



12 Acres of Potatoes, on Farm of David Chalmers, Essex Co., Ont.

Potatoes and Onions on Commercial Scale.

With regard to the accompanying illustrations of potatoes and onions, reproduced from photographs taken by the expert landscape artist, Mr. Sallows, David Chalmers, of Essex County, Ont., the grower of the crops, writes us as follows:

"The potato land was in corn last year, plowed early this spring, and lay unworked up until second week in June. No fertilizer was used. Potatoes were planted about the middle of June, and there was about one week between the first and last planting. Crop was short in quantity, but good quality, averaging about 150 bushels per acre, which gave about 1,800 bushels for the twelve acres. After deducting 168 bushels for seed planted, this leaves 1,632 bushels, or about 1,089 bags, at 55c. per bag, which amounted to \$599.28, from which the following expenses must be deducted:

Plowing, per acre, \$2.20	\$ 26.40
Harrowing and disking	12.00
Planting with Aspinwall planter.....	9.00
Cultivating three times, 50c. per acre.....	6.00
Hoeing twice, at \$1.50 per acre	18.00
Digging two days with Hoover digger, six horses and ten people	33.00
Drawing to railway station, at \$3.00 per 100 bushels	50.00
Total	\$238.40

"Which leaves a profit of \$360.88.

"I have not deducted anything for bagging-up, nor for bags. There were no bugs this season, and no spraying.

"Onions were also short in quantity, owing to the land being wet in spring, resulting in its being too late when the seed was put in. The crop averaged about 200 bags of 75 pounds each per acre, which sold at 85 cents per bag. This, after deducting all working expenses, fertilizer, etc., left about \$60 per acre."

Profits in Fruit-growing in Northumberland.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Probably no branch of farming is receiving more attention at the present time than fruit, and especially apple, growing. Every newspaper and magazine has in its advertising sections many pages devoted to fruit lands, and the immense profits that can be realized in "getting back to the soil."

That apple culture is both a pleasure and a profit, can be seen by the large number of successful city business men who are leaving their offices and stores, or are taking their recreation in raising fruit.

Nowhere in Ontario is there a better location for growing apples than in Northumberland County. The shipping facilities are good, and are improving with the building of new railways. Heavy winds are infrequent. The climatic conditions are extra good, as apples grown in this county are famed for their keeping qualities, and the exhibit at the recent Fruit, Flower and Honey Show, in Toronto, clearly demonstrated the superiority of the quality.

Farmers are rapidly realizing the profits from this source, and are giving their orchards much

better attention than in the past. Orchards and orchard land are advancing in price very rapidly.

Detailed statement of receipts and expenditures on an individual acre of bearing orchard would be hard to give, but, approximately, the figures would be as follows, valuing an acre of bearing orchard, in average good condition, at \$1,000:

Interest on investment, at 5 per cent.....	\$ 50.00
Spraying mixture for four sprayings with commercial lime-sulphur and arsenate of lead	15.00
Time and labor	10.00
Plowing and cultivating, 8 weeks	8.00
Compost and fertilizers	25.00
Seed for clover cover crop	2.00
Trimming	7.50
Taxes	5.00

Total expense

Average crop, 175 barrels, at \$1.50 per barrel on tree, \$262.50, netting a profit per acre, above the interest and expense, of \$140 per acre. This profit seems large, but is not at all too high, when one considers the number of years necessary to grow an orchard and the risks the apple-grower has to run, such as the innumerable pests, hail, late frosts, etc. Though apple-growing is very profitable, yet it requires patience, perseverance, a considerable working capital, and the apple-grower must, to make a success, be thoroughly abreast of the times, and be always ready to learn.

Unless one is prepared to make apple-growing a business, there is no use in commencing. The price of success in apple-farming is like the price of liberty, "eternal vigilance."

R. B. SCRIPTURE.

Northumberland Co., Ont.



Onions Drying, on Farm of David Chalmers.

Storing Fruit in Sawdust.

What with cold storage and other means of storing fruit, the lot of the orchardist in Australia is much brighter than it used to be a few years ago. One grower got splendid results from the use of sawdust. This was used in which to store apples and pears and citrus fruits. This year the same grower will make trials with soft fruits. Six months ago, Mr. Tucker, of Plimpton, N. S. W., announced that he was going to try sand for lemons. Failure was generally predicted. But the prophets were wrong, as the lemons opened up in a perfect state of preservation, retaining their natural color and freshness. Besides that, there was no shrinkage. It is admitted that some samples were bad, but the experiment proved that some fruit can be kept in this way, and, after such a long spell, it suggests possibilities for the industry.

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Australia has a new industry in view. It is found that the leaves and the terminal branches of the native tea-tree produce two remarkable oils. The yield is at the rate of 2½ pounds to each 100 pounds of leaves. The constituents of the oil are allied to oil of cloves and cinnamic acid.

J. S. DUNNET.

New South Wales.

Codling Moth.

L. Caesar, of the Ontario Agricultural College, has issued a valuable economic bulletin, No. 187, on the codling moth, the ravages of which in the Province have been reported upon by Dr. C. J. S. Bethune, for the Entomological Society as far back as 1868. Prof. Slingerland dates its introduction into America probably 150 years ago. The bulletin is summarized as follows:

The codling moth is the most destructive apple and pear insect pest in Ontario, and causes an annual loss of about \$2,000,000.

It passes the winter as a larva (worm) in a cocoon, in any good hiding place, such as under the loose bark on trees. In May, as a rule, these larvæ begin to transform into pupæ, and soon after the apple blossoms have fallen the moths begin to emerge, and continue to do so until about July 20th. The eggs laid by these are placed chiefly on the leaves, and require on an average 9 or 10 days to hatch. Usually it is about three weeks after the blossoms fall before the earliest eggs have hatched.

On hatching, the young larvæ seek an easy place to enter the apple. This the calyx furnishes, and 75 per cent. or more of these first-brood larvæ enter the fruit by this part.

An average of about 25 or 26 days is spent by the larvæ in the fruit. Most of the wormy fruit falls before the larvæ emerge.

All larvæ, after emerging, make cocoons in hidden places. Most of them remain here unchanged till next year, but some of the earliest to emerge transform to pupæ and then to moths, and produce a second brood. In the colder parts of the Province, such as Ottawa, only a very rare larva, or even none, transforms; in districts with a climate like Guelph, Collingwood and Whitby, from 2 per cent. to possibly 8 per cent. do so; in the warmer districts, like Niagara, a much larger percentage transforms and produces a second brood of larvæ.

First-brood larvæ have all, as a rule, entered