

ly drove the whole flock out into the snow and thus stopped the slaughter for the time being. But that was the last mutton I ever fed to hens. The hens themselves were pure-bred Buff Orpingtons, but any other breed would probably have done the same under similar circumstances.

Another experience may prove amusing to "Advocate" readers. One spring I had a nice flock of white Leghorns which were laying well. The egg production began to shrink without any apparent cause. I examined the hens and found them to be lousy. Being at that time only a novice I scarcely knew what to do. I knew creolin would kill lice on sheep so why not on hens? Accordingly I mixed up a good big tub full of warm water and creolin and dipped those hens into it right up to the eyes. That evening the weather turned cool and when I went into the roosting room to see how those hens were doing their breathing sounded like the rushing of a spring flood. I bundled them into crates and dumped them all down by the furnace in the house before a roaring fire. They were a shaky looking crowd and looked the very picture of misery. I left a good fire on and went to bed. In the morning when I woke up the first sound I heard was the poultry cackling and crowing. The hens were all nicely dry, but I never tried any more creolin baths. I might say that those hens were free from lice for the whole summer, but egg production was completely stopped for nearly a week after the dipping.

My fowl are all hens hatched and reared on a free range by the colony house system. Self-feeders and drinking-fountains are used to lessen the labor of feeding. For the first few weeks of their lives they are kept in the vegetable garden, where the freshly stirred soil provides them with animal food. When large enough to prove troublesome they are moved into the orchard, where there is a cover crop of rape. It is surprising what a quantity of this the chickens will eat. At the approach of cold weather the pullets are moved into their permanent houses there to be confined till warm weather the following spring.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

W. E. WILLIAMS.

Instructions on Turkey Raising.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Will the editor of the poultry department kindly give the readers some information about "turkey." We do not mean the "unspeakable Turk." Every daily paper tells us more than we care to know about him. We refer to that most beautiful and profitable domestic bird. Has the cackling hen with her money-making "winter egg basket" entirely crowded out our turkey? Seriously I've carefully searched back-numbers of "The Farmer's Advocate" for the last three years (have been a careful reader and always keep them) and I only found two short paragraphs relating to the care of turkeys. Now will the editor of the poultry department kindly furnish us with some information with regard to the proper care, rearing, and general health of young birds, prevention of sickness or treatment of ailing birds.

Some years ago I always was quite successful with turkeys, seldom losing any, then they began to take sick, more especially after August or when haying was over and the fields were clean so they could go anywhere, loss of appetite, birds dull and stupid, droppings white or yellow, many dying, next year was the same. I killed off all I had, on examining birds that had died I found liver "spotted" just as I since read about.

Have not kept any now for three years, but now that ground, etc., is all clean, intend to purchase new stock, and wish for information so that I can make turkey raising a success.

Here near St. John, our winter port, one can get almost any money for good turkeys about Christmas time, or before the steamers sail on the Christmas trip. A neighbor of mine, who has always had fine flocks of turkeys, had last spring a flock of over fifty, they all did finely until after haying, when some began to droop, walk slow, and stand with drooping wings, and all the other symptoms that show "blackhead," to any who have studied the disease, they kept on dying all fall, she had never lost turkeys that way before, and could not make out what ailed them. In going through the hay fields they sometimes ate off the green buckwheat that grew next to the hay land, but never stayed long at it. Would that bring on the disease? She knew nothing of "blackhead" or "spotted liver," but I'm satisfied that was the trouble. Last spring she bought a fine male bird from stock lately imported from Ontario, he was one of the first to die, and I expect he brought the disease with him.

I should like to state here that having written to Dr. C. H. Higgins, I received valuable information from him, also from A. G. Gilbert, Dominion Experimental Farm, but still I look to

"The Farmer's Advocate" and hope the readers of the poultry department will soon see a good column of advice about the care of the turkey.

In concluding, where can one buy good stock that will likely do well on farm where there are large pasture fields with heaps of grasshoppers and crickets down this way? "The Farmer's Advocate" has many readers and is highly esteemed. Wishing it continued success I hope to remain in the future as I have been the past ten years.

Queens Co., N. B.

A. McD.

[Note.—Either some copies are missing from our correspondent's file, or else she has overlooked several of the articles that have been published. Without attempting a complete bibliography of these, we might mention a few. A column on turkeys appeared in our issue of June 30th, 1912. A good article on "Care of Turkeys" was contributed by a correspondent in October 24th. "Care of Young Turkeys" and "Rearing Turkeys" appeared in May and June, 1911. "Success With Turkeys" was published in August, 1910. Besides these we have had various practical items on blackhead, marketing, etc. The subject is again lively, however, and experience of successful turkey raisers is in request. If contributors fail to cover the ground, we shall add a few points in good season.—Editor.]

GARDEN & ORCHARD

Varieties of Vegetables for the Farm Garden.

The farm garden should be one of the main sources of delicacies for the table during the entire summer season. There is no reasonable excuse why every farm should not be able to boast of an excellent vegetable garden as land is available and fresh vegetables pulled directly from the home garden a half an hour before meal time are much to be preferred, are cheaper and more desirable than those bought on the market or at the grocery.

As with all the more important farm crops variety has a considerable bearing upon the results obtained with garden crops. There are many classes of crops with early and late varieties, and where possible the best of each should be used. We do not attempt to name all the good varieties. Many must be omitted from an article of this kind, but a few of the leading varieties of each of several different kinds or classes of vegetables are interesting at this season.

