

richer, sweeter and better in every constitutional quality.

I find a statement in one of our public horticultural documents of a recent issue, giving a fair idea of the questions of cost and profit in connection with an evaporator in the State of New York. I think, perhaps, it would be well to transcribe this statement in this place for the benefit of my readers.

"Statement of the cost and profit of one season's working of one of the No. 2 Pacific Evaporators:

No. of bushels of apples bought	0,753
shrinkage	337
Total evaporated	0,418

Average cost of apples, per bush	17c
Number of lbs. made from above	38,279
Total receipts for sale of fruit	\$4,508.00
Total expenses for storage, handling and manufacturing	1,989.00
Net profit	\$2,509.00

Average No. of lbs. per bushel	5 90 100
Average cost of preparing and drying per bushel	11 cents

The skins and cores were utilized for vinegar for some time, and afterwards dried and sold for that purpose, from this source \$200 additional were made to be added to the net profits, amounting to \$2,809.00.

[Signed] ROGERS & BUTLER.  
Alden, Erie Co., N. Y., Feb. 10, '80."

I have much pleasure in presenting this statement, as I believe it to be trustworthy in every respect. I also believe that as good a showing or perhaps a better showing could be as easily made amongst us, and for the simple reason that our raw fruit would not be likely to cost us near so much per bushel as it cost them. I should like to see it tried.

B. GOTT.

#### CASAPES AND GRAPE CULTURE.

Written for the CANADIAN FARMER by P. H. Henderson, Bertio Vineyards.

At no former period in the history of this country has the interest in this fruit been so intense and wide spread, and especially is this so in the neighboring States. The new varieties claiming public favor, are counted by the hundreds, and what is most remarkable, nearly all of them—if we are to accept all we hear and read about them, as true, possess merits far surpassing anything heretofore known. Now, we have no fault to find with the grape mania. The production of new varieties is a laudable enterprise, and should receive every encouragement. There is room for improvement on the old well-tested varieties. They are all more or less deficient in some important requirements, which go to make up a perfect grape. The varieties which have been found suited to general culture, are healthy, hardy and productive, are invariably lacking in quality of fruit; while the varieties which produce fruit of a higher character have not been found suited to general culture, and are wanting in either health, hardiness, or productiveness. With the large number of varieties now before the public, it is somewhat difficult to decide what kinds to choose, and no doubt some may be tempted to plant quite largely of varieties which have not yet been tested. It will be well, therefore, for those not thoroughly acquainted with the characteristics of the vine, to remember that, although many of the newer kinds undoubtedly possess superior quality and great merit, very few, if any of them will succeed in all localities. The Concord seems to be almost the only grape of fair quality known to succeed in all places, where grapes can be grown; hence the newer varieties which possess similar foliage, and other characteristics

of the Concord, are now pushed forward and recommended as suited to general cultivation. While vines of this type certainly are the most promising, I feel bound to say that our own experience proves this to be no infallible test of general adaptability. The only positively safe way is for each planter to make his own experience the test of the adaptability of the vine which he plants, other than those which have been already tested in his own locality. The reliability, as well as the general adaptability of the Concord, is what makes it the most popular grape now known; but as we previously stated there is room for great improvement on the Concord. Its quality is not best, it is a poor shipper, and will not keep well. The new grape we need, and which we hope yet to see, should possess the good qualities of the Concord with none of its defects; and he who succeeds in producing such a grape, will deserve the lasting gratitude of all who love to eat the fruit of the vine. The grape is becoming more and more appreciated by the masses as a desert fruit, and its larger consumption will prove a national blessing in point of health. We believe the time is not far distant when grapes will be used on our tables as common as apples now are, and when every family will think it indispensable to have a supply stored away for winter use.

We are testing a large number of the newer kinds, and believe some of them will be found very valuable; and as soon as we are able to speak with authority on the subject will give the public whatever there may be of value in our experience.

It has been generally understood among those who have given the matter attention that the flavor of the grape varies when grown on different soils and in different localities, but that the keeping quality is affected in a still greater degree by the same causes seems to have escaped the attention of horticultural writers. From extended observation and from personal experience in growing grapes for market, we have become convinced that the keeping qualities of grapes are affected in a large degree by the character of the soil on which they are grown. This, together with other questions relating to the successful cultivation of the grape, will afford subjects for consideration in future articles in the CANADIAN FARMER.

## POULTRY.

### SOME ANSWERS.

Inquirer, you all get lots of plan<sup>s</sup> for poultry houses, but don't be in a hurry about deciding; take your time, and you will be better satisfied in the end. You can get the Houdans of a dozen different Ohio poultry breeders, and the price depends upon the quality. First-class breeders who never sell an inferior fowl for breeding purposes, will be very apt to ask a good price, and breeders who are not first class will doubtless offer some of the best "stock in the country" at a remarkably low figure. If you buy of the former you know what you are getting for your money; if of the latter, "you pay your money and take" your chance.

"Fanny Field's address" is of no earthly consequence to anybody outside of her own immediate circle of friends. She has no incubators for sale, no eggs to sell for hatching, no fowls to sell for breeders, and no time to attend to anything except her friends and her business. In regard to the housework, sometimes she does all

the work for the family, and sometimes she don't do any of it.

