

managed and we would advise "Subscriber" to look into the matter of forming an egg circle in his district. He lives in a county noted for its progressive fruit-growers' association. All fruit growers should profit by joining it and by putting up number one fruit get top prices.—Editor.]

A Correction in Poultry Profits.

On page 126 of our issue of January 23rd, 1913, there appeared an article "Poultry Work in Ontario County." The net profits were given as \$184.84. One rather large item of expense was inadvertently omitted from this statement, viz., \$39.00 which was the cost of the feed of the young stock, the \$37.80 given being the cost of feed of the laying stock only. This would reduce the profit to \$145.84. A further oversight was made by the person who kept the accounts in crediting the hens with all the eggs sold, when a few were used for hatching purposes in the home flock. This, judging from the number of chickens hatched, would be a matter of from \$5.00 to \$7.00. Even after making these deductions the results were excellent. The thirty pullets yielded a net profit, over all outlay, of, as nearly as can be estimated, \$140. This is surely sufficient evidence to justify the continuation of the demonstration work, and to convince poultrymen that it pays to keep good stock under favorable conditions.

Cure for Turkey Trouble.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate."

In reply to Mr. Bell's letter in your issue of February 27th, on swelled head in turkeys. I am not doubting Mr. Bell's treatment, but I had a pair of matured turkeys with this trouble and I lanced and squeezed the lumps out as they could not see to pick up their feed, and I gave them internally one tablespoonful of turpentine and one of castor oil in a little warm water, given with a spoon every other day for three doses. Their droppings were greenish-white in color. They both got all right and raised young turkeys the next summer, and did as well as we ever had turkeys to do. Now this is a cheap cure. Hoping some one else may try it and report his experience.

Bruce Co., Ont.

G. D. SPAVAN.

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

Pleasure and Profit in a Small Garden.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate."

I read the article by Mr. Krouse in your February 20th issue, with great interest. I am a farmer's wife, and thought I would tell of my own experience in gardening for profit on a very small scale, if it would prove of interest or benefit to anyone. But I would not advise any farmer's wife to try it unless she had a real love for gardening.

In the spring of 1912 I had a small hotbed made, three sashes 3 feet by 6 feet each, making a 9-foot by 6-foot bed. My first crop was lettuces and radishes, which I used on my own table and gave away to my neighbors. After they were finished I planted two sashes in vegetables and one in flowers. I did not start my hotbed with any idea of profit, but found that everything grew so well that I had far more vegetables than I could use. A little extra money never comes amiss to the average farmer's wife, so I tried to sell some of my vegetables to neighboring villages without success. The nearest town is eighteen miles away. We live very close to a station, and finally I got a market with trainmen who were glad to get fresh vegetables at reasonable prices. As my husband takes cream to the station every morning, the vegetables were easily delivered. I will give briefly a table of my expense and profits.

Expense.—Hotbed sashes, \$3.00; putty and glass, \$2.25; vegetable seeds, \$2.00. Total, \$7.25. Receipts.—Vegetables sold: cabbages, \$4.05; new potatoes, \$6.90; cauliflowers, \$4.05; onions, \$3.45; green corn, \$1.70; tomatoes, \$2.13; beets and carrots, \$3.40; tomato plants, \$1.00. Total, \$26.68. Net profit, \$19.43.

We have strawberries growing along our fences and I sold about \$3.00 worth, but cannot count that as garden profit. Besides what I sold I had ample for myself, and I may say I only planted $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel of potatoes and had enough for our own use from early summer till fall. My flower gardens were very beautiful too, and a great pleasure to me. Profits would have been greater had it been a good summer for tomatoes and onions. But the continued wet weather rotted a great many of my tomatoes, and developed thick necks in the onions. I did almost all of the work myself, except that my husband went between the rows of vegetables with

a single horse cultivator about once in two weeks.

Next year I hope to profit by my experiences still more. I may say too that I had a close acquaintance with the countless bugs, grubs and worms that infest gardens, and that my melons were a great success, but we did not sell any.

Oxford Co., Ont.

AMATEUR.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

Another Impostor.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate."

In your recent issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," February 20th, my attention was greatly drawn to the topic of "Impostor at large" of which I read with great pleasure, as from what description you give, he is the same man as visited us in a similar manner as that you have spoken of.

A year ago this last Christmas a man came here and asked for his supper and lodging for the night, of which we did not refuse. He said he was a government surveyor, and that another man had been with him towards evening when he took off some other direction. However, he made a few trips strolling through the woods making us believe that he and this other man were actually doing government work. He stayed with us the entire week, and then one nice bright day he disappeared as mysteriously as he arrived, and not paying a cent for board or lodging. He called himself here Archie McPhail, of wealthy parents, living in Dundas County, farmers. He also said he was a brother of Alex McPhail, veterinary surgeon in Winnipeg, and also a brother of McPhail, a Presbyterian minister at London. However, we don't begrudge his keeping here for nothing, but I am very much pleased to know that it has started publication through your valuable paper, which is read by many far and near. I hope that any persons who have read Adamson's letter and this one, will be careful of visitors, if chance they get a man of this description, that they won't treat him as leniently and believe his many gossips as I was prone to believe.

