

to keep it from getting away up for too long when a lot of cook-urn at 62 in summer the highest points, so em. In hot weather arly in the morning. is industry is the little Throw them away as lement. Never fill a e use a No. 4 churn a No. 1 hand worker. churn so the children Have temperature so about half an hour. to 60 revolutions till size of wheat grains. Put into the churn r as buttermilk, fresh about 60 degrees in drain off and if the tter get at the butter r as possible. Don't butter worker if you ore, a week or two's

the rub. The store never has the right iced butter. Most eap produce rate for the top-notch prices d. Except on a very press in the ordinary icks wrapped or in e "one honest man" hat the government mething like the cor-

ould advise those who linary store price to ury for storage rate the square boxes and d you might get him ment and write you

J. BANSFIELD.

RY

nt of Chicks

are published in is your method of ns in summer? nsville, Saskatche-onnd Grabham, chicken raising the feeding and ock during winter st necessarily be rmer management ical methods are ing and preceding e chicks being s possible to have ned breeding flock uccess of chicken o early now to set or next season's

Fattening

stock is important orous chicks. The d, and should con- type. If possible, ain flock early in oppers, with water eather, and any ellar, particularly n in the afternoon. n in early morning, n. the flock about a access to the hens gin saving eggs for k in March. The h occasional turn- om at about forty elve hens are al-

bird week in April. art might be wise, entage of fertility e is no question of demand is always from the machine and placed in an e of 100 degrees as they will eat op with the hulls tain and sand on grit. When the

chicks begin to enjoy life and spend most of their time outside the hover they are let out into a small yard. This may be composed of four boards, and be the same size as the brooder. When the chicks become accustomed to going in and out, and do not get lost, a larger yard, say a rod square, of lath is built. After the first week heat is applied only at night, and three weeks later it may be discontinued except on the coldest nights.

At three weeks of age the youngsters get wheat in small quantities, and at five the chop is discontinued entirely. If the brooder is too crowded we now allow some of the chicks to go under it at night, and when they are used to that the brooder is replaced by a box coop, as the machine is needed for the third hatch, the second having been accommodated in another brooder. When the grass is used up in the yard we move to a fresh spot, or enlarge the run.

As soon as the fowls over two years of age have been killed off, the chickens are put in the regular pens, and hoppers are then supplied for grain. The yards are large and allow for plenty of exercise. To stimulate them to exercise, scraps of vegetables and kitchen refuse are given them to quarrel over in the forenoon, and in the late afternoon, an hour or so before roosting time the whole flock is allowed free range. They will be kept too busy in the grass to go as far as the garden. Dust boxes of wood ashes are given and the roosts provided at the ends with vertical pegs, which stand in cans of kerosene. Thus vermin crawling from the roost or to them at night are cared for.

Three weeks before marketing, the cockerels and as many pullets as we do not wish to keep are placed in fattening crates, each compartment of which holds half a dozen birds, giving them barely room to move about. The crates are raised some three feet from the floor, and are slatted at the bottom and front. Outside in front is placed a feeding trough which is cleaned before every feed. They are fed three times a day, on a mixture of oat and wheat chop in a mash with sweet skim milk. They are given each time just a little less than they want to eat, so that they are kept hungry, and it is surprising how much they will want. By feeding in this way the chicks will eat more every day but let them once get all they will eat, and the forcing is over. Water is kept in the trough between meals, but conditions should be such that they will need little water. For this and other reasons the coops are placed in a cool, airy pen, away from other fowls. In three weeks the birds are at their best and should then be marketed. In killing, we simply "cut off the tail close behind the ears," for our local customers do not like to see the "poor dear dead heads," as one lady expressed it. When killing we cull the weaklings for home use, saving only the best for wintering.

Sask.

