

and well filled in and firmed about the tree, it should be well watered before the top mulch is put on. The watering will help the tree to take hold on the soil and the mulch will prevent the moistened soil from drying out too quickly. Even after they are well established care should be taken to see that young trees have plenty of water. During the winter also, trees whose roots are not very hardy should be provided with a mulch of manure or litter of some kind to prevent the roots from dying.

Before the trees are set, all broken or dead roots should be cut away, but as much root as possible should be left. The reason for this is that if much of the root must be cut away the top must be cut back in proportion and it is not desirable to cut any more of the top away than necessary to enable the tree to grow. Sometimes it is desirable to move fairly large trees and this can be done very successfully provided the moving is done when the ground is frozen. It is advisable however, to prepare for the moving of large trees the spring previous. Thus if the trees are to be moved this fall there should have been a trench dug around them in the spring from three to six feet from the trunk according to the size of the tree. This trench is filled with good rich soil and tramped thoroughly so that by fall, where the roots have been cut in digging the trench, new feeding roots will have formed which will assist the tree to get a start when it is transplanted. Distances of planting depend upon the kind of tree, as some are very much larger and need more room to spread than others. Such trees as the larger oaks and hard or sugar maples should be planted 40 feet apart. American elms should have 50 feet between each two trees, while soft or silver maples, Norway maples, and black walnuts may be planted 30 feet apart. Beech requires 25 feet, poplars 20 to 30 feet and other oaks 25 to 40 feet.

The following is a list of some of the most important ornamental and shade trees with brief notes concerning each:

Ailanthum, or Tree of Heaven.—Hardy in Southern Ontario, the blossom tree being most frequently planted as the staminate blossoms have an objectionable odor.

White Ash.—This is an admirable park and shade tree as it withstands smoke and fumes well.

American Beech.—This is a low-branched, wide-spreading and drooping tree with smooth, ash-gray bark.

Paper or Canoe Birch.—A fairly large and interesting poplar with papery bark which peels easily.

Cut-Leaf Birch.—This is a rough-barked tree with drooping branches. It is a most ornamental and attractive tree for lawns or avenues.

Butternut.—A very valuable ornamental tree. The bark is not so rough and lighter in color than the black walnut. It produces edible nuts which everyone appreciates.

Coffee Tree.—A very ornamental and attractive tree for single specimens or groups. The buds burst very early in the spring.

The White Elm.—This is a most graceful tree that grows tall and rapidly. It is the best of the elms and is excellent for all purposes.

American Chestnut.—This is a native of Southern Ontario and produces edible nuts pleasing to everyone. It is often seen growing in the fields or in small groups and makes excellent shade.

Basswood, Lime or Linden.—This tree prefers plenty of shade and produces sweet smelling blossoms which are very attractive to bees.

Honey Locust.—This is a quick growing tree suitable for windbreaks.

Maidenhair Tree or Ginkgo.—This is an interesting Oriental tree which does well in Southern Ontario.

Norway Maple.—This maple is a splendid lawn tree with a compact dense head with dark red foliage in the spring that turns purplish green in the summer. The stems are red.

Wier's Maple.—This is a maple very often seen and has a marked weeping habit. Manitoba Maple. Good for shade or windbreak and grows very quickly.

Hard or Sugar Maple.—This is the maple syrup tree and is a very beautiful tree from early spring to late autumn.

Soft or Silver Maple.—This tree is attractive and quick growing, but the limbs are easily broken by wind and ice.

Swamp or Red Maple.—A tree with a beautiful red foliage in the autumn. It prefers a damp soil.

Magnolia or Cucumber Tree.—This tree has a classic appearance and is pyramidal in form, with yellow flowers and cucumber-like fruit.

American Mountain Ash.—This tree is very attractive in autumn and has small red berries.

Scarlet Oak.—A tree with large foliage deeply cut and turning a brilliant scarlet in the autumn.

White Oak.—The best American oak with twisted branches and a massive crown. It is a very stately tree.

Bur or Mossy Cup Oak.—This is an attractive, rugged oak that is splendid for an avenue.

Cottonwood.—A rapid growing and hardy poplar as well as one of the largest. It has yellowish twigs in winter and in the summer the leaves are its distinguishing feature.

Lombardy Poplar.—This is a splendid tree to break the sky-line and is a quick grower although short lived.

Tulip Tree.—An attractive tree the year round, and grows to a large size in Southern Ontario. The flowers are tulip-like.

Black Walnut.—A lovely tree that possesses beauty, gracefulness and richness of foliage. It should be planted wherever it can be grown.

Royal Willow.—This willow has a rich, silvery foliage and is very attractive in groups.

Leaved Willow.—Has dark glossy green leaves in contrast to the other willows.

