progenitor of their line of Wealthy, practically as enough to state the quality of manure used in early as the Earliana.

Their comparative freedom from onion maggot College he could not explain. unless due to the unless due to the abundance of hard-wood ashes used on the land. A year ago they had a piece of which three quarters was treated with ashes. The remaining quarter was the only section that had no maggot. The late blight of celery came this year in the season of the early blight. At the College they held it fairly well in check with Bordeaux.

Endorsing the advice on seed selection, Mr. Kerr observed that two or three melon growers down East had developed strains of melons superior to anything that could be got from seedsmen. One had a crop better by 100 per cent. than could have been got from purchased seed.

GREENHOUSE DISCUSSION.

Lettuce, tomatoes and cucumbers are about the only three vegetable crops profitable to grow in a greenhouse, said J. J. Davis of Middlesex Co. In order to operate profitably it is necessary to have the soil immensely rich. Ventilation must be very carefully attended to. All gardeners know that a muggy, humid atmosphere favors blight. We have to avoid that by ventilation. Better burn a little coal for nothing than endanger a crop. Air may be cold without being

The production and marketing of head lettuce was discussed. It seems there is some enquiry for head lettuce, but not enough demand to make its production profitable. Mr. Delworth stated that in the Eastern States the Boston head lettuce is grown for forcing. In the Middle Districts they use the Grand Rapids. Mr. Mc-Lennan who has grown a little head lettuce; claimed that without an elaborate system of sub-irrigation it could not be made a success. Overhead water is fatal. One method of growing was thus outlined. Dig eight inches of black rotted manure into the sand to a depth of two or even three feet, then saturate with enough water to carry through a crop or a crop and a half.

FORCING CUCUMBERS. Roy Ellis, of Leamington, an extensive grower

of cucumbers and hot-house tomatoes was asked to discuss his methods. He grows principally the White Spine, planting seed about March 1st in 2-inch pots, resetting from 2 to 4 inch and from the 4-inch pots to permanent beds, planting here about four weeks after sowing the seed. Re pruning, cucumber vines ordinarily produce

a fruit at the first joint on a lateral, and may then grow three feet of barren stalk. By pinching back to a point just past the first joint we get another branch thrown out, and a fruit at its first joint, and avoid having so much barren He keeps bees with the White Spine for pollenization. The bees play out under greenhouse conditions and have to be renewed each year. He uses steam heat, and maintains a night temperature of 70 degrees. Likes the Skinner system of irrigation for cukes, but not for tomatoes, preferring to keep the vines as dry Sterilization of the soil with steam as possible. he found profitable for cucumbers. It also forced lettuce forward remarkably. Couldn't see much dvantage with tomatoes though Mr. McLennan had reported success. The steam was put through lines of tile two feet deep, and left in until the whole was steaming hot. Mr. Davis' method of steaming was to use inverted galvanized iron pans three or four feet wide and seven or eight feet long. The steam was turned in through a central nipple with a T underneath to direct the steam both ways. Steam was left on 30 minutes, then the pans were shifted by handles gradually from end to end of the base. Ellis' method and a permanent "header" one could sterilize his soil from side to side of the greenhouse as the crop was removed, following the crop with steam as it were. The use of sulphur was discussed. It is not

considered entirely safe to burn sulphur in a greenhouse, though it may be safely fused. It is difficult, however, to do this without a chance of burning some of it, and thereby injuring or destroying vegetation. Where steam is employed the sulphur may be placed on steam pages. Mr. 1 anis reported that he borned it with lafety to the extent of a handful for each double house putting it on coals a little at a time, and walking slowly through the houses. He does this frequently, and has never noticed any harm.

WHAT BUYERS WANT.

Amid much town ment J. W. Rush toll of watching Mr. Danist sell on the Land n. tiet., market "a little pay for band" of band it, even onions, lettuce and market it does in the smallest bunches for \$42, while longer time to sall three or four dollars. of anticipating custom just what they want

MANURE FOR Mr. Adams was the

greenhouse work. For each acre he used 15 carloads of Chicago Stock-yards manure at \$50 a car, amounting to \$750.00 per acre.

