

instead of 7 or 10 per cent. The dairy authorities of that State claim that at one time 90 per cent. of the cream delivered was sour, but that within a very short time after grading was adopted, and a premium of 2 to 3 cents a pound paid for the butter-fat, 95 per cent. of the cream was sweet on arrival at the creamery, and that condition still prevails. Though a great deal of the cream is delivered only two or three times per week, it is preserved sweet by being cooled immediately in ice-water.

Two grades of cream are made: No. 1, sweet, and of clean flavor, for which a premium of 1 to 2 cents per pound of butter-fat is paid; and No. 2, which may be sour, but must have a clean flavor, and for this a straight price, based on quotations, is usually paid. Cream not included in either of these grades is rejected, as good butter cannot be made from it, nor is it a profitable product either to producer or manufacturer. The butter-fat content of the cream is usually given some weight in grading, as it is desirable that the cream be of the proper consistency for churning, without dilution or concentration.

The two grades are weighed, ripened, churned and marketed separately, and the butter properly made from the cream delivered sweet brings a premium over the market quotations. Hence the creamery can pay more for such cream. A great deal of ice is stored and used for the cooling process, about ten tons being required per season for a 20-cow dairy. To hold that quantity of ice, and allow space for sawdust, a building 12 x 12 x 8 feet is required.

Readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" may recall that, when the subject of grading cream was under discussion at the creamery meeting in Guelph, last December, the plan was not specially favored because of the extra bookkeeping entailed in keeping track of the two prices of fat.

## POULTRY.

### Rearing Turkeys.

Will you kindly tell me how and what to feed young turkeys just hatched? (1) Should they be shut in on a dry floor a few days, or let out on the grass? (2) Should they be fed, and how often in a day? (3) Is hard-boiled egg good for young turkeys? (4) Should their heads be greased as soon as taken from the nest, to prevent lice? I had sixteen last year, all smart, and at three days old started dying off, and in two days they were all dead. (5) Should they get water if they have soaked feed? MRS. J. A.

With reference to the above communication, would say I feed bread a few days old soaked in sweet skim milk the first two days after hatching, gradually making it all shorts on the third day, mixed with the skim milk, also. Young turkeys eat very little the first two days, and they need something more strengthening than shorts, but I like to get them on the shorts as soon as they are eating more freely, on account of never having bowel trouble when giving them shorts. If the weather is moderately warm, place them on grass, but, if very cold and wet, they are better kept in on a dry floor for not more than two days. I feed a moderately fine grade of shorts, mixed with skim milk, five times per day, and let them eat off my hands. In one feed of shorts onion tops are cut into it to about one-fifth what they eat, and in one of the other feeds dandelion leaves are cut and used in the same proportion. Shorts digest fast, and require more than two or three feeds each day.

I have never given hard-boiled eggs to young turkeys, but I know some who do, and it doesn't kill them. What benefit it is, I have never yet been able to discover. It is not necessary to be able to discover. It is not necessary to prevent lice grease the heads of young turkeys to prevent lice if they have been driven off the hen with insect powder just before hatching and the young can reach a dry knoll to dust upon. I have known many young turkeys killed by too much grease being used. I have always given my turkeys at least two small dishfuls of water each day, but the bulk of their drink is skim milk.

The year 1910 was the hardest season to raise young turkeys that I have encountered, and I have been at it steadily since 1885. Continued wet, cold weather for three weeks was the cause, and I lost 15 out of 50 hatched during these three weeks. This year is fine so far, and I had 52 hatch over two weeks ago, and have 52 lively young fellows yet.

I might add that, no matter how fed, young turkeys must have clean ground to brood upon each night, and all food and drink kept sweet and clean. Turkeys require a good deal of care and attention for the first month, and the price they have been selling for the past few years plainly shows they cannot be turned out of the nest to hunt for themselves. "Overfeeding" is just not feeding often; just the reverse, as a very hungry turkey will gorge itself and sit down, while one that is fed often eats little at a time, and is away again at once looking for flies, etc.

