

three times a week in summer. In cases where it is impossible for a farmer to take his eggs himself as often as that, he can arrange with a neighbor to take the eggs on alternate marketing days. Where it can be done in connection with the sale of other produce, such as dairy products, the most profit can usually be made by selling direct to the consumer. In such case, it will probably pay to put the eggs either in plain cartons, or in cartons which have the name of the farm printed on them. The plain cartons can be bought for 60 cents a hundred, or perhaps for less in large quantities; when printed, of course, the cost would be greater, but it would probably not exceed one cent each. [Note.—The above figures must be taken as applying to United States conditions. Over there, the manufacture of cheese cartons has become a large business, and certain improvements in manufacturing processes are possible. In Canada, the plain cartons would probably cost in the neighborhood of a cent apiece, or perhaps a little more.—Editor.]

If it is not feasible to sell the eggs direct to private customers, it may be possible to sell them to a grocer who has a high-class trade, and will be glad to get absolutely reliable eggs for his customers. In such a case, it would be worth while to put the eggs up in cartons, with the name of the farm on them, in order to educate the customers to call for eggs from that farm. When a farmer has a good many eggs, and does not wish to bother with cartons, he can often do well by selling his eggs to a hotel or restaurant.

If none of the ways suggested are feasible, then the eggs can be sold to dealers, but an extra price can be obtained from them also as soon as they are convinced that the eggs furnished them are absolutely reliable.

Children on the farm can be taught to care for the eggs, and will take pride in doing it well, especially if they are given a share in the profits.

It will take time to work up a demand for selected eggs, but when people are once convinced that the eggs can be depended on, they will not only call for such eggs, but will tell their friends about them.

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

An Educational Campaign Against the Moth.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Since the Brown-tailed Moth came to Nova Scotia, some five or six years ago, and was first discovered by a graduate of the School of Agriculture, the Province has kept up a steady fight against this insect.

It had, unnoticed, spread over an area of one hundred miles long, lying between North and South Mountains, in the western part of the Province. This included the famed Land of Evangeline, the largest fruit belt in the Province. To-day it has been restricted to practically one county, and chiefly only a portion of that, the Annapolis county, the earliest-settled part of Canada. Here the nests have been reduced to only about one-fourth of what they were three years ago. This has been accomplished by the untiring efforts of the Provincial Agricultural Department. Unlike New England, no dependence was placed upon bounties, nor were untrained, common laborers employed to pick the nests. Instead, only trained graduates of the School of Agriculture and Agricultural College were employed. These men co-operated with farmers and the public in general to make a thorough search of every orchard, field or wayside bush. Public lectures were given, and full, detailed information concerning the insect was sent to every school section by both the Agricultural and Educational Departments. In this way the public have been educated, and farmers have learned not only how to deal with the Brown-tailed Moth, but also with many other insects, and by methods entirely unknown to many of them before.

H. W. SMITH.

Doctor George Johnson, of Grand Pre, N. S., reports that he has scraped, pruned and sprayed 1,200 apple trees this spring, and hopes to get 90 per cent. of No. 1 apples. He has used about 1,400 gallons of homemade lime-sulphur solution, the poison used being arsenite of lime and arsenate of lead. "We are now grafting, plowing and harrowing," he says. "It's out-of-door work for me, and I haven't an ache or pain." And he is getting on into 73. (Census and Statistics Monthly).

The May Crop Bulletin for Ontario says there has been more planting of new orchards, including apples, peaches and cherries in fact, all kinds of fruit than has taken place for several years past, and our service report all domestic supplies exhausted.

To Avoid Smothering Tree Roots.

I have some large maple trees on my lawn, but I have recently raised my lawn up about two feet or more. The soil is banked around these trees, and I would like to know if it is likely to kill or injure them. If so, about how high dare I leave the clay on them, and how can I remedy it?

A. D. O.

There is always danger of smothering a tree by burying its roots too deeply. Various plans are adopted when earth has to be banked around trees, to prevent them being killed in this way. One is by stoning up a small well around the trunk, three or four feet in diameter, and laying tiles out from this, which will aid in aeration of the soil and prevent the roots from being destroyed by lack of air. Another plan is to place a tile on end in various places under the tree leading down to the roots. This is somewhat objectionable, however, as the open spaces are often a nuisance, and often the tile has a tendency to work up, and is broken.

H. L. HUTT.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

"Back to the Farm" and the Stock Exchange.

"Half a billion dollars," says the Canadian-American, "have gone to Canada since 1897, and the exodus is on the increase." Undoubtedly, there has been, and continues to be, an increasing tide of people, and especially money, from the cities, the trades and the professions to the land. In consequence, there has been a decrease in the amount of money passing into the channels that lead to the speculators of Wall Street. As a result of this, our contemporary calls attention to the efforts which that clique of financiers are beginning to put forth to discourage investment in farms. Marked letters, sounding warnings against the land craze, are being issued; a few writers are laying stress on the chances of loss following a succession of bad crops. But overshadowing these efforts to present a black eye to the basic industry of nations come the reports of success, happiness and contentment from the settlers on the land. The thousands of prosperous settlers, the thousands of acres of desirable land, the innate love of the land in all people, and the financial soundness of the movement, are all causes of a landward flow of men and money which no propaganda can withstand. And it is well so. The few may lose thereby, but the national gain is great.

The Red Schoolhouse Improved.

By Warren H. Wilson, Ph. D.