If you expect to keep one hundred chickens in a yard all the time give them an acre and keep a portion of the yard plowed up. A better way would be to fence in your yard and garden and let the chickens run. Your idea of having a board one foot high around the bottom of the fence is a good one. It will pay to put in all the glass you can afford; some of the best poultry houses that I know of are nearly all glass on the south side. Let the chickens scratch in the barn manure pile. One of my neighbors has had some of his fowls scratching in the manure in the barn cellar all winter, and they laid much better than those that were confined to the poultry house.

The Hamburgs will lay more eggs in a year than any other breed in existence, the Cochins and Brahmas make the best mothers, and the Plymouth Rocks are among the best, if not indeed the very best for market fowls. If you want a fowl for all purposes take the Plymouth Rocks; if you want to get the most eggs without regard to size of fowls or eggs, take the Hamburgs, and if you want to get the most meat for sale by the pound in the fall, take the Brahmas or Cochins. Hamburgs are non-sitters and will not bear confinement so well as the large breed—Leghorns, Houdans, La Fleche, Black Spanish, and Polish, are all good layers, non-sitters, but like the Hamburgs will not do their best in confinement. —FANNY FIELD.—Ohio Farmer.

### INCUBATION OR HATCHING.

It is not known to farmers generally that a turkey hen can be forced to sit at any time, and that she will sit any length of time; in fact a turkey is a perfect hatching machine, the most perfect one yet invented, although the person thus training the turkey to hatch must first understand the *modus operandi*, which I have tried to my satisfaction. I will here give my first experience.

I took the turkey up on Saturday and put her to work on artificial eggs for four days; then she became cross and broody. I fixed her nest and set her with 25 hen's eggs, giving her liberty to come off and feed at her will. She stuck to her work till she had the job accomplished; and out of 25 eggs she hatched 23 chicks. I took them from her and set her again with 31 eggs; hatched out 28 chickens. I then took her off and let her mother the chicks, and a more careful mother never lived. She would mother all the chickens that came to her. She stayed with them as long as they stayed with her. There is no trouble to get them to take to strange chicks; they would take to young geese or ducks if they would take to the turkey. Nothing can equal them as careful mothers; they will actually lift about the chicks as a cat does her kittens; and all the time she is setting she may be laying, and thus pay for her keeping. This is the cheapest and most perfect way of hatching and rearing chickens ever found out, and will do away with all patent artificial incubators. I expect to hatch at least 1,000 chicks in this way during the season. A 100 egg incubator costs from \$40 to \$60 and the same amount, four turkeys, \$4; then you can sell the turkey in the fall for the same money paid out. Readers, this is worth looking after. Wm. KLINE.—Ohio Farmer.

THEY ALL DO IT.—Everybody uses "TEADERRY" for the teeth and breath, the newest, brightest, costliest toilet gem extant. Try a 5 cent sample.

### ENQUIRY.

Would you kindly give the name and a description of the breed of fowls that you would recommend a farmer to keep where he intends keeping about two hundred for profit, supposing them to have suitable quarters and proper care?

GREENHORN.

Ans.—We referred you a question to a friend largely interested in fowls and give you his reply.—Ed.

For general use I prefer the Plymouth Rock, as they combine the qualities needed for profit in the farm yard. They are of good size and moderately good egg producers, are not subject to disease and do not ramble. Where hens can be properly cared for and are kept egg producing alone the Leghorns and Spanish are very profitable, but they are too small for market.

### EARLY CHICKENS.

To be successful in raising early chicks, it is not only necessary to have a good location, and a house properly constructed, but it is also necessary to possess an interest in the business sufficient to ensure constant watchfulness. A dry, sandy, or gravelly soil, with nothing to obstruct the rays of the sun, is important. As no artificial heat can be made equal to that generated by the sun, the house should be located and constructed with the view of getting all of the sun's rays possible. While the cold north winds should be shut out, the house should be so located and constructed as to be easily ventilated. While the little chicks may be chilled by strong blasts of cold air, there is quite as much danger of killing them with hot, confined air. After the chicks are three or four days old, they should have fresh air a portion of every day, but the hen should not be permitted to run at large. She should be confined in a small house, made light by having the walls principally of glass. Some fresh air should be let in, even in the coldest weather, and when the weather is not very cold, fresh air should have free access. It is more important to keep the chicks dry than to keep them warm, therefore in damp, rainy weather they should not be permitted to go outside of the covered house; but in dry weather, when the thermometer is not below forty degrees, they will improve by letting them out in the fresh air, providing the hen is kept in. The chicks will not go beyond her call, and will frequently return to the house.

The health of the chicks is the most important thing to look after. This can only be obtained by giving them plenty of light and sunshine, pure air, not too cold, and food that is adapted to their age. Fine ground meal should always be given with caution. It is much better to have the corn only cracked. Millet seed in small quantities is good; hay seed and weed seed, that settles to the bottom of the hay mow, furnishes a variety of food, and keeps both the hen and chicks busy. Care should be taken not to over-feed, for food that is kept before the chicks several days becomes unhealthy. Soft bones pounded fine make an excellent food, but should be fed only in limited quantities. The same may be said of fresh meat. A variety of food should be given, and care taken not to cloy the appetite of any of them.—Mass. Ploughman.

SEEDS.—Those desiring good, reliable, new seeds should read the advertisement of the Canadian Farmer Seed Warehouse in this issue. Send for catalogue.