According to experiment the soil best adapted to roses is one which contains from eight to twelve per cent. of clay, and is well supplied with silt and the finest grades of sand. The proportion of these three classes of material should exceed 75 per cent.

POULTRY.

A Year's Balance with Poultry.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

e dozen

On Jan. 1st, to find out how much profit there was in the poultry business, I decided to keep track of all receipts and expenditures. I had on hand 100 hens, and as I have a small farm of 50 acres I do not thresh, and all feed for the hens, except some of the scraps from the table, must be purchased. I therefore had to buy all the feed. The following is an account of my receipts and expenditures for ten months:

RECEIPTS.

Jan.-30 doz. and 2 eggs, sold at 50 cents

a dozen\$	15.08
Feb.—14 and doz., 50 cents a dozen	7.25
Mar.—127 doz., 281 cents	36.19
Apr1411 doz., 341 cents	48.73
May-152 doz., 33 cents	49.12
June—123 doz., 31 cents	38.90
July-77 doz., 28 cents	21.56
Aug.—71 2-3 doz., 30 cents	21.50
Sept.—83 doz., 33 cents	27.39
Oct _271 doz 40 cents	
Oct.—27 doz., 40 cents	11.00
Madal massints for some	
Total receipts for eggs\$	276.72
Poultry sold	34.00
Poultry sold	7.00
Poultry sold	5.00
Young stock on hand, 68 pullets, 78 cock-	
erels; these are worth \$1.00 each	118.00
,	
Making a total of receipts \$	110 79
	110.12
I paid out for feed, etc., as follows:	
Jan. 1st\$	12.00
Jan. 3rd—Corn, bran, rolled oats	15.00
Feb.—Wheat, oyster shell	18.00
Mar.—Corn	10.00
Mar. 13th—Oyster shell, grit	2.00
Apr. 27th—Wheat, bran	7.00
Apr. 28th—Chick food	3.00
Apr. 5th—4 gal. coal oil	1.00
June 3rd—Wheat, etc.	1.00
June 5th—Cracked corn	11.85
June 11th—Wheat	4.20
July 1st—Wheat	7.50 2.00
July 15th—Feed	7.75
Aug. 1st—Corn	1.85
Aug. 3rd—Wheat	11.10
Sent 2nd—Wheat	7 55

As I was going on a lecture tour, the present account is for only ten months. I expect that. when I have sold my cockerels and the eggs which are being laid at present the profit will be increased slightly, making a profit for the year of slightly over \$3.00 per hen. I have on hand at the present time 94 old hens, six having died during the year. This makes a profit of 71 per cent. . These eggs were all sold to a retail grocer in the city of Ottawa. Eggs were shipped once a week in good clean boxes, holding one dozen each, and guaranteed fresh.

Sept. 2nd—Wheat

Oct. 1st-Wheat, etc.

Total expenditure

7.55

.....\$129.20

I live 25 miles from the city, seven miles from an express office, and ship my eggs by express. The dealer pays this, and allows me one cent per dozen extra to pay for boxes, as these make a very handy package for delivery

You will see by my distance from the city and railroad that I am no more favorably situated in any farmer in the eastern parts of Canada, I found that I could not possibly supply the ed of this grocer, consequently any farmer et the same prices I am getting for my J. C. STUART. Carleton Co., Ont.

if you are troubled with windows frozen up ing the winter, try sprinkling a little salt ng the run-way; doors same way, or any ice is comes to that, except in physics R. W. C.

