

than Downing, but it is subject to mildew. The Downing will give better satisfaction.

For advice on the care of other varieties of small fruits, see article in this issue on care of the fruit garden.

POULTRY.

Scratchings.

A large roaster means a plump, firm-fleshed chicken, four to five pounds in weight.

The damp, dark, dirty henhouse is like a mine without a vein—there is no profit in sight.

The best dressed poultry are got from pure-breds, pure-bred crosses or graded-up stock.

Sunlight is essential to successful chicken-raising; darkness and dampness reduce the profits.

Eggs should be marketed about every three days, as they absorb odors, and should be kept in clean places until marketed.

As many of the small chicken parasites breathe through holes in their sides, a good dust bath aids in choking them to death.

Plant some sunflowers near the poultry-yards. Such make good shade, and the seeds are a useful condiment for winter feeding.

The production of a maximum number of good-keeping eggs is not assisted by the presence of the male. He is as much out of place as a man at a house-cleaning.

The following is a good prescription to use for a poultry-house cleaning: Take forty to sixty pounds of good stone lime (air-slacked will not do), and place it in enough hot water to keep the lime five inches below the surface, stirring briskly until slacked. Add two and a half pounds of sulphate of zinc and five pounds of common salt. This will cause the wash to harden, and prevent it from cracking. Add to all, and mix well, one quart of crude carbolic acid. Thoroughly spray all walls, ceilings, roost platforms, nests, etc. The spray-pump does better work than the brush, but do not postpone the job because you have a brush and no pump.

Shade for Chicks.

We may have hot days and nights before the end of June. Have you provided shade for the growing chicks, or must they swelter beneath the sun's rays and have their growth retarded thereby? They tell us to "make hay while the sun shines." The same sun that makes hay fine may cause bowel trouble, or worse, in your chicks, if they are exposed continually to its rays. Some sunshine they must have; too much is fatal.

There is no shade so good for poultry, old and young, as the natural shade from trees, bushes and vines. Where this cannot be had, artificial shelter of some kind must be provided. This is often accomplished by stretching canvas or growing sunflowers or small patches of corn. Slat frames may be built and covered with branches cut from trees. All these little conveniences must be looked after for the comfort of the growing chicks, if we hope to have them mature, as they should, to be ready for egg producers next winter. If these necessities are neglected, their absence will retard the growth and maturity of the chicks. C. G.

Remedy for Sick Turkeys.

Last season, while experimenting with ailing fowls, I discovered that spirits of turpentine is the best remedy by far that I have ever used or ever heard of being used for sick turkeys. The drug must be used sparingly, for it is a strong medicine, and young turkeys are very delicate. Sometimes a little one will tumble over after a dose has been given and seem to be dying, but leave him alone; he will get over the bad effect after a little while and jump up and run away to find his mates. The next time he is seen a great improvement will be noticed. When a number of turkeys in one flock begin to look droopy, the most convenient way to administer the turpentine is to mix a little with the feed. Place before them, when they are hungry, about ten drops to half a pint of feed; but experience quickly teaches the practitioner how to use it in the best way. If too much is used in the feed, they will refuse it. It is sometimes necessary to catch the turkey and drop a little of the medicine down his throat—one drop for very small birds, and two, three or four for larger ones. It is good for them from a few days old to half grown. It is a particularly fine remedy for the bowel trouble that carries off so many young turkeys every year. If intelligently used this remedy will doubtless prove a great blessing to all who are struggling with the problem of how to save the lives of young turkeys.—[C. Boyden, in Southern Planter.]

