

INTERESTING AGRICULTURAL FEATURES FOR OUR COUNTRY READERS

HORTICULTURE CABBAGE CULTURE

An Experience in Growing in Home Garden.

thought, and which has been as borne the signature of no one to deceive you in this, and "Just-as-good" are but and endanger the health of science against Experiment.

ASTORIA

stitute for Castor Oil, Pare-Syrups. It is Pleasant. Is safe, and I have purchased from them. This could not be said fifteen years ago, but the gardening public are relying more and more on the seedsmen's word. In this direction is to choose the variety you require, see that you get it, and have faith in the firm of whom you purchase.

ASTORIA ALWAYS

Signature of
Elitchers
We Always Bought
over 30 Years.

IS OF PROSE

IN 1883
D. White

the 19th to the 20th century, before the time 26, 1883.

truth that the life of nations is led by variety in the elements of its strongest recent confirmation.

neely authority had developed so late with in this article are the great

lost, but during the last years of this, thus far have been devel-

ments, and chief among these at the universities, a new power,

as it was out of the struggle with

l at fearful cost, has given some

me virtues. Commercial enterprise

which can modify the prejudices

ature, philosophy, art, science,

er making itself felt in the sum of

a vast mob of anti-social forces;

carriers against bigotry; Schiller

and a host of others, against dis-

ing a poem of Prelligarth or a dis-

as the army of a German prince;

ly to wither blatant unreason.

lar initiative, sturdy legality, in-

ally have their strong representa-

together with much din, yet not to

her order from chaos. Out of

lating and modifying each other,

stronger, more lasting than the old.

ITS OWN STREET

AND POWER PLANTS

n, Canada, fourteen mills. Here is the

secret:

"On the assessment of four and a

quarter millions, a tax of only fourteen

cents a head; and the city has public im-

provements and utilities which make it the rival

of any city in the west and the superior

of the year 1910 was \$616,000 public debt

and improvements undertaken during the

year amounted to \$108,000—an expenditure

of \$20.37 per capita. This low tax rate

under these conditions is made possible by

to the plants in powdered form. I have

found that this is a good remedy for

almost all kinds of bugs and insects, with

which the vegetable garden is troubled.

"An abundance of small insects, in also

between a zucchini and common house

fly, is a sure indication that we shall be

troubled with plenty of cabbage maggot

later on. As soon as the plant has become

climaxed after transplanting, take a piece

of paper about four inches in diameter,

similar to the sheet, with a slit in one

side to the centre hole, which is just large

enough to closely encircle the stem of

the plant, and press the paper down on

a level soil surface.

CULTURE.

If it is the intention to raise your own

plants, have the hotbed ready to receive

the seeds on April 1, and transplant (six

to a berry basket) as soon as the third

leaf makes its appearance. Keep the

plants moist, but not sodden, till the sec-

ond week in May, when they can be trans-

ferred to the garden, giving them eighteen

inches of soil between each row. Two

weeks after this, sow more seeds for your

fall crop, finally transplanting them in

the ground where you have taken your

previous crops.

Unless you desire to grow several varieties,

I would recommend the Henderson

variety, for first, second, and third crops.

To have a number of varieties, use

for first crop Early Jersey Wakefield or

Winnings; for second crop, First and

Second; for third crop, Early Summer

main crop, Henderson's Summer Early

or Burpee's Burshee. For savoy I would

recommend Marvins Savoy; for Brussels

sprouts, Sutton's Dwarf; for cauliflower,

Early Snowball.

In the case of Brussels sprouts and

cauliflower wait till danger of frost is

past, then sow seeds, and let them grow

in the open field, and then transplant

the plants to grow, and then out where

necessary, as it is disastrous to transplant

unless you are an expert at the business.

