

Turkeys.

TURKEYS AND HOW TO GROW THEM is the title of a very clearly written little book, published by The Orange Judd Company, New-York. The description of the various breeds, or rather races, is very full of information, the type, etc., clear and well arranged, while the illustrations are both numerous and well executed.

A monster two year-old-cock, at p. 20, is about as heavy a bird as they make them; 45 pounds; though the great breeder at Dextford, Cambridge, Eng., whose usual flock exceeded 800, young and old, told us that every season he had four or five "roundabouts," i. e., 18 months old cocks, that would weigh upwards of 40 lbs. each. These were always bought by the Great City Companies of London for their annual feasts on "Founder's Day", and the price was, invariably ten pounds, i. e., fifty dollars.

Young cocks, crammed for 3 weeks with pellets of a mixture of barley and corn-meal, sugar and fat, washed down with milk from a tea-pot spout, are good roasted. Young hens should be boiled with oyster-sauce.

HENS AND EGGS.

Divide the hens—Ashes in the hen-house—Bones—Grain—Price of eggs.

In the "Journal of Agriculture" of recent issues you have not had anything about poultry and eggs. (1) A few hens well looked after, and properly fed, pay the farmer better than any other class of farming. Hens should be kept in a clean bright place and not too many of them together. Should you happen to have a large henery, divide it off and do not let too many of them run together. In this way you can keep track of each lot and find out why they are not doing as they should. A hen-house should be kept warm, a good many windows in it to allow the sun when it shines to come in, and should be cleaned out at least twice a week. Wood-ashes or even the coal-ashes should be sifted in the henery, the hens roll in it and get the ashes all through their feathers, which kills lice. Poultry of all kinds, and especially hens, are very subject to have lice, so never upon any condition allow your coal or wood ashes to go to waste, they make a good absorbant and act at the same time as a disinfectant, two great factors in the poultry line. Laying hens should be fed out meat occasionally, such as deacons, (2) or other cheap meats, they require lime also, in order to form the shells. When you find eggs with thin shells, you should give lime at once, broken bone is also good for hens it is wonderful how they will eat broken bones of all kinds. Many people put them in the fire as they are then much easier broken, but they have lost all the good they possessed for the fowls. Hens should be fed one feed of soft food such as boiled potatoes mixed with ground grain, given warm daily; buck-wheat, corn, or in fact most any kind of grain is good for fowls. There should be clean dry straw or chaff on

(1) Pardon us. Mr. Gilbert is good enough to write for us pretty regularly. Ed.

(2) Is a "deacon" a still born calf. — Ed.

the floor of the henery, the grain can be thrown among the straw or chaff and allow the hens to scratch over it, and work for their living, they do much better with this exercise, than if given in a trough or clean floor. Clean water should be given daily, for hens like other animals need water and a good deal of it, if cared for in this manner and you have the right kind of hens they should pay well if not too old. It has been said that, for profit, that from one to three years is the best age for laying hens. Of course I need hardly say that you must have your hens laying during the winter in order to receive the greatest profit out of them, 88 eggs in summer at 10 to 12 cents per doz. are not a paying institution. Last winter my son managed 89 hens and during 5 months got 40 cents per doz. for them. They laid from 13 to 15 doz. a week or an average between \$5 and \$6. I saw an account in a country newspaper about buying fresh laid eggs which makes it plain if you wish to build up a trade you must not try and sell 12c. eggs and try and get 30 or 40c. for them, the article it as follows: "Another buyer of eggs constrained by what he saw in last week's paper, adds his testimony. Out of 30 dozen, which he bought as laid within a week, on being candled he found only half were new laid, the rest being over two weeks old, and 5 dozen were rotten! Of all he has received since the 5th of October only 60 per cent are, when tested, found to be new-laid. Passing off eggs taken from nests, and eggs saved for a couple of months as new laid, this buyer calls stealing a man's money with the addition of lying, by declaring when they sell them they are not over a week old. He paid the farmers not less than 20c a dozen, so that the rotten eggs were a loss of that much per dozen and the stalest eggs were sold in Montreal at 14c. The interesting statement is added. "I also go through the French country, and find 97 out of 100 of them honest as regards their eggs at least" which is to their credit. This dishonesty in egg, selling is disgraceful. It is worse than skimming milk."

I headed this article "poultry," but I think perhaps it should be Hens and Eggs, as this article is long enough and I may touch on poultry in a future article.

Your truly,
PETER MAOFARLANE.
Chateauguay, 10th December, 1896.

Fruit and Orchard.

GROWING CELERY IN BEDS.

(By John Craig, Horticulturist, Experimental Farm, Ottawa.)

A good deal has been said and written recently regarding the advantages of "Bed culture" of celery over the ordinary single or double row system. Celery has been grown both in beds and in rows for the past three years at the Central Farm. Some data regarding the condition and yield of 8 varieties grown in beds this year are given below. The "Bed system" is undoubtedly to be recommended to those who have but a small area that may be devoted to the cultivation of this vegetable—which I may venture to remark parenthetically is much neglected and generally unappreciated by farmers. There is less labor involved if grown in beds than if grown in single or double rows,

banking up in order to secure perfect blanching being unnecessary. In order to secure satisfactory results an abundance of manure and water is needed. Without them the plants will be small, stringy and spindling.