S. J. NEVILLE.

Finishes Chickens at Government Fattening Station

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

My plan of feeding and caring for chickens during summer is this: I have the coops and brooder placed on a grass run near the house for convenience in feeding and this piece of land is enclosed with woven wire fencing as I consider a good fence essential in order to avoid accidents that may occur if stray animals are able to stray in, overturn the coops and tread on the chickens. I generally place an old bran bag underneath the coops the first week and my brooder is on legs so that the chicken may not catch chills. For two weeks I feed them very often on dry bread crumbs, hard boiled eggs with rolled oats once in a while and clean water always before them. As the chicks get older I give them small wheat and an occasional feed of shorts or cooked rolled oats, feeding frequently and giving as much as they will clean up at a time. I endeavor to give as much variety in the feed as possible and feed as early as convenient in the morning, in fact, it is the first thing I do after rising and I find the chickens are always up first. About twice a week I put out a pan of ashes and charcoal, see they have access to grit and dust them well with sulphur if lice are in evidence. I believe the dry feed method of raising chicks is much the best although a mash feed is alright once or twice a week as the chicks get older.

I find I have to be very careful to get the unfeathered chicks in shelter when sudden thunderstorms spring up, or they will quickly die. In fact they need a great deal of attention until they are three months old, after that I just scatter out wheat oats and barley for feed and provide them with a dust bath and clean water. They look after the rest for themselves. I move the coops to fresh land once a week and also keep the brooder clean. When they get their feathers I accustom them to roost in the hen house with the hens.

I find early chicks pay the best as the cockerels are large enough to be sent to the government fattening station from which I get the best returns with the least labor. I put the late hatched chicks in fattening crates, fatten for three weeks or a month and they are generally ready for Christmas. I use both incubator and broody hens for hatching and have good results from both but the incubator is the best for getting early chickens. We have plenty of trees for shade and a wire netting feeding run for the chicks so that the old hens may not eat up the best of the feed.

Sask

ROSAMOND GRABHAM.

HORTICULTURE

Supplying Us with Fruit

With the primary object of providing fresh fruits from Ontario orchards and gardens to Canadians on the prairies at lower and more reasonable prices a company is being organized to ship fruit direct from the Niagara District to Winnipeg and various points throughout the West. Arrangements are being made to provide reliable avenues for disposal. The company is said to be strictly co-operative comprising those who are engaged in fruit production in Ontario and being managed by an influential farmer and a Winnipegger who hails from Ontario's leading fruit district. A trial shipment of strawberries has proven satisfactory. In a short time the company hopes to be incorporated with a paid up capital of \$100,000. With agents at about 600 points in the West and direct shipments from the east Western Canada should be fairly well supplied with fruit this season.

Growing Strawberries for Profit

Gardeners in all parts claim that strawberries are among the most profitable small fruit crops when proper methods of cultivation, picking, packing and marketing are followed. In British Columbia returns of from \$200 to \$500 an acre can be counted on, one year with another, and there have been several instances of growers receiving as high as \$1000 from an acre of strawberries. And the difference between success and failure is in "the knowing how."

In the season of 1907, C. J. Wiggen, of Creston, B. C. had a field of four and one-eighth acres of strawberries which produced 2206 crates and for which he received some forty-three hundred dollars. The method used by Mr. Wiggen might be of interest to readers of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

After the land is cleared and made ready for cultivation a crop of potatoes is planted the first year with an application of 15 or 20 loads of manure. The following spring 10 or 15 loads of manure are put on and the land planted to strawberries. After the plants are set cultivation begins at once. Instead of a hoe, a home-made rake with four-inch nails for teeth is used. This is, of course, in addition to the ordinary field cultivator.

Mr. Wiggen contends that there is no more excuse for weeds in a strawberry field than there is for dirt and rubbish in a dwelling house. The cultivator is used every week or ten days and followed up with the rake, drawing the rake in close to the plants on all sides, taking care not to press hard on the rake, as you draw it close up to and around the plants so as not to disturb them. In this way there will be no weeds or crust forming around the plants.

Then follows the necessity of picking off the blossoms as soon as possible and before the berries form. This is followed by the laying of the runners, the most tiresome and disappointing part of strawberry culture as invariably the help is inexperienced, it being difficult to get the same help every year when the season in which the help is required is so short.

