

Say the selling price is 35 cents per bushel, would be \$85.50, leaving you a profit of \$43.50 per acre. When you put in the cost of hauling to market and expenses for same, would leave you about \$40.00 profit per acre. I have never had any trouble in selling potatoes either at home or in the city. When a man is close to the city and has a good article he has no trouble selling it.

Man.

W. WAUGH.

POULTRY

Geese and Goslings

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE

In breeding geese, mate one gander with three females. Breeding birds should be well developed, strong and vigorous. To obtain the greatest possible number of eggs from each goose it is advisable to add a little grain to the feed. I have found that good oats or barley are the best; do not overfeed them. The birds should be given some small yard or fenced off space, where they will be unmolested. A few rough boards laid across a corner serves as protection from rain or snow. Place a deep covering of earth into a large, shallow box. Cover the earth plentifully with clean, soft hay or straw and place a nest egg conspicuously in the centre. This egg should never be removed. The eggs laid should be gathered every day soon after they are laid, and placed in a dry, cool place, where there is no draught, as goose eggs are easily chilled. They should be set as soon as possible.

If geese are not being kept in a large way, hens will be found convenient for hatching. The mother goose can take care of her second hatch. Care should be taken to have the setting hen free from lice. The nest, contrary to the usual impression, should be dry. It is best to set four eggs at a time under a hen. If a number of hens can be set at one time, eight or nine goslings may be given to one hen as soon as they are old enough to leave the nest; as the hen in the raising of goslings, serves chiefly as a rallying point.

I have found that in hatching and rearing goslings the following points need most consideration: The eggs should be gently turned night and morning. Even a goose, is very remiss about turning her eggs, and the goslings stick to one side of the shell. After the second week of incubation, sprinkle the eggs with luke warm water. Lift the hen off to do this and place her upon the nest again. This should be done once a day after the twenty-fifth day; every second day before that time and after the fourteenth day. Perhaps the chief point of all, is to leave the egg alone when once they are chipped. If the nest is well made and not overcrowded, no harm will come to the struggling, wet birds. They will work their way out and I have often found a sturdy fellow perched upon the hen's back.

As a rule goslings only require "mothering" for two or three days after being hatched, therefore it is a good plan to have the nest constructed so that the hen and goslings may be kept there for at least three days. The hen should be watered and fed as though she were still sitting upon eggs. Give the young ones a little mash composed of hard boiled egg chopped fine, cornmeal, ground wheat or granulated oatmeal, the whole to be mixed with boiling water; do not give them much. Be careful not to allow them to wet themselves in the drinking water. Place it in a shallow dish. After three days discontinue the boiled egg and give bread soaked in water, oatmeal or broken rice boiled until soft, outer leaves of cabbage, lettuce, onion tops and all the green grass they can eat. Water should be given them to drink abundantly but remember they should not be allowed to enter water until fledged. Remove the hen to a coop, in a close yard while the young ones run about the yard.

The most important point of all is to keep the goslings in yards which they cannot get out of. I once had fifty-five, most of them partly fledged, go away to parts unknown never to return. Geese will take care of themselves and no not require much labor. A fenced pasture and plenty of drinking water is all they require and should be ready for sale or use by November coming off the grass fat. The feathers are a source of profit too, bringing a good price per pound, or may be used by the raiser to fill pillows or cushions.

I may say in conclusion that I have had none but Toulouse and found them profitable indeed. Port Arthur, Ont.

DELL.

Feeding a Flock; Shipping Eggs; Dressing old Hens

The following questions on poultry lately received are answered herewith:

1. We have sixty hens and pullets and only get five or six eggs a day. What is the matter?

2. Are eggs injured in any way for hatching when shipped by express?

3. Will you explain how best to dress old hens?

Ans.—1. You must have a very poor laying strain or else you do not feed them right. Try feeding them wheat, oats and barley, and see that they have a good appetite all day long. Also feed all kinds of roots, such as turnips, mangolds or potatoes, cook the potatoes for a change, and give them some meat. If you can get some beef heads, cook them in the oven, and when cold hang them up in the hen house just high enough so that the hens have to jump up for the meat. In that way they get plenty of exercise. Skimmed milk is also a good thing for laying hens, but you must make them work hard. A laying hen is a working hen, and she should be kept warm and comfortable at night, with lots of fresh air without being in a draught.

The windows of the hen house should be made of cotton, and also the inside door, so that on warm nights you can leave the outside door open. In that way the birds will get fresh air all night when they need it most. You will also find your henhouse will keep dry if ventilated in this manner.

