

FEBRUARY 10, 1910

4. Pure water (clean your fountains).
5. Ample green food.
6. Abundant exercise.

7. All the good sound grain your birds will eat, either ground or whole—but let variety be your hobby.

8. A good incubator and brooder.

9. If you have room for forty birds, keep twenty.

Receipts and expenditures from January 1st to Sept. 1st, 1909, when entire flock was sold to a poultry farm:

EXPENDITURE.

Stock on hand Jan. 1st, 20 birds.....	\$ 60.00
Eggs for hatching	35.00
Feed	82.00
Incubator and brooder	38.00
Extra male, and express on same	12.85
Straw, fountains, coal oil, and other	9.10
small extras	190.15
Net profit	\$427.10

RECEIPTS.

123 doz. eggs, at average of 45c.....	\$ 55.35
17 settings, at \$2.00	34.00
210 eggs used in machine	10.50
169 broilers, at 25 cents	42.25
Live fowl sold, young and old, 60 head....	57.00
137 birds to poultry farm	200.00
Incubator and brooder, less depreciation...	28.00
	\$427.10

Average egg yield per bird for 8 months, 114; feed cost, per bird (adult), \$1.28; net profit for adult bird for 8 months, \$4.72.

J. W. RUSSELL.

Thunder Bay District, Ont.

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

San Jose Spreading in Ontario.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

San Jose scale is spreading in Ontario. In most municipalities which I have visited during the past year, I have found scale, more or less.

What surprises me is to find such Townships as Louth, Grantham, and Niagara, all in the peach belt, not having local inspectors to inspect the orchards where trees are badly infested with scale.

There are about ten municipalities which have local inspectors, in the Province, and all are doing good work.

North Grimsby and Saltfleet Townships I cannot pass without commenting on the excellent work being done by the inspectors, and the way in which the growers are holding it in check by thorough spraying.

Leamington has taken up spraying, so that this spring a large number of peach trees are going to be planted.

Now that the growers can buy the lime and sulphur prepared, I expect to see greater advancement in the way of general spraying of peach orchards this coming spring. Many apple orchards in Essex Co. are nearly a total ruin by the scale. The Dept. of Agriculture is doing everything that possibly can be done. All stock in the nurseries is inspected during August and September by inspectors sent by the Department, every tree carefully looked over, and when found with scale, trees are broken down, and nurserymen notified to take out and burn.

I have visited a number of the nurseries the past season, and found the nurserymen doing all that is possible to keep the stock free from scale. I find the nurserymen have a good deal to fight against. Surrounding most of our nurseries are old apple orchards, and line fences, with all kinds of trees growing, which are infested badly with scale, and breeding spots for the same.

R. H. LEWIS.

Provincial (Ontario) San Jose Scale Inspector.

Census of Fruit Acreage.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The fruit-growers of the Niagara Peninsula are awakening to the needs of keeping better posted in many of their lines. At the last meeting, a strong committee, consisting of one grower from each township, was appointed to obtain a census of the acreage planted with the several varieties of fruits; later the yield can be easily estimated, and this census will be taken yearly to keep posted on the increase of planting in the various portions of the district of any variety. Another committee, consisting of a representative from each of the large co-operative associations and the large dealers and leading growers, are to meet, to see if they can devise any way to more effectually distribute the large fruit crops of the future, to insure a steady consignment to the leading centers and distributing points, so as to enable the retailer to always have fruit in his store at reason-

able prices, and to prevent, if possible, disastrous gluts, when fruit has to be sold for less than cost. These committees are to meet at once, and this subject will be discussed at the winter meetings held at different points in the district.

ROBT. THOMPSON.



James Bryson.

President Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association.

Hotbed Sashes.

Having tried different ways of making sashes for hotbeds or greenhouses, I have found the following plan inexpensive, simple and good.

