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XXX Early Summer Cabbage (heads 12 lbs. each) . . . Pkg. 10c, oz. 30c.
Rennie's Market Garden Table Carrot . . . Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, 4 ozs. 75c
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Seed Corn and Potato Prices do NOT include freight charges.

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brush. Anyone who has managed to stalk a turkey hen to her nest is wily indeed. Turkey eggs are much more fertile than those laid by ducks or hens, and hatch very well, providing the birds are not in-bred. In-breeding simply kills off the young in no time; the little things droop their wings and are dead in a week or so. A pair of breeding turkeys can be kept for several years. A couple of hens and a gobbler and a fine flock will result, if all goes well, but the male and female must be no relation to each other. Turkeys are very tender when first hatched, so great care is needed until the turkeys are six weeks old. After that they are quite hardy. Great care, however, does not mean confinement. The mother hen and turks should have fresh grass every day or so; green feed is essential to their growth and health, yet they must not be allowed to drag around after their mother getting wet feet in dewy grass. I used to tether the mother in an enclosure made of boards or wire that could be easily moved to a fresh patch of grass every other day, and had splendid success raising turkeys. The coyotes and hawks were the greatest menace to the flock, not to mention odd skunks. When only two turkey hens are kept, 'tis well to set the first nine eggs laid under a common hen. The turkey may go on laying a lot more eggs in her nest before she gets broody. If she is broken up from her dream of motherhood, she will lay another clutch of eggs very soon. I knew of one turkey hen two years ago that laid nearly 60 eggs before she finally "sot." Her's was a remarkable record, of course. When a turkey is hatching she should not be disturbed at all or she will try and leave her nest with three or four little ones, leaving the others to perish in their shells.

Turkeys hatch their eggs in 27 or 28 days. Feed the young on bread crumbs and hard boiled eggs and onion tops, at first adding chick feed and cracked wheat; later on, curds of milk make a good feed for a change and grit and charcoal and fresh water are always needed. Turks are troubled with head lice sometimes that suck their blood and make them appear pale and peeked looking. Fresh lard rubbed over the head will rid them of this pest. When the poults are six weeks old and begin to have a red appearance about the head, they are fairly safe to wander with old mother turkey to find grasshoppers, etc., and should be given range to grow properly. A good feed of wheat should await them on their return at night, to coax them home.

Weather conditions, such as a cold rainy spell of one week or more, will play the mischief with a flock of young turkeys. They cannot survive long, under such circumstances, unless well looked after.

The crow has been declared a nuisance and has "a price on his head," 10 cents no less and 3 cents for each egg. What a fine time the farm boys will have this season scalping the crows!

Certainly, the crow is most partial to young chicks and turkeys, therefore game must suffer from their depredations on the plains and in the marshes. Many a time I have lost chicks and eggs in the farmyard from the visits of the crow family.

Go for the Gopher

Just think this over. In the three Western Provinces there are 200,000,000 arable acres. Agricultural authorities tell us there are an average of ten gophers to the acre on this land—Two Billion Gophers!

They destroy a bushel of grain per pair per year or ONE BILLION BUSHELS! Canada and Canadian farmers cannot afford such an enormous loss. It means a drain of grain at a time when every bushel counts.

And it is a needless loss. Gophers can be controlled. If every land owner did his part, gophers could be exterminated. There is a sure way to rid the country of this utterly useless pest.

Poison, properly used in the early spring when green food is scarce, will destroy them. Oats or ground feed treated with Kill-Em-Quick and dropped in the burrows will clear them out with certainty. They like its odor and intensely sweet taste. It is absolutely sure death to any gopher that takes the tiniest particle into his mouth. This poison

is guaranteed and its manufacturers will return the purchase price to anybody who is dissatisfied after using it.

Go For The Gopher! Do your share to rid Canada of its most costly pest. Don't let the spring rush make you careless. Why take a chance on gophers ruining your crop and robbing you of your profit? Go For The Gopher! Follow the advice of the Manitoba Agricultural College, who advise the use of Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison, saying that in their tests 399 out of 400 farmers found it successful. They say it is cheapest to use and most certain in results. Let every land owner do his share, let every man protect his crops.

Figures You Ought to Know

Before you get to farming for yourselves, there are a number of standard figures with which you should become well acquainted. You should know how many bushels of oats, wheat and barley to sow to the acre. You should have a general idea of how many acres a bushel of corn will plant. You should know how to measure corn cribs and grain bins, to determine the number of bushels. This means that you must know how to determine the number of cubic feet, as well as how many cubic feet there are in the ordinary bushel of grain and of ear corn.

How many of you can measure a hay stack and make a rough estimate of the number of tons? Can you figure the number of tons of silage in a silo, if you know the depth of the settled silage and the diameter of the silo? If you know how many pounds of milk a cow will give when fresh, can you make a rough guess as to what she should give when she has been milked seven months, under ordinarily good conditions? Do you know how many pounds of hay the ordinary 1,400-pound work horse should be fed a day if he is given a fair grain ration? Do you know the weight in pounds of a gallon of milk, a bushel of corn, a bushel of oats, a bushel of wheat, a bushel of barley and a bushel of rye? How many pounds of wool will the ordinary sheep shear? What percentage will a fat steer, a fat hog, or a fat wether dress? What percentage of fat is there in ordinary Holstein, Shorthorn, Guernsey and Jersey milk?

Some people can remember figures such as these very easily, while other people—and oftentimes they are unusually intelligent people—have the greatest difficulty in remembering figures. The point I wish to make is that you boys should have figures of this sort either stored away in your brain, or else stored away in books in your library where you can easily get at them.

To satisfy my curiosity as to how good you boys are with figures, I am going to ask you to solve the following problem:

Suppose you have a stack of good quality clover or alfalfa hay, 50 feet long, 20 feet wide, with an overthrow of 40 feet. Allow 422 cubic feet to the ton, and figure out about how many tons there are in this stack.

How many milk cows, giving two to three gallons of milk a day, and getting a little grain in addition, will this stack feed during the five winter months? Figure that the cows are getting nothing in the way of straw, silage or corn stalks, but only the hay.

The Farmer's Friend

By Dora Read Goodale

The farmer's friend is the sable crow,
But the farmer doesn't think so, o-ho!
A robber he is, as all men know.

Caw!

He wears a suit as black as a sloe,
And pulls the corn before it can grow.
Up with a hand, and off he'll go!

Pshaw!

Beetles and worms, his friends maintain,
Furnish his crop and feed his brain,
But the farmer thinks it isn't so plain—

Pshaw!

While a shabby old coat, too poor to mend,
Flapping its arms, you may depend

Will never deter the farmer's friend!
Caw!

Milk is good food for hens.

To scratch is natural with the hen;
Give her a chance.