THE FARM BULLETIN

One Hundred to One Failures.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The libraries are filled with volumes of boys and young men stranded in cities, and who, directed by some kind policeman to a place where they can secure a job, succeed in a wonderfully short time to become general manager or superintendent. All these stories are very interesting, but the sad part is it gives the youths of our country entirely a wrong impression of the actual conditions existing in cities. While there are a good few who do succeed wonderfully, there are by far the great majority who are slaves their lives through, and who are by no means less ambitious or energetic than those who have succeeded

The school libraries often contain books which give to the youthful reader longings to go to the city, where success is greater and the chances better than on the lonely farm, or at least appear to be greater. But how many find it so? Is it not, therefore, but fair that the country boy should hear both sides of the story, and he better can this be done than through The Fa mer's Advocate? May I be allowed to speak of my own experiences, because I can speak the truth only, and not be obliged to use imaginacion. Besides my case is no exception. I meet almost daily with men who tell of the same things.

Influenced by vivid illustrations of how others have succeeded, I decided to leave the good old arm and become one of the city array whose success in life was made in a remarkably short ime. If my brothers wanted to plod along, I Pitching hay when the thermometer was, not. registered 92 degrees in the shade was no joke. In fact, there was little work that was not hard work, and all this hard work for a very small pank account at the end of the year. I did not plame the neighbors' boys for going to the city.

To the city I did go; part of the old hometead was sold for there did not remain the help to work it all. I did not realize what this meant then; I do now. I took a course of training. It cost money, but I was assured that would be well repaid. Harder and harder worked. I was doing fine. I was on my feet and could see a way clear to be independent.

In the great struggle to gain wealth, or the way to wealth, I almost forgot my parents at ome. They had offered to help me on at home and get me started on a farm of my own when thought of doing so, but no such thoughts ever entered my head. I had my way and evilently was "doing fine."

From home there came many invitations to come home to see father and mother again. I had not been home for a long time and did not care to I was too busy; besides I had other friends and dinners to go to. It would have been a creat to taste some of mother's apple pies, and but then I must keep in touch with more pro as I have never tasted since, nent people. All would help in the end

reach my desired goal. My conscience often told me that I was neglecting my people at home, but I got considerable rest by mailing some present at Christmastime. I was too busy to run home, and I knew that a gold watch would just suit my brother fine. He had been carrying that old Ingersoll for ever so long. A set of silver tableware would please my mother more than if I were to come home-but it didn't. I could not fathom the inward feelings of a mother to a far-away My business took me quite close to my old home, and having a day off I went to see them. That day I shall never forget. My father had aged wonderfully; so had my mother; my brothers had grown up, and as we walked through the old pastures and woods I saw that my brothers and sisters envied me in my latest cut clothes and off-hand way of talking. spoke shyly, in fact. In the middle of the cornfield we stopped; my old father remarked, "Well, John, we have not had a corn-field or potatopatch as we used to when you worked the land. You always took first at the fair, no matter how poor the season." I recalled having been very successful in growing corn and roots, and no one in the district ever had a better crop than we did. And he continued, saying, "I am getting old; I cannot follow the scuffler as I used to. and to leave all the work for George and little Willie is too much for them." He asked me if I would not care to come back, and again offering to do all he could to get me started, but no, I would not dream of such a thing. Again I bade good-bye, and as I stepped on the train I looked back at the man in overalls, my brother, poor fellow, I thought, but the confusion of the city with all its sidelines again let me forget those my line of and mingle strove for Working a sleeping ar alone, but it was, ye desired res the other. ousy, enen and less I however.

NOVEMBI

on the far

night to g

ence, but a

an idol in

this latter

resort. I long rest. unstrung. man, and to the effe I knew w other idol nice little the village man as is rled with had, bu hingle wit Not til

the city could I se alife of ma our cities. tom and l many mor down than It is n overalls.

him that swine and damp day situation tried it fo sult. On rowed bro seeker. answer, o says anot ploy hired Unlike when mea be boiled

ly the on for a roo will indu and hot h him for t has no id is no oth city. If fashionab we will f well that well if so cover late country I did hould ha

speculated

city busin

in one wa

one hund

farmer do

ed just a different mers who three hur man is ' or dishor of the st coin-take farms an "city foll need of fascinatir many a for the cases a will appe seriousne is not s be. It return to

Stick to There if the fa determin ly spend work fro but also times th own and thing, I cases it

alas, the

After see

I know