

Fell's Station.

(Correspondence of the Gazette.)

Miss May Tipling, of Toronto, is spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Tipling, of Honey Grove.

Mr. G. C. Birchard, Fire Insurance Agent, of Cobocook, made a business call through here last week.

Miss E. J. Devitt was called to her home in Devitt's Settlement recently, owing to the severe illness of her uncle, Mr. John Devitt, Sr., of that place.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Moise, who have been holidaying at Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Mitchell's, Fair View, returned to their home at Port Hope a short time ago.

Mr. A. Townsend, of Burnt River, collector of taxes for Somerville township, is around this week serving the bills and collecting.

Mrs. W. Mitchell and Master Melville returned home last week from a fortnight's visit to friends and relatives at Port Hope, Newcastle and other places.

Mr. John Hughes has the carpenters at work on a new frame dwelling on his farm, now occupied by Mr. George Metcalfe.

There is some talk of a basket social being held at Fell's school in the near future. Particulars later.

Mr. Eli Shuttleworth and Miss Emily Shuttleworth, of Burnt River, were calling on friends here last Sunday.

Potato digging and apple picking seem to be the order of the day among the farmers at present.

Powles' Corners.

(Correspondence of the Gazette.)

The members of the church here and the adherents were very much pleased to hear their old pastor once more, the Rev. John Garbutt, of Bowmanville; but Monday night was so very wet that it prevented a large number from going down to Fenelon Falls to hear his lecture on how to secure Local Option. If the residents of the Falls are as loyal to the cause of temperance on the third day of January next as they were to Sam Hughes on the 26th of October last, it will be a blessing to themselves and to their children.

The Gazette correspondent congratulates the Methodists at Fenelon Falls upon their great success, and it is to be hoped that the congregation here will do their duty on the 17th and 18th inst., and be loyal to the local church.

Last Tuesday the mercury took a drop, and on Wednesday morning ice was discovered for the first time this fall.

The blackbirds have been very numerous during the past week and are now preparing to go away. The farmers will be glad if they do not come back.

Mr. and Mrs. White, of Cambray, were visiting Mr. J. H. Stroud the first of this week.

Mr. Mitchell Herron is making a two weeks' visit to friends at Blackstock.

Poultry Houses and Equipment.

Continued from last week

Where a specialty is made of poultry it pays to use trap nests. These are so arranged that the hen is caught when she goes in to lay and cannot get out until the attendant comes along and releases her. By having the hens numbered with leg bands a record can be kept of the eggs laid by each one. Thus those that never lay can be culled out and sent to the butcher and the eggs of the highest producing ones kept for raising pullets to increase the flock. In this way the average egg yield can be increased considerably. It is important in this connection to make especial note of those hens which do most of their laying in the winter months, as they are of considerably more value than the ones that lay in the summer, when eggs are cheap.

Yards and Fences.

On the farm there is little need for many yards about the poultry house. The chief need for fences is to keep the poultry away from the garden and house. For this purpose woven wire fence with hexagonal meshes is best. The meshes should be small enough at the bottom to keep out the small chickens. The wire should not be smaller than eighteen or nineteen gauge. An important point to look to is the galvanizing. This galvanizing is a layer of zinc that is coated over the wire to keep it from rusting. There are two methods of galvanizing, known as "after" and "before." The former is applied to fencing galvanized after it is woven and the latter to that galvanized before. The "after" galvanized fencing can be told from the fact that the joints where the cross wires are twisted together are filled with zinc. When the wire is galvanized before weaving the zinc is cracked more or less in the weaving process and rust readily gets a foothold. The "after" galvanized wire sometimes costs a little more, but it lasts about five times as long.

Coops.

The chief equipment, aside from houses and fences, is coops. It is more economical to make these fairly large, so as to hold a hundred chickens or so. A coop sixteen feet long, two feet wide and about two feet high in front, with the roof sloping toward the back, is convenient and cheap. It can be divided into eight or ten compartments and will do for as many hens and their broods. The partitions should be about six feet long and a foot high. This will allow them to project in front about four feet. Laths are nailed along the front and over the tops of these partition boards, making a little runway in front of each coop. One of the laths should be removable to let the hen in, and out as soon as the chicks are big enough to follow her about

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Terrill Bros., Cheapest General Store in the County, Fenelon Falls

While such coops are cheap, they have one serious fault, and that is that they are not big enough for the chickens after they get to be two or