2. No, I do not think so, not if the eggs are fresh and come from strong healthy stock. For years I have sent eggs for hatching to all parts of the country, and have had little or no trouble so far. Eggs are best shipped in the Morgan egg baskets.

3. Old hens should be killed and dressed just the same as young birds. All birds should be starved for thirty-six hours before being killed. This is to ensure of there being no food in the bodies that might ferment and cause decay when shipped long distances. The birds should be killed by pulling their necks, and then bled by running a sharp knife in the roof of their mouths. They should be dry-plucked immediately after they are killed, before the body gets cold, commencing at the breast and working back to the wings and legs. This allows the blood to drain towards the neck, before the feathers are plucked from the extreme parts, and there will be no disfigurements by blood rushing to fill the holes left where the feathers are taken out.

After plucking, shape them, forcing them into a compact appearance and do not pack them till quite cold. You will find a ready market for well dressed poultry at any time of year in Winnipeg.

"BUSY B."

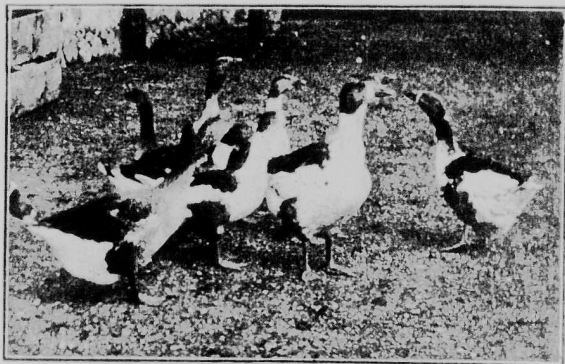
Making a Proper Nest For Sitters

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have read with pleasure many letters about poultry the hatching of eggs and the care of chickens, and as my method is a little different to any I have read, I thought I would write and tell about it, as I have had great success. I take a box and put a board along the front at the bottom to keep the nest in. Then I get a good thick sod three or four inches thick and scoop the earth from the under side in the shape of a nest, care being taken not to go through, so that when the sod is placed in the box, grass side up, the middle will sink to the desired shape.

The sod being a fresh cut one, has the right amount of moisture in it, or if too dry, it is easily sprinkled with a little warm water. If the weather is very warm it needs sprinkling with water sometimes, about the fourteenth day. After having the sod ready, I get some straw, sprinkle it with insect powder and make it the desired shape on the sod, being careful not to put too much in, so that all the eggs will come evenly in contact with the moisture from the sod, which the heat of the hen's body draws up.

The sitting hens I endeavor to put by themselves, so that the other hens do not bother them, and I place a sack over the front of the boxes, both for warmth at night and to keep them shaded from the light in the day time. Once a day I take care to see that they all come off for feeding, drinking and a dust bath, lifting them off if they do not come themselves. I find the most convenient time to feed is directly after dinner, it being warmer then and the eggs are not



PART OF A FLOCK OF A DOZEN OR SO ON THE FARM OF GUS. WIGHT, EVERGREEN STOCK FARM, NAPINKA, MAN.

likely to get a chill. When the hens have been off from twenty minutes to half an hour, I see that they are all on again and this you see, I can do in my dinner hour. I find, too, that if I have a fixed time for feeding, it is not forgotten. A dust bath and grit are as necessary to a sitting hen as to a laying hen.

When the chicks arrive I take out the sod and put in a fresh nest of hay, well dusted with insect powder, and then feed them when twenty-four to thirty-six hours old on chopped oats and hard boiled eggs for the first day, after that one meal of very crumbly mash and the rest of dry food, cracked wheat and oats without husks. I read of this method in the Old Country, and have found it a success both there and here, so that if the hens are set in a building with a wooden or otherwise dry floor, it brings them to as near natural conditions as it is possible to get.

Sask.

A. M. R.

HORTICULTURE

The Farm Garden

That every farmer in Saskatchewan or any place else, ought to have a garden, is, I think, a well-demonstrated fact. Everyone who has given the matter careful thought, knows that the garden is the source from which we may obtain health and pleasure, combined with profit.

And yet we constantly come in contact with farmers, who say it is too much work to make a garden. They claim that an acre of wheat will buy more vegetables than a family will use. Therefore, they say, grow wheat and buy your vegetables. But how many of them keep their tables supplied with good, fresh, crisp vegetables, such as they might have in a small garden?

The fact is, that no matter how willing we may be to do so, we cannot secure fresh vegetables unless we grow them for our own use.

