-nots, lobelia, nicotiana, can all be planted now for winter flowering. Plants from seeds sown now should be potted and placed outdoors for a time. Heliotrope can also be had from cuttings.

Give hollyhocks weak liquid manure once or twice a week to aid the development of strong, handsome flower spikes.

Geranium cuttings root freely if inserted in beds or borders now.

Keep window boxes well supplied with water.

In some gardens dahlias are now blooming. Where large flowers are desired, not more than three or four main flowering stems should be permitted, while all side growths should be pinched off. Allow the pompones to grow naturally.

Pansies that have about finished blooming, if cut back close to the ground, will produce strong young shoots, from which good cuttings can be made for increasing the stock.

Shrubs such as privet, weigelas, jasmines, honeysuckles, Euonymus, hydrangeas, &c., can be increased by means of leafy cuttings inserted in pots of sandy soil in a cold frame, kept close and shaded during the day. Attention to watering will be necessary. The young plants can be kept all winter in the cold frame, or they can be planted out in nursery lines in the autumn.

Now that hybrid perpetual roses are out of bloom, they should not be neglected. Pick off the seed pods and stop the strong young shoots when they have grown a foot or so, and they will probably bloom again later on. Spray for green fly if the plants are infested. Tea and hybrid teas should not be stopped, except in the case of extra vigorous shoots. Hybrid perpetuals are the best roses for the amateur to begin with.

Now is a good time to make leaf cuttings of begonias in pans of light sandy soil. The soil must be kept constantly moist.

Where violets are wanted for winter flowering they may now be planted in the frames. Leave the sashes off.

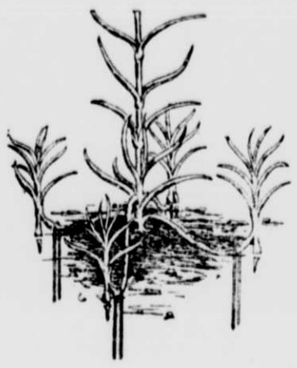
Cuttings of poinsettia can still be made in the greenhouse.

Plunge house plants in a shady place in the garden and give them a good watering. A mulch of grass cuttings or leaf mould will insure the plants keeping while the owner is away on a vacation.

To maintain a neat appearance, remove faded leaves and dead flower stalks from geraniums in beds and borders.

English ivy can be rooted by taking long cuttings, laying them out on a prepared bed, pegging them down on the soil. Every joint will root, when the stem can be cut, each joint making a separate plant. Ivy will grow in most any soil in the open ground, but for pots it requires good loam, manure and a little sand, well mixed.

Forget-me-nots for next year should be sown at once. A rich, light soil, in a shady, sheltered border is the ideal spot. Mix the seed with sand before scattering it, afterward firming the surface with a board. As soon as the seedlings can be handled transplant to a moist and partly shaded location. The plants will thrive in any soil that is not too poor. To obtain good specimens to bloom indoors during the winter sow the seeds thinly in pots of light soil, thinning out the plants and growing them on steadily. Young plants can be potted up from the garden and transferred to the greenhouse.



Layering carnations, showing the cut but undetached shoots pegged into the soil.

LAYERING CARNATIONS.

In layering carnations select as many strong shoots as will give sufficient plants and with a sharp knife cut each of these through a joint in the stem, as shown in the illustration, cutting only half way through the stem. Bend the upper portion of the cut stem carefully so as not to break it, so the cut part will open sufficiently to come into contact with the soil, in which it should be buried and pegged down to hold it securely in place. The cut should be opened widely; the covering soil will give best results if it contains sand. Pots filled with specially prepared soil can be sunk in the ground and the layers pegged down in the pots. The soil must be kept moist, and when the roots have formed the layer should be severed from the old plant.

Now is the time to layer carnations.

For drying, lavender should be cut as soon as two or three flowers are open.

Herbaceous plants that are crowded should have their stems reduced, here and there. Otherwise they become lengthy and the flowers poor.