W. J. BELT.

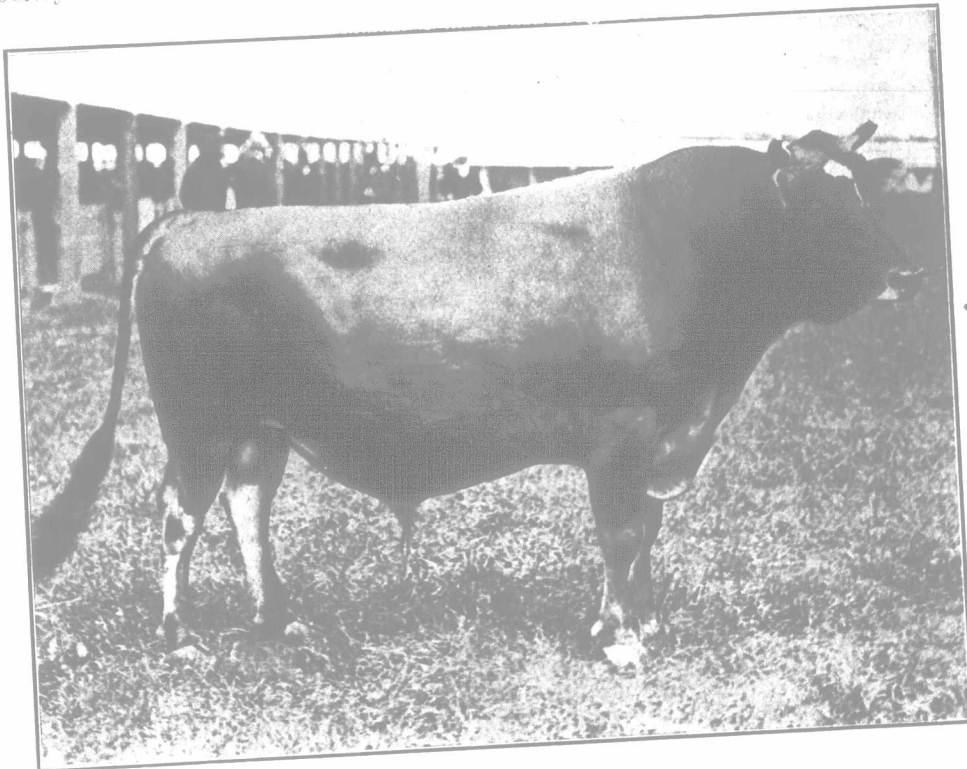
### Muriatic Acid for Blackhead.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I am a constant reader of "The Farmer's Advocate," and am also very interested in raising turkeys, and have tried many remedies for blackhead. Last year I tried muriatic acid, and never lost a turkey. I shut the bird up for a few days, and feed as usual, and give ten or twelve teaspoonfuls of the mixture, 1 teaspoonful to a quart of water, two or three times a day. It cured every turkey. I have tried several different remedies, without success.

AN INTERESTED TURKEY-RAISER.

Clean houses, clean air, clean food, clean water, clean yards, clean range, clean incubators and brooders, clean birds, outside and inside—these are the essentials in the hygienic and sanitary management of poultry, according to a bulletin of over 200 pages on the subject, "Poultry Diseases and their Treatment," compiled by Raymond Pearl, Frank M. Surface, and Maynie R. Curtis, of the Maine Experiment Station. It is really a critical compilation of existing material on this subject, being well printed and illustrated, indexed, and provided with a glossary of technical terms. The authors indicate the need for such literature, when they state that over 50 per cent. of all the correspondence of those engaged in poultry work at the American Agricultural Colleges and experiment stations relates to poultry diseases.



Fairy's Boy.

Jersey bull. First and champion, Oxfordshire Show, May, 1911.

## GARDEN & ORCHARD.

### Women and Weeds.

How to keep the women folk healthfully employed on the farm probably does not worry many farmers as much as it might. But Edmund Morris, in his little book, "Ten Acres Enough," lets us into the secret of it—tactful management in getting them after the weeds, that is all.