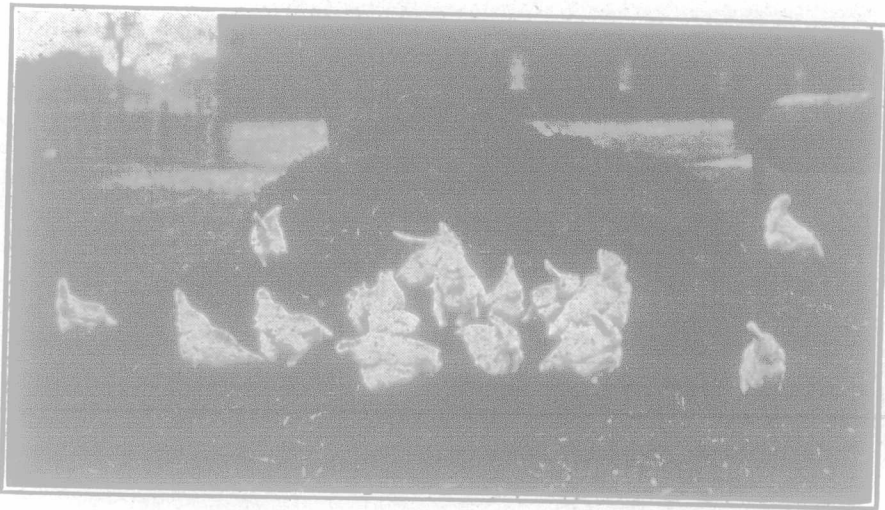
POULTRY.

Why Not Keep Poultry Accounts?

Poultry keeping is a side-line on most farms, but it can be made a much more profitable side-line than it is in most instances. We doubt if the average flock returns anything like a fair amount of money for the labor expended on it. This is not, however, a criticism of the value of poultry, because it is well known that where a flock of laying hens is made up of good individuals and is well cared for, they will return good money for the labor expended on them. The great trouble in most instances is that the hen is not looked upon as a very important asset to the farm, and if the family gets all the eggs that are needed from time to time, not much more is expected from the flock. But even a steady supply of eggs for the table is not obtainable from some flocks, and we heard of a farmer not long ago who had a flock of about 100 hens and was buying eggs for his own consumption. This looks like a poor business proposition; not the kind of a proposition that will help to swell the labor income from the farm.

There are boarders in the farm flock as well as in the dairy herd, and if a simple system of accounts were kept for the flock it would soon show whether the hens were paying their way or not. Farming is a business just the same as selling groceries. Farming, however, is usually a business of many branches, and the farmer is not much ahead at the end of the year if one branch of his business has lost the money that some other branch had made. This is like borrowing from Peter to pay Paul, the result of which is that no progress is made. The average flock of hens on the farm is about 52, and it would be quite possible to supplement the labor income of the farm to the extent of \$100 or \$150 yearly if a little more attention was paid to the laying flock and the way they are accounting for the feed consumed and the labor expended on them. A flock of this size is by no means too small an item to bother looking after. Business firms let no by-product of the business go to waste, even if it is only waste paper. Everything that can be sold is sold, and whatever cannot be sold is re-used in the business if at all possible. If it is true in the ordinary business it is particularly true of farming where there are so many sources of revenue, each one of which if it is neglected may materially affect the income of the farmer. How many farmers or their wives can tell the hens in the flock that are layers and are worth keeping? We venture the assertion that they are very few. And yet it is fairly certain that at least 20 of the 50 hens in the average flock are non-producers and should be marketed immediately.

The Poultry Division of the Dominion Experimental



The Busy Hens are the Ones that Lay the Eggs.

Farms System has a system for keeping poultry accounts that may be obtained merely by writing for the forms. They desire that one copy of your monthly record be returned each month, but if you do not care to do that, it should be a very easy matter to make out a simple form of your own. Recent information from the Poultry Division makes reference to this matter in part as follows:

"Three dollars profit over cost of feed each year for every hen on the farm is a very good return, and according to monthly accounts received from farmers, by the Poultry Division of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, there are a good many farmers' poultry flocks which are actually giving this profit every year, and some even better. Poultry keeping on the farm is not merely a side-line now, but is a sane business proposition and the hit-and-miss methods that formerly obtained in poultry work should no longer be tolerated. A

national industry well on to the one hundred million dollars a year demands business methods, and in order to help the industry and to make it possible for the average poultryman to keep track of his poultry operations, the Poultry Division has put out a very simple form for poultry accounting, copies of which will be sent to any person making application and who will return to the Poultry Division each month a copy.

"For several years these poultry accounts have been supplied to persons asking for them, and a compilation of the reports shows some very interesting data. For instance, of all the farms reporting their poultry operations 84.5 per cent. of them show a profit, and of this number the average receipt over expenditure for each hen per year is \$2.04. As might be expected, a number of reports show a distinct loss each year, and that is where one of the benefits of the account form comes in. Either the farmer himself or the Poultry Division at Ottawa can pick out the weak point or points and have them rectified.