Petunias and verbenas will flourish in hot dry positions.

Ferns in full growth are benefited by liquid manure.

HARDY CATALPA.

Hugh P. Baker of the State College of Forestry says foresters are opposed to the use of agricultural soil for forestry purpose, as land of this character should be used for agricultural crops. Catalpa speciosa must have a good, rich, fairly well drained soil and few people in the Eastern States are willing to devote good soil to growing trees for timber.

The catalpa is only a post and pole tree here in the East, and on good land one year seedlings planted six feet each way, cultivated well during the first two or three seasons of growth, will produce fence posts in from eight to twelve years.

A new law in New York State requires apples to be uniformly graded and packed. There are four classifications, and every container of apples must have its contents correctly designated and must bear the name of the packer. The classifications are "New York standard fancy," "New York standard A," "New York standard B" and "unclassified." First grade fruit must be apples of one variety, which are well grown specimens, hand picked, properly packed, of good color for the variety, normal in shape, free from dirt, disease, insect and fungus injury and other defects, except such as are necessarily caused in the operation of packing. The lower grades may be a certain specified per cent. below the highest quality.

This law was passed for the purpose of protecting consumers, but it will probably prove equally valuable to growers and packers.

Severe penalties are prescribed for using the grade designations on packages that do not conform to the established requirements.

The eighty-third annual fair of the American Institute will be held in the Engineering Building, West Thirty-ninth street, November 4 to 6. The premium list can be obtained from W. A. Eagleston, secretary, 324 West Twenty-third street.

In cut flowers there are prizes for commercial growers only, for private gardeners only and prizes open to all. Prizes 1 to 42 are for cut flowers of chrysanthemums, 43 to 52 are for chrysanthemum plants, open to all. In addition there are prizes for ferns, orchids, roses, carnations, begonias and violets.

In the fruit class prizes are offered for apples, pears and grapes. The vegetable class includes beans, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, egg plant, kohlrabi, lettuce, onions, parsnips, tomatoes, potatoes and sweet potatoes.

W. Atlee Burpee, the Philadelphia seedsman, read a paper on "The Development of the Sweet Pea in America" at an important conference on sweet peas held at the Anglo-American Exposition, London, on July 8.

INJUSTICE AND DAMAGE TO OUR SEEDSMEN CAUSED BY U. S. GOVERNMENT.

The sum appropriated for the Congressional free seed distribution of 1915 is $257,000, with an additional sum of $100,000 provided for the distribution in other ways of new and rare seeds.

Those engaged in the seed business in this country cannot understand what they claim to be the persistent injustice of the Government in distributing a quarter of a million dollars worth of seeds, not seeds of new flowers or vegetables, but old standard varieties that have been grown in this country for years from seeds sold by our American seedsmen.

There are seedsmen in almost every city and town of any importance in America—seedsmen who supply goods of standard quality at only a fair margin of profit. These dealers are a convenience and help to the growers.

The whole year's business in the seed trade is practically all done in about two months in the spring, making it necessary to crowd a whole year's work into two months. Rents, salaries and overhead expenses go on for the whole twelve months. In other words there is a constant expense for twelve months and only two or three months when the income is sufficient to show a profit. This in itself makes the seed business sufficiently difficult to handle successfully, without having our Government scatter seeds broadcast without charge to the customers of seedsmen just at a time when the seedsmen must do business or go to the wall financially.

No circumstances connected with the Government distribution of seeds in recent years has attracted the attention throughout the United States that has resulted in the announcement of a firm of English seed growers that they have been awarded contracts aggregating about forty-four tons of seeds for the next distribution. The general attitude is shown by the following editorial from the *Telegram* of Adrian, Mich.

"For many years your Uncle Sam has been spending huge sums of money for seeds, which have been dumped upon the public without method, reason or sense, let alone economy. The seeds are fired at you whether you want them or not, whether you can use them or not, and no effort is made to find what kind you want or whether you want any at all. It has been a standing joke for a generation, and a costly one.

