TO CURE A HARD MILKER

Some cows are naturally hard to milk; others are made hard by -akhanded milkers. A woman or enild wit ands not strong enough for mining causes a cew to become hard for anyone to milk. To cure such a cow, oil the teat freely before starting to railk, so that the oil will work into and soften the skin. Then milk the cow with as much force as possible, squeezing hard. This treatment will usually cure an ordinary hard milker. Once in a great while it is necessary to cut the muscle surrounding the inside of the teat with a lance-like knife. This, however, is very likely to rule the cow if not one with great care to avoid cutting to much and causing permanent leakage. It also makes a sore which is painful to the cow at the time of milking, and if done when the cow is giving milk, the wound grows together and the muscle becomes tighter than before.

SELLING THE FEATHERS

from to Separate Turkey Feathers Into Classes and Prepare

The following facts on marketing turkey feathers are well worth remembering: The quills from the third joing of tip ead of the wing are called po'm'ers and should be kept separate. I/ packing, keep tail and wing feathtus separate. Tie each kind in bundles by itself, and press the bundles in the hoxes tightly. All feathers must be clean, sound and dry-picked. The wing guills which have full plumage on both sides of the quill, which come from the first and second joints of the ring next the body, are more valuable than, and should be kept separate from, the pointers. The tail feathers should be kept by themselves and are the most valuable. The short tail and wing quills, if saved, should be kept separate from the long ones, as they depreciate their value if mixed with them. The directions for shipping are to mark the correct weight and tare on the boxes, also the name of the shippers, and ship as "turkey bodies quills."

SAVING DROWNED CHICKS

Put Stiff Little Boys Into Warm Qats and Watch

A heavy rainstorm coming up too quickly for me to get my chicks in left me dismayed, but not surprised, for the ground was level, with no way for the water to run off, to find lifeless chickens scattered all about. A visiting friend declared the little chicks could be saved. This seemed ampossible, as they were already stiff, but she insisted, so we gathered them up-a candy pail full. Under her direction, I filled several large pans with oats, heated them, and into these put the chickens, covering the pans with cloth and setting them on the stove and into the oven. This warmed the chickens thoroughly, and I lost only six-L G. Witt.

Care Well For Hens

To know what a hen is doing is a sequisite to the improvement. When fit is known that a hen produces from to 0 pounds of eggs in a year it mean; hat she must be fed so as to assist her in doing so. She-should have the kind of feed that contains the elements of the egg in their most available form. Well cared for hens should give at least a 60 per cent. supply of eggs. Hudson says laying hens should never be so fat as to prevent the gizzard being felt. If food is given in excess of what is required to support life, it is disposed of mostly in three ways; some hens put on flesh, some fat, and some lay eggs. The flesh can be found in the breast, wings and thighs, the fat in the stern and abdomen, and the eggs in the

Picking Good Layers

A writer in an Australian paper, in writing about picking out the best layers, said they cannot be infallibly detected by their appearance, but a first class layer is never a drowsy. lazy-looking bird. On the other hand it is bright looking and active, is early on the forage in the morning, and late In going to roost at night. Her eye is usually bold and bright, and her comb Australian writer says he has had some extraordinary layers which very little in outward appearance to distinguish them from birds of ordinary laying capacity.

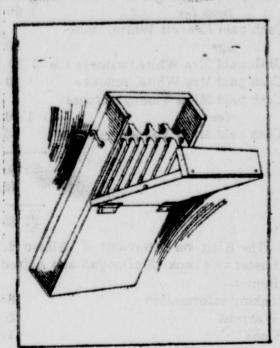
Seap and Automobile Scaps of any kind will not barm the rusping gear of an automobile. Of source a some discretion is used in reasing the parts free of any of the eleaning agent after the directis removed. Wheels will stand a moderate see that they are not acratched

NKASE FA "is good tea"

GOOD TOOL HOLDER

Greoves Keep Bits or Chisels of Various Sizes Apart

This convenient box for nolding tools will keep separate a number of hits or chisels of different sizes, and each can be selected and removed in a twinkling. The box is a flat, rectangular affair, with a lid that consists of half of the top and one end, as the out shows. The inside of the box is divided into two by a lengthwire partition, with different size greeves on both sides. This partition



EASY TO SELECT TOOL.

terminates within a few inches of the open end of the box so that when the lid is opened the ends of the tools project beyond it and make them easily accessible. With each tool separate, as in this receptacle, the nicking of points and edges, as hapbens when they are jumbled up torether, is obviated.

Tie Horse Like This



The average horse weight offers very little obstruction to a horse that really wants to walk away. A way. out of the trouble is easily found, however, if the hitching strap is attached to the wheel, with the line fust long enough to allow the horse's head to be held naturally when the strap is on the edge of the wheel nearest to him. Then if the horse takes a step forward the wheel turns and pulls its head down. It will be found that a horse can move but a few test before it stops of its own accord if hitched in this way.

Contagion by Sweat

After a long investigation a French scientist has declared that tuberculosis can be transmitted by the sweat of a person afflicted with the disease, the germs passing through the pores.

LAWN-MAKING DEMANDS CARE AND KNOWLEDGE

How to Secure Velvety Sward That Rivals Flower Garden in Its Beauty

Advice on lawns is given by B. C. Tillett of Hamilton, Ont., as follows: There is no feature of our garden more important, if we would have it look well, than a perfect piece of lawn. It may be said to be the frame to the picture—the finishing touch. A really good velvety lawn is, in fact, worthy and generally receives as much admiration as the flower borders behind it. A perfect lawn depends. to a very great extent, upon the seed used. This must be the best lawn seed and guaranteed free from hay, meadow grass or clover seed. A new lawn can be laid down either in the spring or in the fall.