"Some other interesting figures are obtained from these reports. Among these are figures that show the average number of hens on the farms reporting is 52.9, the average expenditure per hen, that is, for feed, appliances, etc., is \$2.91, and the average profit over expenditure is \$2.04. One farmer claims that he can attend to 100 hens while he is attending to one cow, and his average return from 100 hens is \$250.00.

FARM BULLETIN.

The Fallis Sale.

The dispersion sale of Shorthorns held at Elmgrove Farm, Brampton, Ont., by James R. Fallis on August 11, proved to be one of the most successful sales of the year. The general average of \$350 for the 49 head passing through the sale was not a high average in comparison with several other sales held during the past season, but here, it must be remembered, that the calves in nearly every case were sold separate from their dams, and the entire herd was dispersed, and not on one animal was there any reserve. The herd showed in excellent condition, and the purchasers, almost without exception, may feel that the prices which they paid were reasonable and leave them plenty of margin for profit. The sale was well conducted with Capt. T. E. Robinson in the box, and Mr. Fallis' hospitality may be said to have outclassed everything we have seen at public sales for some time. The various averages obtained were \$409.65 for 29 cows three years old and upwards; \$287 for 12 one and two-year-old heifers, and over \$300 for 5 calves under the year, mostly of which were only a few months old. The top price for the day was paid by Sir Frank Bailey at Oakville, Ont., for the 6-year-old Celia-bred cow Celia Gem, who passed through the ring at \$1,350. A 4-months-old heifer calf from Calceolaria of Oak Bluff, and sired by a son of Gainsford Marquis sold up to \$740, and the herd bull, which was a two-year-old son of Butterfly Duke, went at the unreasonably low figure of \$190 to L. P. McInnis, of Owen Sound. Other sales in detail follow:

Calceolaria of Oak Bluff, Peter Stewart & Sons, Rockwood.....	\$500
Heifer calf, O. Marshall, Elora, Ont.....	740
Broadhooks Lass, Peter Stewart & Son, Rockwood.....	340
Celia Gem, Sir Frank Bailey, Oakville.....	1,350
Celia Gem 2nd, O. Marshall, Elora.....	600
Nonpareil of Hillside 6th, Harry McGee, Islington.....	595
Nonpareil of Hillside 7th, E. M. Steen, Streetsville.....	380
Carrie 10th, Peter Stewart & Son.....	380
Mildred Royal, W. Hopper, Paisley.....	380
Sybella 12th, E. V. & W. O. McKinnon, Rockwood.....	220
Lily Carden, J. W. McNab, Rockwood.....	410
Roan Lily, Robt. Amos, Moffat.....	275
Hero's Lass 2nd, W. Steen, Erin.....	625
Lady Braemar, J. M. Gardhouse, Weston.....	410
Lady Braemar 2nd, Wm. Trent, Brampton.....	280
Braemar Lady, H. J. Miller, Keen.....	300
Celia 26th, W. G. Hopper.....	450
Fair Maid, Thos. J. Mercer, Markdale.....	300
Dainty Polly, Jas. Douglas, Caledonia.....	725
Roselenty, Sir Frank Bailey.....	550
Matchless 14th, Smith Griffin, Erin.....	405
Netherlea Matchless Peggy, H. J. Miller.....	410
Netherlea Matchless 3rd, O. Marshall.....	450
Dalmeny's Maggie 2nd, H. Notwell, Hillsburg.....	215
Dalmeny Queen 2nd, Robt. Amos, Moffat.....	450
Braemar Beauty 8th, Arthur Bennett, Elora.....	200
Languish Queen, A. W. Coe, Elmvalle.....	295
Languish Queen 3rd, H. J. Miller.....	260
Languish Queen 4th, A. W. Coe.....	180
Alette, C. A. Downes, Acton.....	350
Alette 2nd, A. W. Coe.....	210
Grace Darling, H. W. Morrison, Mona Road.....	350
Patricia, Wm. Wilson, Erin.....	235
Lovely Kassey 6th, H. J. Miller.....	280
Gladys Beauty, A. McMillan, New Hamburg.....	205
Daisy Red, G. O. Kirk, Inglewood.....	235
Pearl Languish, Thos. Andrews, Brampton.....	360
Augustine Butterfly, Geo. & Arthur Riley, Cayuga.....	435
Butterfly Bess 2nd, H. J. Miller.....	180
Pelluriana, L. P. McInnis, Owen Sound.....	250
Norval Kind, Wm. Wilson.....	205
Lady Sultan, Wm. Wilson.....	100
Rowan Appleby, H. J. Miller.....	165
Red Appleby Violet, H. J. Miller.....	100
Champion Lad, Thos. Aikin, Brampton.....	275
Sir Augustus, L. P. McInnis, Owen Sound.....	190
Braemar Count, E. S. McLean, Toronto.....	100