"But now we are learning something new. It would not be quite so bad if your Uncle Sam were spending all this money at home; that would at least make work for a lot of people and would encourage a very clean, wholesome and beneficial industry. But Uncle Sam is not only wasting seeds by the ton but he is buying them abroad. He buys forty-four tons of tiny flower and vegetable seeds at one whack from a single British concern. He also buys from another English firm, we learn, and from two in France and one in Holland.

"And how about the American seedsman? Why, your Uncle Samuel not only fails to patronize him but he actually competes with him in the very worst possible way by buying seeds abroad and giving them away to the American seedsman's customers!

"It is bad enough to invade any industry by giving away its product; but if the Government is bound to do this, the least it can do is to give Americans a chance to produce the goods that are given away. As to the manner in which the seeds are given away, and the propriety of giving them away at all, we have nothing further to say. We are too tired."

The following is from the Albany, N. Y., *Journal*:

"Naturally curious to know why the Government of the United States so greatly favors foreign producers of seeds, this newspaper addressed a letter to Secretary Houston of the Department of Agriculture, quoting the essential facts from the above article and making this request:

"Will you kindly inform us whether it is necessary to favor foreign firms, whether it is impossible to purchase these seeds in the United States; or otherwise, why the purchases are made abroad?"

"In reply to that communication acting Secretary Galloway says:

"'In placing its orders the Department has always followed the policy of favoring American growers so far as is consistent with good business practice. Many kinds of vegetables and flower seeds are produced almost exclusively in Europe, and where such seeds are involved our purchases are made with a view to serving the best interests of the department.'

"'Will you kindly inform us whether seeds, that is, the forty-four tons bought from the English seedsmen and the unspecified quantities purchased from other European firms, could not be purchased in the United States is omitted.

"Only the information is vouchsafed that many kinds of such seeds are produced almost exclusively in Europe; that American growers are favored so far as is consistent with good business practice, and that when seeds produced almost exclusively in Europe are involved, purchases are made with a view to serving the best interests of the department.

"There might be difference of opinion as to the quality of the good business practice with which the favoring of American producers is consistent only to a point beyond which 88,000 pounds of seeds—and other quantities not made publicly known thus far—remain to be purchased in foreign countries. There will be those who will contend that the purchase of every pound of seed in the United States would be the best business practice.

"That purchases are made when certain kinds of seeds are involved with a view to serving the best interests of the Department is vague information.

"The acting secretary could have answered the questions directly, plainly and fully, with half the words that he used to give a partly evasive reply. But perhaps the view is taken in Secretary Houston's department that the public is not entitled to be informed exactly why foreign producers are so largely favored when seeds are bought for free distribution in the United States."

POULTRY NOTES

SHOW BIRDS REQUIRE CAREFUL ATTENTION

Must Be Selected Long Before Time for Exhibition and Specially Fed.

PLUMAGE OF IMPORTANCE

White Fowls Should Keep Out of Sun and Sleep in Trees.

By Prof. F. H. STONEBURN.

There are unmistakable indications that the poultry breeders of America are dividing into two camps. The fanciers, who are primarily interested in the production of specimens which meet certain definite exhibition requirements as to form, color and markings. The utility breeders, who care but little for show points, but demand that their birds shall lay heavily or dress off beautifully as table poultry. We might also include a small third class, those men of faith and vision who believe that through careful, painstaking work they can in certain breeds combine show excellence and unusual business qualities in their flocks.

The following remarks have to do with the fanciers, the breeders of show stock, who subordinate everything else to securing perfection of exhibition characteristics. This class may be well divided into two groups, according to their aims. The first includes those who breed and show fine fowls as a pastime, a hobby, and those who follow the work as a business and are most interested in the financial returns.

But whatever their object all fanciers are interested in winning the prizes in open competition, and under existing conditions this cannot be accomplished without a thorough understanding of showroom requirements, a knowledge of the finer points of show specimens and the careful grooming and training of the show string.