There are two score vegetables which every garden should give a place,—asparagus, beans, beets, cabbage, cauliflower, carrots, corn, celery, citron, cucumber, lettuce, onions, parsnips, peas, potatoes, pumpkin, radish, salsify, squash and tomatoes. These are not all the good things but are the most important. Other valuable plants, where they succeed, are melons, (water and musk,) parsley, peppers, rhubarb, spinach, turnips, vegetable marrow, egg-plant, kohlrabi, and perhaps Swiss chard and Brussels sprouts. With these added the grower has quite a complete list, and where the garden is so laid out as to be able to accommodate them all, and where soil and climate are suitable all may be profitably produced.

Taking the regular list in alphabetical order we find asparagus first. This is a perennial plant requiring a deep rich soil and should find a place in far more farm gardens than it does. Three of the very best varieties are Conover's Colossal, Argenteuil and Palmetto. The first named is most widely grown although Palmetto is said to be very hardy.

To all those who have a taste for vegetables green beans are especially appetizing. This is an annual warm-weather crop which should not be planted too early and which does best on a fairly light loamy soil. Keeney's Rustless Golden Wax, Detroit White Wax, German Stringless, Stringless Green Pod, Valentine and Wardwell's Kidney Wax are best for summer use, while in southern sections Burpee's Bush Lima may mature for autumn use.

Beets for early use should be sown as soon as possible in the spring and for winter use about June first. A rich soil is best. For extra early try Egyptian Turnip, then for early, Early Model, Eclipse and Black Red Ball are the best. For later use Detroit Red and Long Smooth Blood give good satisfaction.

Cabbage should be started in the hot-bed early in March. Jersey Wakefield and Winningstadt are the two best early varieties, while for late use All Seasons, Danish Round Head, Flat Dutch and Savoy are among the best. Mammoth Rock is a good red variety.

Cauliflower is not so commonly grown as cabbage but should find a place in every garden. Extra Early Erfurt and Early Snowball are two of the best varieties.

Of carrots, Chantenay is the best with Danvers and Rubicon following closely. Two sowings should be made one very early and another about June first.

Who does not enjoy eating green corn? Everybody wants it early and late. The king of all early varieties is Golden Bantam with Early Cory a good second. For later, Country Gentleman and Stowell's Evergreen are among the best.

Another crop which should be started in the hot-bed in March is celery. Try some White Plume of Golden Self-blanching for early, Paris Golden Yellow for medium and for late Giant Pascal, Evan's Triumph or Winter Queen.

A crop to plant in hills 6 to 8 feet apart, when all danger of frost is over, is the Citron and the best variety Colorado Preserving.

Another hill crop is the cucumber, Davis' Perfect and Cumberland are the best for slicing, and Westerfield and Chicago Pickling are good for pickling.

Lettuce, the delicious vegetable which may be sown in rows as soon as land is fit to work, is a crop of many varieties, but Grand Rapids, Black-seeded Simpson, Hanson, Big Boston and Paris White Cos are among the best.

Onions, another crop to be sown early, has for best varieties, Yellow Globe, Danvers, Prizetaker, Red Wethersfield, Southport Yellow Globe and Southport Red Globe.

Parsnips should be sown early, and two good varieties are Hollow Crown and Guernsey.

Peas should be sown at different times, or early, medium and late varieties. For early try Extra Early, Alaska, or Nott's Excelsior. Medium: Gradus. Late: Advancer, Strata-gem.

Potatoes early and late should be extensively planted in every garden. For early: Early Fureka, Early Ohio, Early Fortune and Irish Cobbler. Late: Empire State, Rural New Yorker, Delaware, Carman No. 3.

Pumpkin: Sugar is best for pies. Jumbo is another good variety.

Radishes are a crop which for best results require sowing at intervals throughout the season. Rosy Gem, Scarlet Turnip, White Tip, French Breakfast and White Icicle are among the best early kinds; while Scarlet China and Black Spanish are fine for winter use.

Salsify, or vegetable oyster is a delicious vegetable, and Mammoth Sandwich Island a good variety.

Squash,—Summer: Crookneck and White Bush Scallop. Winter: Hubbard.

Tomatoes,—Early: Earliana and Wealthy. Medium: Chalk's Jewel. Late: Stone and Success.

Of the less common but profitable vegetables the musk melon and water melon are easily grown and make very fine dessert. Of the former Rocky Ford or Emerald Gem, Hackensack and Montreal Market are good and of the latter, Hungarian Honey and Cole's Early are the most likely to ripen in these northern districts.

Rhubarb, a perennial plant valued for pie-making is easily grown in a corner of the garden and Victoria and Raspberry are two of the best varieties.

Spinach,—Victoria, Virofly, Bloomfield.

Turnips,—Early: Extra Early Purple-top

Milan, Golden Ball. Late: Swedes.

Vegetable Marrow,—Long White Bush and English Vegetable Marrow.

Egg Plant,—Black Beauty and New York Improved.

Kohlrabi,—Early White or Purple Vienna.

A Romance in an Apple Orchard.

Ben Davis was an awful flirt, he was a Tall-man and a handsome native of Spitzenburg, Holland, he became hopelessly smitten on Bellflower, who looked like a Duchess dressed beautifully in Russett gown, his attentions to her were so sweet that he made the Maiden Blush.

Now she was engaged to another Mann, although he was a Baldwin he was Wealthy as a King, and when he was advised of this he Swear, and with rage turned white as Snow, and nearly took an Apple-ptic fit.

He at once engaged a Spy, who informed him that he need Seek No Further for her affections.

He immediately left Ontario for a Newtown down on the St. Lawrence, there he met a Rome Beauty, and now he declares there are Nonsuch as she.

Wentworth Co., Ont.

L. H. CAREY.