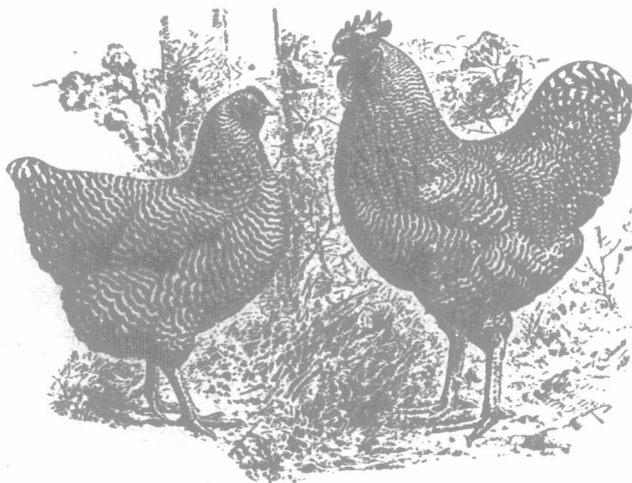
The Egg Business.

For all farmers a most profitable branch of the poultry business is the production of eggs during the winter, says Mr. F. C. Hare, chief of the Poultry Division, Ottawa. Every winter there is a great demand for new-laid eggs. The supply is always limited, and high prices are paid. In the large cities, strictly-fresh eggs sold readily during the past winter at from forty to sixty cents per dozen. Some farmers are so situated that they can maintain a city trade in fresh eggs throughout the year. A premium of several cents per dozen can usually be obtained for new-laid eggs shipped weekly to the city merchant.

There is a growing preference on the home markets for brown-shelled eggs. The shells of the eggs should be wiped clean if necessary, and the eggs graded in size. For shipment to the merchant they should be packed in cases holding twelve dozen or thirty dozen each. Eggs to be palatable should be eaten in a strictly fresh condition, therefore they should reach the consumer without unnecessary delay. This requires: (1) that the eggs be collected regularly every day, and stored in a cool room (temperature forty to fifty degrees F.) until a sufficient number are on hand to deliver to a dealer; (2) that the dealer forward the eggs to the merchant at least once a week, and (3) that the merchant protect the eggs from deterioration while in his possession.

As a general rule, pullets hatched in May or early June will prove most profitable for winter laying. Farmers who expect to make a specialty of high-priced new-laid eggs next winter should at the present time be selecting suitable pullets. The cockerels should be sold in the early fall. Unless they are housed in the fields and require little attention or extra feed, the most profitable age for marketing is four months. After that age the cost of feed per pound of gain in live weight rapidly increases.

The pullets should be comfortably and per-



Barred Rocks—A Good Utility Pair.

manently housed in the fall; transferring mature pullets to a strange pen defers egg production. Early winter laying demands liberal feeding, which includes, in addition to the grain, waste meat or animal food, and vegetable food. From two flocks of Barred Plymouth Rock pullets that were liberally fed from birth for early maturity at the Bondville, Que., Illustration Station, eggs were gathered daily after the pullets were four months and one week old. Experiments at the Utah Experiment Station showed that the profit from young hens or pullets was about five times greater than that from hens three or four years old. Not only did the old hens lay considerably fewer eggs, but the eggs were worth less per dozen. This is accounted for by the fact that the pullets laid a larger proportion of their eggs in winter, when the price was good.

When the pullets are forced for winter egg production, there should be kept, in addition, another breeding pen of selected fowls from which to rear the chicks. A hen or pullet that commences to lay in the spring will at that time produce stronger-germ eggs for hatching than will another that has had her vitality impaired by winter laying.

The farmer should select from the flock of pullets ten or twelve of the best winter layers, placing a regular leg-band or a piece of wire around the leg of each. The next winter these pullets (then yearling hens) should be separated from the laying hens, and kept in good health and medium flesh, but not fed for winter laying. In February or March, they should be mated with a suitable cockerel, and their rations increased so as to bring them into laying at the time when their eggs are required for hatching. Such a process of selection would soon produce a particularly fine strain of winter layers.