The truth of this statement is demonstrated at hundreds of fairs each fall, where professional exhibitors bring in great strings of birds and clean up a large proportion of the prize money. These men—"hucksters," as the bona fide breeders call them—know all the tricks of the trade, and though many of their specimens are no better, or are perhaps inferior to those shown by local poultrymen, they win regularly because they apply their technical knowledge of the game.

It is apparent then that the ambitious amateur exhibitor should early select his promising specimens and give them the best advantages, to the end that they may do him credit when the judge passes upon them. It is useless to expect much of birds which are merely picked up the day before the show and exhibited just as they grew up.

In about a month the fall fair season opens. The poultry department of these great agricultural expositions offers the beginner the best opportunity to make a start as an exhibitor and many of our leaders in the poultry fancy have gained their first experience in this way.

The fancier whether a sportsman or a professional must exhibit his birds. Claims for superiority must be based upon preformance. The buying public is getting wise and demands records of performance, both of fancy and utility stock. Upon such records business is built. Of course the amateur who is interested in the sporting side of the proposition wants to win for personal satisfaction and to secure possession of the various ribbons and trophies which testify to his skill.

It is none too early to go over the flock and get a line on the best specimens. As a basis of selection one must have a thorough knowledge of the points of the breed or variety handled. This is best secured by a careful study of the American Standard of Perfection, which minutely describes ideal shape and color and lists the disqualifications which throw the faulty specimen out of competition as being unworthy of any consideration. The book is published by the American Poultry Association and may be secured from any poultry supply house or bookseller. It is the final word on exhibition poultry and is the standard under which the judge works.

Where possible, the help of some veteran in the game should be secured. A man of this kind can quickly point out the good chickens and give much information which may be used to advantage.

The flock should first be sorted with reference to disqualifying points, discarding any individuals which possess such faults. Of course, certain of the minor disqualifications, as down on the toes and foreign colored feathers in the plumage, may be removed. Whether or not such practices are entirely honorable is a point which each breeder must settle with his own conscience. However, it is common knowledge that the majority of experienced exhibitors fix up birds in this way.

Such serious defects as twisted bills or toes, crooked backs and breasts are not possible of correction.

When choosing young stock for fall showing, pay particular attention to the size and development of the specimen. The weight clauses of the standard are not usually strictly enforced at the fairs, but other things being equal, the bird which is well up to the required standard weight receives the most consideration.

It is possible to induce growing chicks to make rapid increase in weight by special feeding, and this plan may be resorted to in order to bring along small chicks which possess unusual promise. Finely chopped cooked meat and bone, skim milk, moist mash containing a large proportion of ground oats—all give good results. Some fanciers go so far as to give their choice chicks an extra meal late at night, by the light of the lamp or lantern. A certain prominent poultryman of New England adds sugar to the soft feed, contending that this substance is fattening and also induces the stock to eat more than would otherwise be consumed.

The string of prospective winners should include two or three times as many birds as will be entered in the show. This gives opportunity for closer selection when the date approaches. Some promising individuals will go wrong during the next few weeks, others of apparently inferior quality may blossom into top notch specimens. Then there is always the possibility of disease and death taking their toll.

These exceptional specimens should be removed from the general flock and given the best the plant affords. Where possible they should be divided into small groups, the males separated from the females. Wide range is desirable, but if this is not available roomy yards will do, especially if located on good sod or other growing green stuff.

The houses should be clean, cool and well ventilated. Better to send the flock to roost in the apple trees than force it into hot, crowded, dirty buildings. In fact, birds which spend their nights, fair and rainy, perched in some big tree with thick foliage often develop the finest of plumage. This plan is adopted oftener than the public would believe.

Plenty of thick shade is also essential. Exposure to the blazing sun is by many considered hurtful to color, especially of the pure white breeds. Quite a number of the leading specialists in white fowls never permit their birds to spend much time in the sunshine, especially when new feathers are being grown.