The water question is the main drawback. It is unsafe to depend upon the average rainfall. The plants in this experiment were watered on an average twice a week by using the Garde hose.

MANAGEMENT UNDER THE BED SYSTEM.—Sow the seed in a hot bed or cold frame about the middle of April.

VARIETY.	Seedsman.	Date of sowing.	Date of picking out.	When planted out.	Area occupied in square feet.	No. of plants.	When harvested.	Height when harvested.	Total weight in lbs.	Average weight of stalks lbs. oz.	REMARKS.	CONDITION WHEN HARVESTED.
White Plume.....	Thorb	April 7th	May 12th	June 27th	27	80	Oct. 22nd	6 6	141 0	12	Well blanched and fit for table.	Well blanched and fit for table.
Grand New Pink Plume.....	Thorb	"	"	"	48	141	"	6 6	224 0	12	Not so solid as White Plume, well blanched.	Not so solid as White Plume, well blanched.
Govont Garden Rose.....	Thorb	"	"	"	13	40	"	8 8	75 0	14	Considerably rusted, unblanched.	Considerably rusted, unblanched.
Giant Imperial.....	Thorb	"	"	"	20	60	"	11 11	116 8	15	Solid, slightly blanching.	Solid, slightly blanching.
Boston Market.....	Steele	"	"	"	40	120	"	6 6	258 8	2	Unblanched, numerous Side Shoots; these slightly blanching.	Unblanched, numerous Side Shoots; these slightly blanching.
London Red.....	"	"	"	"	40	120	"	8 8	277 0	2	Only slightly blanching, large solid heads.	Only slightly blanching, large solid heads.
Paris Golden Yellow.....	"	"	"	"	34	100	"	6 6	228 0	4	Handsome well blanched crisp free from disease.	Handsome well blanched crisp free from disease.
Golden Self Blanching.....	Thorb	"	"	"	31	160	"	6 6	196 0	15	Healthy and solid well blanched.	Healthy and solid well blanched.

It will be ready for picking out into rows 2 inches apart each way about a month later. If it is not picked out the young plants should be cut back to give stockiness. In this experiment the plants were set out on June 27th. Hot bed frames were used, additional soil being added till a covering of 6 to 8 inches was laid over the row well settled manure. The plants were set

approximately 7 x 7 inches apart. They grew somewhat slowly at first but soon covered the ground and made a vigorous growth till arrested by autumn frost. The sides of the frames were 12 inches high, these furnished the requisite amount of shade. The early variety were well blanched when taken up, while the late kinds needed further blanching to make them suitable for market, though they were in good conditions for cellar or pit storing. As stated before, it was found that such a large number of plants upon a comparatively small area sucked up the moisture so rapidly that it was necessary in order to preserve the plants in a healthy growing condition to water at least once a week and sometimes twice. "Celery leaf Rust" was controlled by spraying with Bordeaux mixture.

Paris Golden Yellow, White Plume, and Boston market are three excellent varieties and mature in the order mentioned.

The accompanying table shows what a large quantity may be grown in this way upon a small area. For this reason the "bed method" of growing celery possesses many advantages over the single row system to the amateur city or suburban gardener.

Arthur R. Jenner Fust,
Editor of "Journal of Agriculture", Quebec.

DEAR SIR,

I am much interested to note that, in the essay on the feeding of Milch Cows, in the December number, the writers M.M. Robertson and Ness, state their practice to be to feed their stock of milch cows twice daily. The process of feeding milking and cleaning lasting about four hours in the morning and four hours in the evening thus giving eight hours between for rest (and chewing the cud). They say that they 'has get nearest to the "natural" way of feeding. This is just what I advocated sometime since in the Journal but called down a little contradiction from some high in authority. I have never seen occasion to back-down on my argument as to this "twice a day" feeding and am glad to see such practical men adopting and advocating it. I never intended to revert to the subject again, but I am quite sure that regularity has more to do with economy of time and food than to be constantly stuffing our milch cows; and economy is most important in these days of keen competition.

Your respectfully,
GEO. MOORE.

We do not advise the feeding of cows, or any other stock, in the way Mr. Moore calls "stuffing"; but our practice always was to feed four times in the day, i. e., at day break in winter, 6 a. m., in summer, at 11 a. m., at 4 p. m., and the last thing at night. This is still the practice of 99-100 of our English feeders, and seems to do well, practically. Theoretically, all the Veterinary-surgeons whom we have consulted agree with this system.—Ed.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

Spraying—The Stock mixture—How to make it.

The importance of spraying for the prevention of fungous diseases of plants, cannot be too frequently reverted to since an infallible remedy has been discovered in the use of sulphate of