Early in the season, when the plants have made a good stand, distribute forty pounds of nitrate of soda per acre along the plants, before a rain, if possible. Mix the nitrate of soda with twice its bulk of ashes or anything that will run between the fingers to help the distribution. Later in the season, when a full stand is obtained, another forty pounds of nitrate of soda is applied per acre. Bordeaux mixture should be applied two or three times during the season.

In the fall when the growing season is over the field is mulched with from four to five loads of marsh hay and if snow is on the ground the marsh hay is thrown on top of the snow. In the spring the mulch is left undisturbed as long as possible in order to delay blooming until all danger of frost is passed or until the growth of the plants begins to lift some of the mulch and then the mulch is parted to admit of free growth.

Perhaps, a week later, the mulch will be uncovered, beginning at one side, lifting the mulch, applying the forty pounds of nitrate of soda per acre, and then running the horse and cultivator through the row. From then, until blooming time, two sprayings of Bordeaux mixture are applied and the weeds pulled out by hand several times.

In Mr. Wiggen's opinion, it is in the picking, grading and marketing of berries that so many growers fall down. He handles all his berries himself and does not ship through an organization. He ships to only one merchant in towns of up to three thousand of a population and to two merchants in towns of up to five thousand and in this way retains his customers from one year to another. In four years his lowest average return has been \$2.20 per crate of twenty-four boxes and this figure was only reached last year, a particularly bad season for strawberry growers in general.

As to varieties Mr. Wiggen prefers the Senator Dunlap, Warfield, Parson's Beauty, Glen Mary Clyde, Tennessee Prolific and Lady Thompson, although he admits that as far as productiveness is concerned, he has found all of some twenty-five varieties to do very well. It is in the shipping qualities where the others are inferior.

E. W. D.

FIELD NOTES

Events of the Week

CANADIAN.

Senator W. D. Perley, of Wolseley, Sask., is dead.

The funeral of Mayor Reilly, of Calgary, which took place on July 14th, was very largely attended.

A three-storey jail will be built by the Alberta Government at Lethbridge in the near future.

The Canadian rifle team at Bisley won the Kolar cup and the Mackinnon cup.

The Winnipeg Rowing Club won four out of five events in the first day of the Minnesota-Western Canada Regatta at St. Paul, Minn. St. Paul, Duluth, Port Arthur, Kenora and Winnipeg are taking part.

At the annual convention of Ruthenian teachers of Manitoba a resolution was passed demanding bilingual schools, and asking the education department to provide Ruthenian books for the training school in Brandon.

The last rail on the G. T. P. to connect Edmonton and Winnipeg was laid on July 16.

Harold Parsons, of Neepawa, Man., won the five-mile race in the Dominion championship athletics held at the Winnipeg Exhibition. There were fifteen entries. Two days later he won The Telegram 20-mile road race.

Representative chiefs of the Northern British Columbia Indians met with the Indian Commission to state their grievances. They declare that the land in that district has been taken from them by conquest or purchase, and that therefore white people have no right to settle upon it.

Barrett, the prisoner who attacked and killed Deputy-Warden Stedman, at Edmonton, Alta., was hanged for the crime on July 14th.

A teacher of a school near New Westminster, B. C., was drowned with four of her pupils while bathing at the beach picnic.

The financial record for the last fiscal year, issued at Ottawa, shows a surplus of a million and a half dollars to the Federal Government.

The strike of the miners of the Dominion Coal Company, under the control of the United Mine Workers, is not yet ended, though the company seem confident that the trouble will be over soon. The strike already has cost Nova Scotia over \$200,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

There have been destructive hail storms in North Dakota.

President Taft in an official statement about the tariff declared for free raw materials, and repeated that the Republican party is committed to a revision downward of tariff schedules and must redeem its promise. He gave the warning that any bill which does not aim to do this will be vetoed and sent back to Congress.

Martial law has been declared at McKees Rocks, Pittsburg, where 3,500 strikers of the Pressed Steel Car Company have been rioting and fighting for several days. The strikers have been threatening to use dynamite.

The Nationalists of Persia, who are rebelling against the Shah, captured the city of Fez after a terrible struggle. The Shah's forces were also repulsed in an attack on Teheran.