In the showroom the demand is for pure white plumage, free from brassiness or creaminess. This explains why some fanciers are so particular about protecting their birds from sunburn and also why certain of them are seemingly foolish in the matter of the ration used. A friend of the writer noted throughout America for his ability to produce winning White Rocks and White Wyandottes is most decided in the belief that yellow corn imparts a creamy tint to the plumage, and his flock receives only white corn.

Something has already been said regarding feeding. In addition it is sufficient to point out that rapidly growing chickens require a varied ration, and that this should include plenty of bone. Green cut bone is excellent when perfectly fresh, as are granulated dry bone and bone meal.

Green food in abundance and an unfailing supply of fresh, clean water must also be provided.

A bunch of likely youngsters in a large, shady run, fed and cared for in the manner outlined, will come along at an astonishingly rapid rate and reach maturity well in advance of the average of the flock. From these the winning birds will be selected. In hot competition the difference between the first and second prize winners is slight, so it pays to bring out every good quality of each member of the show string. This involves work, but if it is worth while to go to the trouble of showing it is certainly good business to do it right.

The choosing of the adult birds is simpler. One has had ample opportunity during the year to observe the points of each member of the flock, and knows in advance just which ones should be conditioned. The most important matter is to keep these in prime physical condition and induce them to discard their old coats of feathers so they may appear in fresh, bright plumage. Some naturally moult early and require no special help. Others may be induced to cease egg production and go into moult by certain methods of feeding. In extreme cases it may be necessary to "hand moult" them, pulling out the old feathers gradually so that the new ones will take their place.

The most popular system of feeding to force the moult is as follows: The birds are confined to their houses and their ration decreased steadily until but little food is given each day. Egg production will promptly cease. Then a good ration, rich in animal food and linseed meal, is supplied. This is fed liberally, and in most cases the old feathers will be dropped and new ones started. Then the general treatment as outlined for the chickens should be applied.

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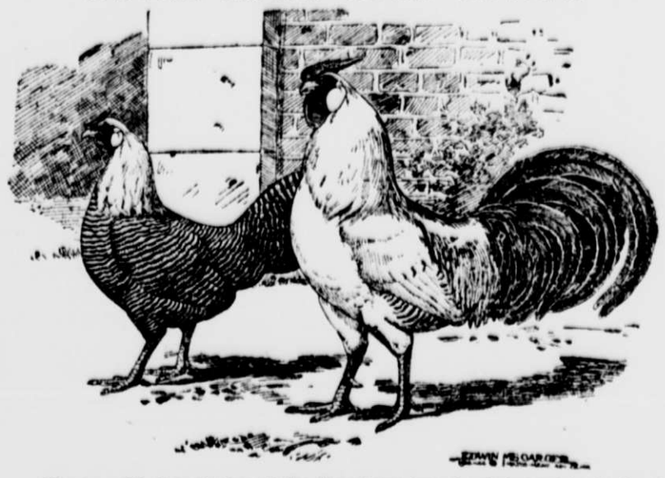
DUTCH BIRDS GOOD LAYERS



The penciled varieties of the Hamburg breed originated in Holland long ago, and because of their unusual ability as layers, became generally known as the "Dutch every-day layers." The Silver penciled variety is probably the original kind, the others being developed later. These fowls are small in size, are hardy and active, and are good producers of white shelled eggs of medium size. The plumage color is black and white, marked as shown in the accompanying drawing. This attractive color scheme, combined with grace of form, appeals to all lovers of beautiful fowls.

MISSOURI CONTEST REPORT.

English Birds Continue to Gain During June.

Of the 1,040 hens in the contest, 425 of them were confined to broody coops some time during the month of June. This cut the egg yield to 16,430 eggs for the month, which now makes the grand total 106,579 eggs. The pens have all made good general averages as a rule. But there has been no startling or sensational record thus far, and nothing tends to discredit really helpful work more than these sensational and almost unbelievable records, even though they be true.

