

tauria, (of which the old-fashioned Bachelor's Button and the Sweet Sultan are the best); Portulaca, Gilia, Candytuft, Sweet Alyssum, Sunflowers (don't forget these if you are short of shrubs), Calliopsis, Chrysanthemum Coronarium, Lavatera, Scarlet Flax, Annual Lupins, Morning Glory, Petunias. Those just mentioned may all be sown early in spring in the open garden, while the following may be sown not later than the end of May: Four O'Clocks, Godetias, Everlastings, Chrysanthemum Tricolor, Snapdragon (start early indoors), Convolvulus Minor, Annual Delphinium, Salpiglossis, Scabiosa.



MISS JESSIE HOLBROOK.

Prize-winner in Strathcona electoral district for essay on "The Wheat Plant," which appeared in Feb. 28th, issue.

Of perennials we have a number of beauties that stand our winters without protection. You will do wonders with them if you can induce a bank of snow to cover them. Here are the ones that have done best with us. Our soil is very sandy.—Blue Larkspurs, Blue Flax, Columbines, Perennial Lupins, Pæonies, Bleeding Heart, Golden Glow, Iris, Sweet William, Clove Pinks and other perennial Dianthus; Iceland Poppy, Oriental Poppy, Perennial Phlox, Ribbon Grass. In clay soils Pansies, Canterbury Bells, and Scarlet Lychnis thrive.

Of flowering shrubs there have been many lists published. I will only name the best ones we have in our own garden.—Purple Lilac (don't try to trim it into tree form; but at the same time keep all suckers cut out); Tartarian Honey-suckle, Spirea, Caragana, a common yellow button Rose, and an old-fashioned blush Rose.

Tulips do well here if slightly protected. So do some kinds of hardy Lilies. I think many other bulbs would prove harder than many people give them credit for.

For covering verandas nothing can beat the Wild Cucumber as an annual. (Its seeds should be sown in the fall), but if you want a vine that needs nothing but a start, and a rich piece of ground to live in—or a poor spot with occasional dressings of manure—then take my advice and procure a few roots of Wild Hops. Give them plenty of water the first year. They will grow in a dry place if they once get a start. They spread very rapidly from the roots also.

I have probably given a very imperfect list, but will be quite satisfied if some stranger is helped to make her new home on our prairies brighter than it would be without flowers.

VINCA.

Our heartiest thanks are due to the writer of this practical and helpful article, who is a valued member of the Ingle Nook circle. Will not some one with a garden in Alberta or British Columbia be the next to give his or her experience?

THE FLORIST.

TURKEY RAISING ON THE FARM.

Some people always have good luck with turkeys, while others never have any luck at all. The luck is all in the management. I would advise a beginner to start with not more than

three hen turkeys and one male. If the hens be two-year-old the young turkeys will be both larger and stronger than if hatched from eggs laid by a bird a year old, unless the one-year-old birds are well matured.

The hens generally make their nests in out-of-the-way places. When they start laying, the eggs should be well looked after and collected as soon as possible. When an egg is removed, a large hen egg or porcelain egg should be put in its place. In this way there will be no loss from chilled eggs. As the eggs are collected, place them in a shallow box, having a soft cloth in the bottom. Turn the eggs every day and handle them gently and they will be almost sure to hatch successfully.

When the hen begins to set, remove the eggs and break up her nest. She will again lay another lot, then it is best to let her set. The other eggs can be hatched by hens.

There is a diversity of opinions as to whether hens or turkeys make the best mothers. In regard to hens, they are not so timid, are more easily handled and will take more kindly to being cooped up than turkeys. The hen will not wander away too far with the young ones; but then, she cannot be depended upon to protect them from that enemy of all poultry raisers, the hawk. Then again, the hen is more likely to be infested with lice, the greatest enemy the turkey has.

Birds hatched in May are the best, and if the hens are set while the turkey is still laying, no time is lost.

Great care must be taken to free hens and turkeys from lice before setting. Dust them well with wood ashes, dust and sulphur. Do this every week and leave the mixture where the hen can dust herself too and there will be little danger. One gray louse fastened to the head or neck of a young turkey will kill it. When the growing quills crease the top of the wings, there the lice gather and the bird begins to mope and will soon be dead. Keep a sharp lookout for the miserable little insects and remember to dust the birds well. If you are sure there are no lice, not even one, and the bird droops its wings, change the feed at once and add a little black pepper.

Turkeys are awkward things and are apt to break the eggs if they have to fly down on them. Use for the nest a box 3 feet by 3 feet, taking off one side so as to leave it one foot from the floor. Put six inches of earth or sod in each box, and make a nest on top with soft straw or hay. Remove either hen or turkey at night and it is a good plan to place a few hen's eggs in the new nest at first until the bird gets accustomed to it. Set both

hens and turkeys where you can look after them with as little time and trouble as possible. Never give sloppy food. Wheat is the best food, and always give grain of some sort.

Have a coop ready for the young ones. Take six boards, each 12 feet long by 1 foot wide, nail together in a V-shape two feet high. Cover one corner to protect them from the sun. Put not more than nineteen or twenty in each pen. It is necessary to keep the young confined for at least two weeks. Do not disturb the young turkeys for thirty six hours after they are hatched. They will need no food for forty hours; then feed a very small quantity of hard boiled egg broken up, shell and all; four to six hours later, the same, mixed with stale bread crumbs squeezed from sweet milk. Next day put some small grit in the pen, and give them to eat, cottage cheese, (curds some call it), stale bread squeezed dry from sweet milk, broken wheat, chopped-up onion-tops or lettuce, but only a small quantity of any of these things at a time, until they get their turkey appetites, fifteen or twenty days later, and begin to gobble up every thing in sight. Then begin to add cracked corn, and a mixture of oatmeal and cornmeal made into a cake with buttermilk and soda and baked in the oven. Never feed more than five times a day. Be sure that at no time is any food left in their pen to spoil. If any is left, move the pen so that they cannot get it. See that they have plenty of grit and pure water all the time. Feed the mother hen or turkey outside the pen first or she will gobble up all their food.

If allowed to run with the turkey hen at first, she will take the young too far and the weak ones will drop out. By having the pen, the mother may go out if she so wishes but will not be able to coax the little ones with her. They will require constant care and watchfulness for six weeks, and must be protected from sudden showers and not allowed to roam about in the wet grass. After this length of time, they should be able to shift for themselves and are very hardy. Have a place for them to roost in at night and fasten them in. The danger from wolves, hawks, etc., is considerably lessened if the family is astr before the turkeys are out. When they leave the pen, feed them morning, noon and night to encourage them to come in at those times.

Young turkeys are often troubled with gape worm which attacks the windpipe. When a chick is badly affected and likely to choke, dip the end of a stiff feather in coal oil, turpentine or spirits of camphor, insert it in the windpipe and turn it round

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two or three times. This will destroy those in the throat but must be carefully done. Follow this by giving the turkey a small piece of camphor gum and a cure is almost sure to result. To destroy the worms in the poultry yard sprinkle it well with air-slacked lime after every shower during March and April.

Black head is a disease that sometimes makes its appearance in a flock of turkeys. The disease is infectious and may infect the whole flock before the germs become active and numerous enough to destroy one bird. I do not know of any remedy, and have heard it said that the best thing to do is to get rid of the whole flock and in a year or so, eggs may be obtained from healthy stock, hatched under hens, and a new flock started.

To prepare turkeys for the market shut them up four weeks before killing