Mr. Morris went into farm-gardening, and his wife and his daughter Kate, aged 18 years, did all the planting. Morris did the planning, for all the planting. Morris did the planning, for which he was adapted. He spent \$5 in buying them a complete outfit of hoes, rakes and trowels for garden use, lightly made on purpose for female handling, with a neat little wheelbarrow to hold the weeds and litter. The ladies took to the work manfully. Mr. Morris kept the hoes sharp-worked with a file, and they declared that it was only play to wage war on weeds with tools so keen. Now and then one of the boys went in and gave them a lift, and, when a new vegetable bed was to be made ready, did the digging. Never had either of them enjoyed health so robust or had their appetites so wholesome. The people who had let land before the Morris family took hold had let the weeds go to seed, and there were, of course, millions of the enemy to contend with. That is one thing that people will persist in forgetting. Mr. Morris did not discourage his wife and daughter by repeating the old English formula that,

"One year's seeding makes seven years' weeding."

but commended their industry, exhorted them to persevere, and was lavish in his admiration of the handsome style in which they kept the grounds. He infused into their minds a perfect hatred of the whole tribe of weeds, enjoined them not to let one escape and go to seed, pledging his word

of honor that if all were exterminated, next year's weeding would be mere recreation.

Visitors from the city were surprised at seeing the garden so free from weeds, and did not fail to notice how thrifty the vegetables were. They did not know that where weeds are left unmolested the vegetables and flowers never seem to thrive. Others who dropped in to see what the women were doing, shook their heads when they saw they were merely hoeing up weeds—said they might as well attempt to kill all the flies—they had been brought up among weeds and knew all about them, and "it was no use trying to get rid of them." "The Farmer's Advocate" has noticed that there are a lot of people like these friends of the Morrises. They appear to think that weeds are the proper thing in a garden or field—predestined and foreordained from all eternity to grow and grow, and pester the life out of people and strangle out the good beets and carrots and parsnips and vegetable oysters in the struggle for existence. Cantankerous theologians can argue all they like about original sin, and hair-split over higher criticism, but what gardening experience will teach anybody willing to learn in killing the wicked weeds, but in making the vegetables "grow in grace" and bulge. High criticism may be no good, but low hoeing is to be depended on as orthodox every time.

Now, the Morris family business the whole kept right after this weeding about the cauliflowers and tomatoes was

kept stirred all the time. There is nothing like letting daylight into the soil on the start. The earth being kept warm and mellow, growth was prodigious. Mr. Morris, who is a very truthful man, being the manager, and having time to tell a straight story, says the family had far more than they could consume, and the profusion of vegetables enabled them to cut down their meat bill by one-half, at least. And they all felt better. Mrs. Morris, with a sharp eye to the family finances, finally decided to send the surplus vegetables to their grocer in the near-by town of 5,000 inhabitants. She and Kate kept close tab on these consignments, and at

the season's end were surprised to find that they had \$80 to their credit from the garden. This, however, was a side issue. How did they manage to succeed with their farm garden? They did not know it all. They were amateurs, and, like the rest of us, made many mistakes. Neither was their ground very rich. The secret was the unsparing war kept up against weeds, thus preventing their running away with nourishment and moisture intended for the plants. One good stirring up with rake, hoe or cultivator is as good as a shower. Some people think, when the ground begins to look parched, they must turn on the hose or the watering can. The same effort spent with the hoe would give them better results. In fact, sousing the ground bakes and hardens. Vegetables will grow more rapidly, be more healthy, and in better condition at maturity by frequent hoeing than by frequent watering. If you don't believe this, try it with a few cabbage plants or hills of sweet corn. There is likely plenty of moisture below if it is taken care of by mellowing the surface with rake and hoe, which seems to put life into the soil. Experts say a light, running wheel hoe is an advance on the old style, and less trouble in the garden than a horse cultivator. Perhaps the most important time to do the stirring is as soon as the ground begins to dry a little after a heavy rain. That is when the weeds will try to steal a march on you. In such cases it is a good plan, even before a row of seeds "come up," to run the iron rake lightly along, breaking the crust, heading off the weeds, and giving the beets or peas a chance to get through easily. The hoe and the rake are better than the watering can, and, in the hands of women, make a matchless combination for the complexion of the garden, and their own, as well.