Level and Unlisturbed

It is essential that the seed should be sown on absolutely even ground. It must not, therefore, be trodden on again after the final raking oln order te avoid this, a strip of gre ad about these feet wife should be marked of with the sender line array this has

Cartioned september

ocen sown, rate but the feet marks and measure off another strip of the "round in the same way, each time elevelling out the sower's feet

The seed must be swenly sown and fairly thickly, so that all the ground is well covered. It should then be lightly raked in, taking care that the evenness of the ground is not disturbed, and that no footprints are left. The ground should then be rolled in order to bury any uncovered seed. which will then germinate with the first shower of rain. If the weather remains dry, the ground may be syringed over. As to the quantity of | seed veguired, one pound will sow about thirty square yards of ground.

Cutting and Weeding

grow until it is four inches high and should then be cut with a sharp scythe; afterward the machine may close weakens the young plants. If be cut regularly once a week, and in the shade of the evening. Never

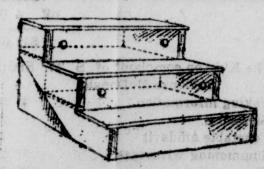
A suitable tool should be used to remove weeds, such as dandelions, daisies, plantains, docks, etc. These will always appear even when the best seed has been sown, as there are certain to be some weed seeds in the ground, but, if taken in time, the grass will soon become master of these, and they will disappear. In order to possess a fine law, there must be constant cutting, rolling, and watering. Nor should the broom be spared, a thorough brooming does a lawn good. Always use a catcher on the mower. It is a mistake to leave the clippings on the lawn.

Advice For Handling Milch Cows and

The cow calving thin has a poor chance to make greatest profits, if any profits at all. The persistent persistent less profitable beca 23 shs is not so good, or because she is poorly fed and managed? Only by keeping records of milk produced and feed consumed can this be discovered. Discard the mongrel and scrub bull and save money. If calves are worth raising, they should be of the best breeding possible, on the sire's side at least. Use only the very best pure-bred bull available; good dairy cattle are more valuable each year, and the good ones never come by chance, but are well bred and reared Greatest profits are made in steer feeding when the animals are finished and marketed as baby bee' 12 to 20 months) or as prime 2-year-old 'steers. In finishing steers in summer. the poor pastures must be supple mented by green fodder crops and a good grain ration .- Farm and Ranch Review.

utilizing Space Under the Stairs There is a lot of space wasted in most houses in the cellar and kitchen stairs that can be put to use by an ingenious person. The stairs have got to be there and the room they

occupy is entirely lost unless utilized



for drawers. The method of making the drawers is shown in the sketch. It will probably be necessary to make supports for the drawers along the stair framework, but this can easily be done and the storage space thus secured will more than pay for the

Accurate photographs of buildings and land have been taken by aviator from altitudes as great as 1000 feet

Four Months

Clew York "Sun," June 21.) Berlin looked for victory at Verdun in a fortnight; then in a month; in two months, or three; at the outside four. Four months end to day, and not even the nearer defences are breached.

"Drum fire" began Feb. 19. Two days later the German infantry attack ed and in five days drove nearly to the present Dosaumont Vaux line. The British took over miles of trenches, releasing two or more French army corps. The attack was checked. A drive from the southeast ended at the same distan the Meuse, since which the struggle has shifted with little change until Raynal's useless Fort Vaux.

The world has said, France his scar cely denied, that Verdun must fall if be used, setting it high; cutting too the price is paid. When that has been who knows? Few experts set the ex there are any bare places these should | Cess.of German losses at less than 100, be reseeded. The new lawn should 600; some put it much higher. Yet suc cess seems less likely on the 122nd day when there is little rainfall, watered then on the fifth. In a fortnight the water grass when the sun is over prisoners as the Germans claim at Ver perilled east.

> If the purpose was to win at Verdun a quick, showy victory and compel | that His Royal Highness has been call neace, it has failed. If it was to pre led upon to return to Britain while the vent attacks, it has failed no less.

Some writers call the Battle of the Marne Germany's Gettysburg; her warn At Verdun ing of certain defeat. Her "hightide" check at Verdun, Feb. 26, equally in vites the comparison. When the stone is told in full. Brusiloff's dash toward the Hungarian wheat fields may be lik ened to Sherman's March to the Sea.

The Duke of Connaught

(Toronto "Telegram.")

No Governor General since Confedera tion has fixed himself so firmly in the regard and affections of the Canadian people. It is no exaggeration to say ca. Slower gains were made west of that he has raised the ideals of Canad ians in regard to the pobility. Possess. ing a full measure of the dignity fitting The grass should be allowed to gallant remnant surrendered in the now his high station and the important of fice he holds, he combines with it a sim plicity that has endeared him to the people as a whole. Also he is very human. While his duties are of the most formal character and he has performed them in a etter perfect manner, he never fails to give those who come in contact with him a little peep at the personality be hind the red tape. That personality is onslaught has taken four times as many best described in the words of the old song. "Every inch a soldier and a dur, calling German reserves to the im | man." A young nation, passing through its first great war, could have no better bead, and it is unfortunate struggle is still at its height.

milking cow needs four to eight weeks rest and good feeding before her next treshening. Is your cow which is not

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