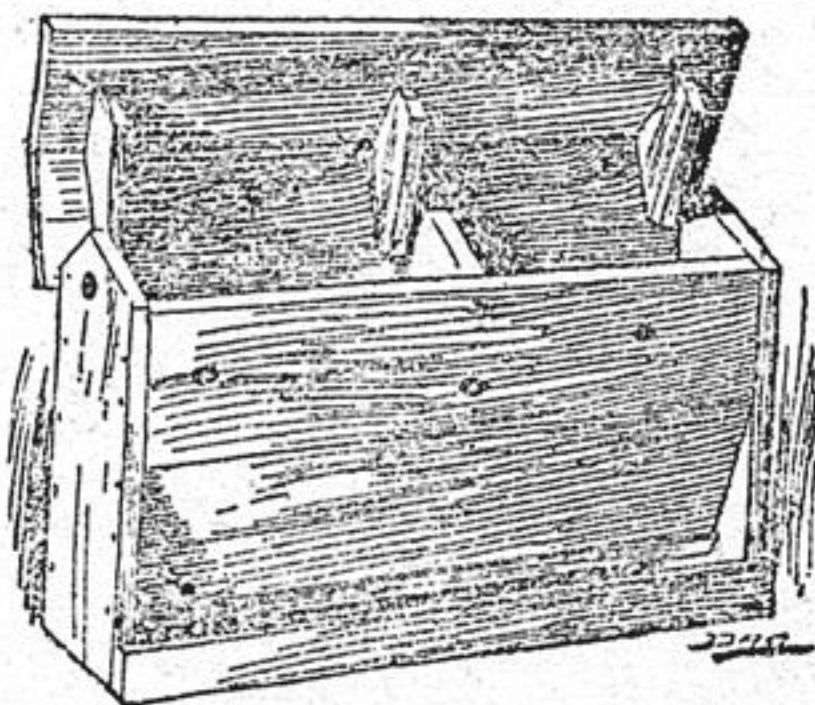


FIG. XX—SELF FEEDING HOPPER.

three months old. "There is no place like home" to chickens, and it is a great deal of trouble to teach them to forsake their coops and go into the poultry house nights. This trouble can be avoided by building a number of small colony houses. A convenient size for these houses is 8 by 10 feet. Such a house will hold a hundred chicks until they are nearly full grown. It may be built on the same plan as the main poultry house without the scratching shed part. It should be built on runners, so that it can be hauled about from one place to another, as is most convenient. These colony houses are practically indispensable when poultry raising is conducted on a large scale. In such case it is best to build these houses in a substantial fashion, so that they may be used many seasons. As much attention should also be given to keeping these in good sanitary condition as is due the main poultry house.

Farm and Garden

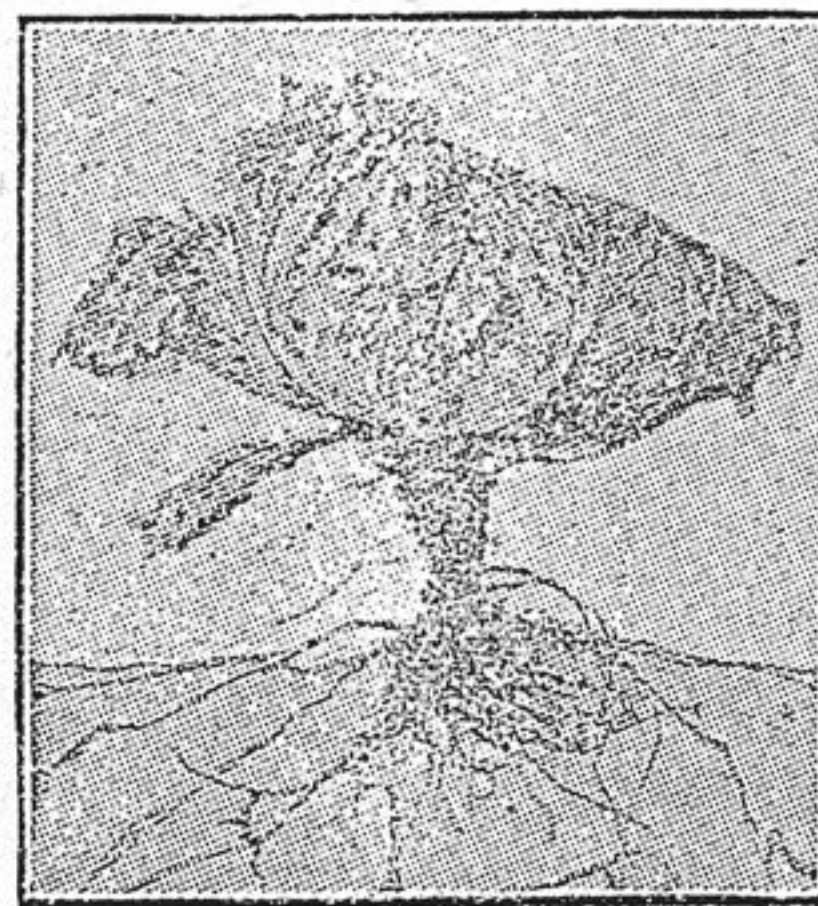
THE CULTURE OF CABBAGE.