The White Leghorns from England are still gaining each month. They have made the best monthly record for five months out of seven. It has been said the whole secret of winning in an egg laying contest was in having the birds ready to start off the first month with a lead and that was the only reason the English birds won in our contest last year.

This statement is not borne out by the facts in either of the three contests. The pen which won the first year did not get an early start, but did well in later months. The pen which won last year made a gradual gain over competing pens each month in the year. The pen this year which is leading has made a gain every month and its success is not due to its start but to its breeding and capacity for laying.

The pens which are bred for egg production make much better use of their food than other pens.

The ten highest pens for the seven months are as follows (each pen is composed of ten pullets):

Pen	Eggs
6—S. C. White Leghorns, England	1,569
47—S. C. Reds, Missouri	1,333
79—S. C. White Leghorns, Pennsylvania	1,309
65—S. C. White Leghorns, Missouri	1,277
18—White Wyandottes, Pennsylvania	1,271
70—S. C. White Leghorns, Missouri	1,248
8—S. C. White Leghorns, Pennsylvania	1,241
53—Barred Plymouth Rocks, Illinois	1,201
51—White Plymouth Rocks, Arkansas	1,196
38—White Orpingtons, Pennsylvania	1,192

THREE DAYS FOR POULTRY.

Lectures of Interest Will Be on Programme at Storrs College.

The Connecticut Agricultural College at Storrs, Conn., is now holding a country life conference, and the period from July 29 to 31 is to be devoted to poultry. The conference will begin with a joint session with the Dairymen's Association at 2 P. M. on Wednesday, July 29, when addresses will be given by Prof. Kirkpatrick on "The Value of Skim Milk as Food for Poultry," and by Dr. E. H. Jenkins on "Experiments in Skim Milk Feeding at Storrs College."

At the evening session Tom Barron of England, whose hens have won the last two egg laying contests and are now leading in every contest in which they are entered, including events in England, Australia and America, will give a talk on "How I Started in the Poultry Business and Why I Continue in It," illustrated by lantern slides. On Thursday Mr. Barron will accompany the visitors and discuss the methods of selecting laying hens while on a tour of inspection of the egg laying contest. There will be other speakers and a round table discussion will follow every session. All the meetings are open to the public and visitors may remain at the college from one session to the other, but notice must be given for reservation to be made.

POULTRY DIRECTORY

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For Young Chicks
Positively prevents losses from Gapes, Indigestion and Leg Weakness. A splendid tonic for helping chicks grow. Very economical—cost only 1c a day for 30 chicks. At all poultry supply and seed stores.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

CAPONIZE YOUR SURPLUS COCKERELS. Capons sell for more money than any other poultry. Capons will pay for your entire crop alone. Capons are easily made with an Ideal Caponizing Table. Send stamp. J. T. WELLS, 173 Kearney st., Paterson, N. J.

FOR SALE—50 fine strong white Leghorn hens, one year old; bargain for quick buyer. OWNER, 53 West 39th st.

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THIS bureau acts as "Central" to connect buyer and seller. It tells you how, when and where to buy stock, supplies, baby chicks, eggs for hatching, &c.

Timely news of the poultry world, special articles of interest, &c., will be found in Section 6 of The Sunday Sun.

Helpful hints by an expert poultryman about breeds adapted to your wants and ways of securing best results. Personal replies to every inquiry. No charge to either party for this service. Address POULTRY INFORMATION BUREAU New York Sun, N. Y.

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TO THE ARMY WORM WHICH IS EATING UP OUR LAWNS.
Arsenate of Lead, 1 lb. can, 25c postpaid.
WM. ELLIOTT & SONS
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MAPLE SYRUP FOR SALE from the maple grove taking a first prize at the Centennial Exposition. Guaranteed under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drug Act. Put up in gallon cans, $1.25 a gallon f. o. b. Norwich Station (B. & M. R. R.). Price for 50 gallons on application. GROVE HILL FARM, DONALD MACKAY, Supt., Thetford Center, Vt.

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