Then what should the farmer aim to grow in his garden? And what can he do this month in preparation?

In the first place, the seeds and plants can be chosen and ordered. This should be done as early as possible, so that if any mistakes are made in filling the order, there will be time to correct them before seeding time. We will presume that the garden in question is for family use only, not for market.

The following varieties of vegetables will be found satisfactory:—

Asparagus, Palmetto; beans, Golden Wax and Harlington Windsor; beets, Crosby's Egyptian and Long Smooth Deep Blood Red; cabbage, Early Jersey Wakefield, All-head Early, Danish Ball Head, Chester Savoy and Red Rock; cauliflower, Early Erfurt, Early Snowball; carrot, Guerande for cooking purposes, and Giant Short White for feeding stock; celery, Paris Golden Yellow; corn, Early Premo; cress, Extra Curled; citron, Red Seeded; cucumbers, Cumberland; lettuce, Hanson; onions, Yellow Globe Danvers, Large Red Wethersfield, Australian Brown, Barletta, White Welsh, Egyptian Perennial, Yellow Dutch Sets, Potato Onion, and Shallots; parsnips, Elcomb's Giant; peas, Gradus, Yorkshire Hero and Telephone; pumpkin, Common Yellow Field; parsley, Champion Moss Curled; potatoes, Early Sunrise, American Wonder, Bovee, Early Ohio; radishes, French Breakfast, Chartier, Long White Icicle; rhubarb, Victoria and Johnston's St. Martin; squash, Golden Hubbard, Long White Bush Vegetable Marrow; tomato, Sparks' Earliana; herbs, caraway, catnip, sage, summer savory; turnips, Extra Early Milan, Early Snowball, Golden Ball, Hazard's Swede; Sugar Beet.

In ordering your seeds, do not forget to include a few flowers. They are not much trouble, and will more than repay you for your work by the pleasure they will give. All the hardy annuals and many fine perennials do unusually well here. Of hardy annuals, do not neglect the following:—eschscholtzia or California poppy, sweet peas, mignonette, phlox drummondii, shirley poppies, cornflowers and sweet sultans. Any others that you fancy may be added, with the assurance that they will succeed. Of perennials, larkspur, columbines, dianthus, lychnis, lupins and iris, are amongst the hardiest and most easily grown. Flowering shrubs including roses, will make your garden beautiful at times when other flowers are scarce. Space forbids any lengthy discourse on flowers, but their beauty and perfume should be felt in every home in all the land.

The seeds are chosen first seeds to plant will be These should be planted as early as possible after r moist, and in a warm room in twelve days. Give plenty warmth and air. When inches high transplant, g Old tomato and salmon. Let the plants grow in the transferred to a place in can remain till the second can be set out in the garden seeds you will find necessary.

As soon as possible in A made. You will not need to build it. Dig a hole ground. Make a frame of one or more storm sashes. Let the south side of the inches lower than the north hole with fresh horse manure to a depth of eighteen place a layer of soil for the sash, and bank all manure or earth, to prevent chilling the bed. I with a sprinkler. Leave seeds commence to grow plant your seeds. Cabb and perhaps celery and need to plant in the hot-b

Now you can plan the garden. Arrange it so it rows, and cultivated with Good summer fallow is the

It will be best to plant trees along the west and are to be grown, plant ground can be easily c the row.

Of fruits, the following most locations:—red and Red Cherry; black white currants, White Houghton; red raspberry; strawberries, Senator Currants and gooseberries; therefore, they are the. If summer fallow is selected planting will be a thorough fine and smooth. I about having very early can be done away with a

In another issue I will planting the seeds, and planted to insure good re

British Columbia

That a big market for opening up in England is Hallett of Proctor, B. C., a trip to the Old Cour thorough study of the qu made a special point of Convent Garden wholesale and also the retailers in d oles. He states that gold with regard to the fruit and he found that the coming well known and the first in quality.

apples were retailing at and Jonathans cost four bergs were sold at six per

These were prices actually made mention of this that there was for a fruit Columbia. All this fruit and showed no ill results six thousand miles.

Convent Garden dealer was a large and increasing eties of apples particular Yellow Newton Pippin, but remarkably good co Wellington. With regard Hallett found that the co growers was very strong the comments of the de from British Columbia v hold their own with the from the maritime provin

Mr. Hallett took with Orange Pippin grown on better proof can be given apples excited in Engl Messrs. Rivers and Cor from whom Mr. Hallett him to ship them a bo; Hallett expressed his growing possibilities of coming better known in