Soil and Condition For Successful Growth of Plants.

To be able to grow cabbage successfully in any season the soil should be in such a condition that the water will pass through it as freely as it would through a piece of pumice stone or porous rock. As a general rule, the poorer the soil the drier and more porous it is. Thus it is that on the comparatively poor farms better late cabbages are grown than in the market gardens that are very rich. A sod field broken early in the spring and well manured has generally been found to grow the best cabbage. This does not apply to the early crops. These do best on the soils that are rich and full of humus.

Low priced fertilizers sometimes give as good results as the higher priced goods; but, on the whole, it will pay to be liberal with nitrogen. The two experiments indicate that it is profitable to use nitrate of soda on the plant beds at the rate of 450 to 600 pounds per acre.

The cabbage is a native of western and southern Europe and has been used for human food from time immemorial. All of the types of cabbage, cauliflowers, Brussels sprouts, collard and kale have sprung from the same original source—namely, Brassica oleracea.



ROOT DEVELOPMENT OF CABBAGE.

racea, Linn. The wild type is still growing on the chalk cliffs of the English channel. On the cliffs of south-eastern England is now found a plant similar to the Georgia collards.

There are three distinct types of cabbage with reference to the shape of the head—namely, round, oval and flat. Some varieties are distinct in type, while others partake of two or more shapes due to crossing in seed production. There is much variation in the shape, color, character and texture of the leaf, ranging from regular straight edges, almost white, smooth and tender, to irregular, almost fringed edges, dark purple color and coarse, tough texture.

Generally speaking, all varieties are hardy, but there is some variation in hardiness. Usually the purplish green varieties with crinkled and fringed leaves are harder than the whitish green sorts with smooth, regular

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FENELON FALLS.

leaves. The cold resisting varieties are also the most heat resisting.

For a very early crop the seed may be sown in a well prepared seed bed outside in September and the plants be wintered over in a cold frame or by mulching with straw in a sheltered place. These plants may be set out very early in spring, long before spring grown plants may be used. To make extra good plants they will need to be taken from the seed bed and be pricked out two inches apart in other beds. By setting a succession of plants the crop may be constant from May or June until Christmas.

The plants of early varieties are set out in spring as early as the weather permits in rows three feet apart and two feet apart in the rows. The fall grown plants are often planted in the field in November. Furrows are turned where the rows are to be and the plants are set low in the furrows, so as to be protected. North and south furrows with plants set on the east side are satisfactory, although east and west furrows are sometimes preferred. Later varieties require more room. Early plants must be set deep—that is, so the base of the leaves is below the ground. If freezing weather comes the plants may be covered with earth until danger from frost is over.

The illustration showing the roots of a cabbage is an interesting study.

Analysis of Sorghum.

Analysis shows that, considering the amount of protein and fat contained in sorghum, it is about equal to timothy hay as feed. In point of the amount of nitrogen, free extract, it is about half as rich in these elements as timothy. Timothy contains 5 per cent protein, 45 per cent nitrogen, free extract, and 3 per cent fat. Sorghum contains 4.5 per cent protein, 23 per cent nitrogen, free extract, and 3.25 per cent fat.

Fraudulent Cheese.

The bureau of chemistry of the United States department of agriculture has come out flat footed in answer to the question "When is cheese not cheese?" They say that when it is "soaked curd" it cannot be sold as cheese. Pseudo cheese is produced by soaking the curd at a certain stage in cold water, draining it and putting the curd to press. This treatment is carried on solely for fundamental purposes.