Get at the planing-factory or sawmill pieces of pine cut out 2 in. x 1 1/2 in., the length you want to make your sash. I have these pieces dressed on all four sides; it will require four pieces the length of your sash to hold three rows of glass on each of these pieces. I get a groove cut with a

make a sash, I use 3/4-inch finishing nails, and they seem to stand just as well as mortising, and much easier and cheaper made.

In commencing to nail your pieces together to make your sash, be sure and keep it square and true. I use a measure the exact width of the glass that I intend using, and fit this stick in the groove at each end, and also make the stick fit in the groove at the top end while you are nailing, and after you get the top end nailed move your measure to the bottom end of your sash, and place it in the groove at both ends of your measure, and then nail your cross-piece on. Be sure and have the top edge a little lower than the groove, so the glass will fit in the groove, and you will find the glass will slide in the grooves from bottom to top without any trouble. One pane butts up against the other, but does not lap, and when filling the sash up with glass, I use steep carpet tacks, and just fasten the bottom pane in, and the rest cannot get out, as one pushes against the other; and if at any time a pane gets broken, it is an easy matter to pull out these small tacks and put in another pane, as I never use any putty for these sash, and find they work quite satisfactorily.

In making your hotbed, be sure and do not put it closer than eight feet from the fence, as, when you want to water or ventilate it, you can slide the glass either way you desire.

A person should paint the sash before putting the glass in; if so, they will last for many years.

A handy size to make the sash is made with three rows of glass, 12 x 12 in., or 10 x 12 in., whichever a person chooses. Every farmer should have two or three hotbed sash to start early plants or vegetables. "PETER PLANTER."

\$2,500 from 10 Acres of Apples.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In compliance with your request, "What was the culture, etc., which enabled me to sell for \$2,500 cash the crop of apples on ten acres of land?" I shall with pleasure describe the practice I carried out.

On the 16th of August, last, M. C. Smith, of the firm of J. C. & M. C. Smith, Burlington, extensive exporters of apples, called at my place, Halton Co., and said he desired to buy the Spy apple crop on my orchard of ten acres. I told him it could not be bought, unless I got my price, as I was independent of buyers, having turned one of my buildings into a winter storage for apples. He replied he knew that, but he wanted the apples. I asked \$2,500 cash, and he gave it, taking all the risk and expense from that date.

Regarding the culture, etc., on the large farm I bought some ten years ago here, there are two apple orchards, one of Spies (10 acres), and one of mixed apples (15 acres). The year I bought, the tenant had about five barrels of apples from both orchards. The larger orchard had been in sod for many years. As I had lived all my life in Toronto, I had no prejudices, and inherited no customs or habits of orcharding or farming, hence I read farming pamphlets and "The Farmer's Advocate," and applied the knowledge gained.

I plowed the orchards the following spring after purchase, and about the end of July seeded down with common red clover for humus and nitrogen, and turned it all under in the end of May following, and have followed that practice ever since. Result: the ground is so full of humus that it is spongy in feeling, and moist in the driest time of any season. The apples are never small, no matter how severe the drouth.

We bandage the trees for codling moth, getting for that purpose cheap bags from a tannery, besides spraying three times during the season. I do not prune trees very much, preferring quantity to exclusive quality. I prefer feeding the land with clover and potash, and obtaining large crops.

Before last year, notwithstanding all efforts, we never obtained a crop in the center half of the said Spy orchard. Some said the trees were too close; others that Spies were poor self-fertilizers,



Tidy Abbekerk Mercena Posch 4391.

Holstein bull. Bred by H. Bollert, Cassel, Ont. Owned by W. H. Simmons, New Durham, Ont.

circular saw a quarter of an inch from the top edge of the stick, about quarter of an inch deep, and one-eighth of an inch wide, and each of the center pieces have two grooves to support the glass, and the top cross-piece is made the same as the side, excepting in length, with one groove in it, and the glass will fit in the top cross-piece; and at the bottom end of your sash get some pieces cut out 1 1/2 in. x 1 1/2 in.

Instead of mortising these pieces together to