Successful cabbage growing, like success

in all other walks of life, depends entirely

on the work and attention given. Unless

the ground is soggy from rains, keep the

soil dry, and keep down weeds, and let in

the open field, plants which have been

grown in the hot-bed or cold frame will

need to be "hardened off." That is, they

should become gradually accustomed to the

effect of sun and wind, so they will stand

the change of transplanting to the open

ground. To do this the amount of venti-

lation given should be gradually increased

until the plants can be left uncovered dur-

ing the entire day and upon warm nights.

The amount of water given should be de-

creased to just enough to keep the plants

from wilting.

Transplanting.—When the seedlings be-

gin to show the third or fourth leaves of

the size, they should be transplanted to

about two inches apart each way, either in

the beds or in the "drifts." When they be-

gin to crowd again they should be ready

to set in the garden. Such plants as cu-

cumbers, melons and beans, which do not

transplant readily from seed beds to gar-

den, may be grown in seeded strawberry

baskets, or on inverted pieces of sod, the

planing enough seed for one hill in each

sod or box.

Before transplanting to the open ground

the plants should be kept in the hotbed

before being transplanted, so that in lifting them,

a portion of the soil will adhere to the

roots. The soil of the garden should have

been previously raised to the same condi-

tion as the soil in the hotbed.

When the plants are three or four days

old, if the weather permits, the hotbed

should be moved to an outside coop

with a light covering. The plants should

be kept in the coop until they are well

settled in the new quarters. The coop

should be kept at a temperature of about

100 degrees F., and the plants should be

kept in the coop until they are well

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fully displaced the feed of dry bread,

oatmeal and egg, and fed in litter.

The litter is very shallow at first but

is gradually deepened as the chicks grow

older and stronger. At one week of age the

number of daily feeds is reduced to four,

and two weeks of age to only three, morn-

ing, noon and evening, the evening feed

being the heaviest. At this time shallow

boxes with a dry mixture of wheat bran,

middlings and corn, equal parts, is set

before them, easily accessible at all times.

One week later this is displaced by a dry

mash of the following composition, fed in

hoppers, the mixture to be compounded

by weight: Wheat bran six parts, midd-

lings six parts, cornmeal twelve parts, lin-

seed meal three parts, screened beef scrap

six parts, fish meal one part.

From this time until they are ready to

the butcher's block or are otherwise dis-

posed of, they are never without a dry mash

before them. A little fine grit should be

supplied simultaneously with the first feed

to be supplied in greater quantity and

carrier quality as the chicks grow older.

Pure fresh water is supplied at all times

in a clean manner, so that the chicks will

not get into their feet or bodies.

This can best be done by the use of auto-

matic waterers or by means of a

small trough.

When the chicks are three or four days

old, if the weather permits, the hen and

brood are moved to an outside coop

with a light covering. The chicks should

be kept in the coop until they are well

settled in the new quarters. The coop

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Avoid overfeeding the first three weeks.

Keep all coops and stencils in a clean

and sanitary condition.

Give variety of food and plenty of

clean, fresh water.

Feed in such a manner as to induce

plenty of exercise.

Keep fowls, chicks and coops free from

vermin.

Provide for plenty of fresh air, without

draughts.

Lastly, build a system founded on good

common sense and a strict attention to

business.—C. R. D.

LESSONS FROM EXPERIENCE

Here are some of the things I have

learned about poultry keeping. I have

learned that it does not pay to keep more

poultry than I have room for, or can care

for in good shape, and to keep only the

best. I have learned not to be misled, but

keep new blood in the flock; to feed the

hens to get the most eggs in winter,

when eggs are highest in price; to keep

the young chickens growing steadily from

the time they hatch; to keep everything

clean, and to keep fighting lice and ver-

min at all the year around; to market my stock

early. I have learned that turkeys pay a

good price, and that I have a good

chance to care for them, and I like to

bother with them. I have learned to keep

only a few of my best old ones, and to

keep a few of the best young ones, and to

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keep a few of the best young ones, and to

lowing morning, when it should show

about 0.2 per cent acid. The temperature

is then raised to 75 degrees F., and rennet

extract added to the skim-milk at the