To many, the "little red schoolhouse" is hopeless. But a finer treatment is given it in the book just issued by The Macmillan Company, of which Professor Harold W. Foght, of Midland College, is the author. For comprehension of detail, array of extensive information, and a fine, inspiring purpose, this book is of great value. It may be said to attempt two things.

The first of these is the study of the difficult problem of improving the one-room country school, which Professor Foght says will not be superseded for many years in the greater part of the United States. Yet, the difficulties in the way of improving this feeble institution are almost insurmountable. The teachers are unattached to the institution. There is no profession devoted to its maintenance. It has to get on as a side issue in other interests. Scarcely any teacher serves more than a year in any one place, and very generally the teacher must work at another occupation during some part of the year, in order to get a living. Most of the teachers in the country school are as a stepping-stone to later occupations.

All this is in sharp contrast to the city school. Professor Foght attempts to show how the country school can be improved, and he makes, on the whole, a good case. He shows how, by better maintenance, by more intimate supervision, and by training of teachers definitely for this work, the one-room country school can be improved. The study of art, the planting of school-gardens, and nature study, are in a certain measure possible, even in a little school in the country.

But this book pleads for a better school—a wholly new institution. The writer insists on the abandonment of the one-room building and the consolidation of rural schools as the only remedy for the conditions existing at the present time. He says: "The ultimate solution must be sought in consolidation." The whole logic of the book brings the reader irresistibly to the centralized school, in which a wide territory of the country can find its constructive nucleus. The children shall be brought in wagons every day to the school; a group of teachers shall minister there to the social as well as intellectual and cultural needs of a large company of the sons and daughters of the farm. A continuous educational influence shall thus be exerted upon country children, such as is now efficiently handling the problem in the great cities.

This book has very great value, and is most timely for the use of all interested in the country community. For ministers, country-school teachers, agricultural editors and public officials in the great agricultural States it has a vital message. There are three institutions which support one another, and together sustain the rural community. They are like the three legs of a chair: without any one of them, the whole will fall. They are the modern country church, the consolidated rural school, and the model farm for the teaching of scientific agriculture. Without the improved country school, neither of the others can render a permanent service to the country community.

Annapolis Valley Notes.

We have had rather a peculiar spring, but one in which growth of all kinds has been rapid and continuous. A March as warm as an ordinary May was followed by a warm, dry April and wet May and June, a little too cold for young plants, but good for grass and grain. So, though we started with an early spring, we are now about where we should be in an ordinary year.

Grain was in most cases sown earlier than usual, and now gives promise of a splendid yield. Grass is growing strong and thick, with promise of a large yield. The quality, also, is getting better each year, as the truth becomes apparent to farmers that it is unwise to allow the fields to run out before reseeding. This is true of the whole Annapolis Valley. As a result of the seasonable rains, the pastures are good, and the farmers who have good cows are feeling happy. The latter stock is bringing very high prices, selling above \$50 for anything decent. Some good stock is being brought into the country, and being patronized by the best dairymen. The Ayrshire is rapidly growing growing in favor as a dairy cow all over the Province. Several importations of breeding stock have been made this year from Ontario and the Old Country.

Pork is also very high, 11 cents per pound having been paid for carcass pork. As a result of the high prices, there has been a strong demand for breeding stock of both sexes, the writer having filled orders from all the Maritime Provinces. Yorks and Berks are the most popular breeds, with some White Chesters. Ordinary grade pigs have sold as high as \$4 per head at four weeks of age. One dealer says he could have sold two hundred more than he did if the goods had been available.

Horses have been very high and scarce. Numbers have been imported from Ontario, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Very ordinary small horses from the latter Provinces have sold for over \$200, while good-sized ones from New Brunswick and Ontario have sold as high as \$300 to \$350. Though a few of the best farmers are getting into heavy horses, there are too many satisfied with light nondescripts. King's County farmers are away ahead of Annapolis in this respect. Many would like to patronize a good stocky Percheron.

Fruit gives very poor promise in the Province. Some writers from the eastern end of the Valley were very sanguine of a bumper crop a month ago, but reports are coming out now that apples are setting very poorly. In Annapolis County prospects are very bad, some good orchards reported as having no apples. The cooperages have stopped making barrels, because people will not buy. The wet weather just at time of blossoming could not have given worse conditions for pollination. To those farmers who depend chiefly on their apples for income, the year promises to be a hard one.

R. J. MESSENGER.

Annapolis Co., N. S.

Hackney Affairs.

At a recent meeting of the Directors of the Canadian Hackney Horse Society, the following were present: President W. C. Renfrew, Robert Reith, J. W. Ellison, E. C. H. Tisdale, J. W. Brant, Accountant National Records, and H. W. Robinson, Secretary.

Business of general importance, and of great importance to the devotees of the breed, was under discussion. Progress was reported on the work carried on jointly with the American Hackney Horse Society, in their endeavor to induce the English breeders to adopt the same standards of registration that are accepted on this side of the ocean. There is good hope of this work being finally successful.

The necessity for directors of the various horse shows and fairs appointing competent judges for the heavy-harness and saddle classes, was discussed at length. This question arises through the lack of thoroughly-qualified judges on these classes, with the consequence that less-satisfactory service is obtained by exhibitors and breeders of these kinds of stock.

It is of interest to know that the possibility of holding an all-Hackney International Horse Show in Canada was enthusiastically discussed.

It is gratifying to the lovers of this breed to have such evidences of progress within their society.