The export trade carries off the surplus eggs produced during the summer months when prices are low, but has little or no effect on the price of new-laid eggs in winter. Efforts to increase our export trade in eggs need not, therefore, alarm consumers in cities or towns. Eggs that

are placed in cold storage from April till July are shipped to Great Britain for the September and October trade. Those that go into cold storage in the fall are exported during the winter months. All these are sold in Britain as "Canadian fresh eggs."

APIARY.

After-Swarming.

When a colony of bees swarms it sends out with the swarm its queen. This leaves the hive queenless, but provision has been previously made for such condition by the building of queen cells, from which young virgin queens will begin to hatch in eight or ten days. At that time, if the bees have not lost the swarming impulse, the first queen to hatch will come out with the second or after-swarm. Probably, next day, a third swarm will come, and so on. As the bulk of the bees go with the first swarm, each succeeding swarm is smaller than the one before, so that it is inadvisable to allow more than one, or two, at the very outside.

To prevent after-swarming, the first swarm should be hived on the old stand, setting the parent hive on a stand immediately behind it. The bees flying out from the parent hive that day will find their way into the swarm. Give the parent hive an extracting super filled with empty combs at once, to keep the bees cool and persuade them to give up the idea of swarming again. In five or six days, quite a bit of the brood will have hatched, adding to the strength of the parent colony, and the queens will be nearly ready to hatch. Now move the parent hive to a new stand in a different part of the yard in the middle of the day when the bees are flying freely. The flying bees coming back to the old location behind the swarm will soon find their way round into the swarm. In this way, the parent colony is again reduced in strength, and, in most cases, will give up the idea of swarming again.

MORLEY PETTIT.

EVENTS OF THE WORLD.

A despatch from Constantinople states that owing to an irade recently issued by the Sultan, wholesale massacres and destruction of much property have taken place in Armenia. It is stated that two days were devoted to the massacre, during which thirty-seven villages were destroyed, and two thousand of the inhabitants put to death. Massacres are feared in other places, and the people are panic-stricken.

A recent despatch from Tangier states that a well-organized plot to depose the Sultan of Morocco exists throughout the Empire, supporters of the movement being found among the highest in authority in both church and state. Although the revolution was in progress before the signing of the Anglo-French Treaty, it has been precipitated by the agreement, under which it is claimed by Moroccans the Sultan has virtually sold his country to France.

On June 15th, one of the most terrible catastrophes ever known in the history of New York City occurred near Hell Gate, in the East River, just off 125th street. By the burning of the excursion steamer Slocum, having on board the annual Sunday School excursion of St. Mark's German Lutheran church, five hundred people, most of whom were children, perished. More than two thousand were on board, some of the saved escaping by swimming, others being rescued by the hundreds of small boats which immediately put out to the doomed vessel. Of those who perished, many who had jumped overboard were carried off by the current; others were burned to death, or crushed by the collapse of the heavy upper deck, which fell soon after the fire began. The Slocum was finally beached, in the shallow water some distance from shore, but afterwards burned to the water's edge.

The desultory skirmishing which has been going on on the Liaotung Peninsula has again culminated in a sweeping victory for the Japanese. On June 15th a desperate encounter occurred at Telissu, near Vafangow, 35 miles north of Port Arthur, between General Oku's army and a division of Kouropatkin's, which had been sent out in command of General Stakeburg. The Japanese lost heavily, 1,000 in all, killed and wounded, but were successful in driving the Russians from their position, after capturing 300 prisoners and 14 guns. The Russians, during two days' fighting, lost 850 men killed and wounded. The retreating Russians, whose official notice states that they "retired under pressure of superior numbers," withdrew to Wafangan, where, it is stated, they are now in a precarious position, being sandwiched in between two Japanese armies, one under General Nodzu, the other a part of General Kuroki's force. Military critics censure General Kouropatkin severely for having despatched General Stakeburg on a hopeless errand. However that may be, the immediate effect of the battle of Telissu will probably be to put an end to the Russian hope of relieving Port Arthur. At sea the Russians have scored some success, the Vladivostok squadron, under Admiral Skrydloff, having