Muskoka, Ont.

P. WILLISON.

Stock Yards Consignment Sale.

The sixth annual consignment sale of registered Clydesdale and Percheron stallions, mares and fillies, held at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, on Tuesday and Wednesday, February 25th and 26th, drew a large and representative gathering of breeders from many points in Ontario, Quebec, and some from across the lines. All told, there were offered about 40 Clydesdale fillies, 20 Clydesdale stallions, 16 Percheron fillies and 7 Percheron stallions. Many of these were imported. A particularly choice lot of Clydesdale fillies, all of them imported, were consigned by Goodfellow Bros., of Macville, Ont., and of Percheron fillies imported T. D. Elliott, Bolton, Ont., had out a choice lot. The majority of the latter breed came from the stud of E. J. Wigle, Kingsville, Ont. Many of the offerings, particularly the Clydesdales, were not up to a particularly high standard, and the prices offered were not at all satisfactory to the owners, and many of them were withdrawn. The highest price paid for a Clydesdale mare was \$600, for the imported mare, Royal Rose, purchased by J. Goodall, Bellwood, and the highest price for a Clyde stallion was \$360, for General Baron, Canadian bred, and purchased by E. O'Leary, Bloom Prairie, Minn., U.S. The highest price paid for a Percheron stallion was \$1,400, for the four-year-old, Albert A, bred in the United States. The highest price for a Percheron filly was \$590, for the Toronto first-prize yearling, Latine Imp, consigned by T. D. Elliott. Altogether the sale cannot be said to have been a great success.

Customs Regulations for Pure Bred Stock.

The regulations in regard to the free entry into Canada of animals for the improvement of stock have been amended, the new regulations to come into force April 1st, 1913. These new regulations differ from the old in that to obtain the duty-free privilege a person must be a British subject resident in the British Empire, and a statutory declaration must be provided by the importer to the effect that he is a British subject resident in the British Empire. Import certificates for horses, after April 1st, must show the color and markings of the horse, and if there are no markings, such must be so stated. All customs officials will be required to compare the description given on the import certificate with the animal, and, if there is any discrepancy, the duty must be paid.

A Paper for All.

For a number of years "The Farmer's Advocate" has been in constant use in our home. It is amusing to see how carelessly and indifferently all other papers are shoved aside as soon as the latest edition of this invaluable paper makes its appearance. Father, mother, sister, brother and children all want it and all at the same time, and we feel it quite a task to have to await our turn. We men folk like it because it treats with the most modern and scientific methods of farming. The women like it because in it they find pages that deal with their domestic affairs. Last, but not least, the children have their page. They have their little talks and discussions on their various subjects, from how to fly a kite to the best way to lay out their little garden plots, a work which it would not be a bad plan if a good many of their elders would imitate, the results of which would likely mean larger profits and less failures.

Oxford Co., Ont.

STANLEY S. MURRAY.

An American contemporary urges that in calculating the profits of stock husbandry, crops should be charged not at their market value but at what they may have cost to produce. Is this good business? Is it not more logical to charge the animals with what their feed is worth (less the cost of hauling it to market) and then credit them with the full intrinsic value of their manure? On the other hand, in estimating the profits of crop production one should never forget to charge the corn, wheat or oats with what they may have appropriated from the manure applied to the field on which they were grown or from the reserve supplies of fertility in the soil or from both. We believe this method of calculation will make for a juster appreciation and more careful utilization of that greatly undervalued by-product of stock husbandry—manure.

All such advantages claimed for mixed farming as being able to produce crops more economically on manured land than on unmanured land, to secure catches of clover seed more certainly and to work the land more easily—all these advantages resolve themselves into terms of dollars and cents per ton of manure. To be sure, it is difficult to estimate them fairly, or, in other words, to arrive at a true opinion of what manure is really worth, but the value is undeniably much higher than commonly assigned. We believe good manure may easily be worth three dollars per ton on the field, allowing for the effect upon future as well as upon immediate cropping. The manure spreader, by distributing the dressing finely and evenly over a large area, helps us more nearly to realize its full potential value.

The Ontario Government has again, this year, placed in the estimates a grant of \$18,000 for Standing Field Crop Competitions, to be conducted under the auspices of the Boards of Agricultural Societies. Competition in each society is limited to one kind of crop, and competitors must be members of an agricultural society. The Ontario Department of Agriculture, as in the past, will furnish the judges. Substantial prizes will be given for grain and potatoes at the Provincial Winter Fair. Arrangements have been made for a grand sheaf exhibit at the Canadian National, where handsome prizes will be donated. The grain exhibit at this show is also to get \$250. Large prizes will also be offered at the Canada Central Exhibition, Ottawa, and possibly at the Western Fair, London.

At a meeting of the Toronto Fair Board, held last week, John G. Kent was re-elected President and George H. Gooderham, M.P.P., was elected Honorary President, with Joseph Oliver and Noel Marshall as Vice-Presidents. The Executive Committee for 1913 is composed of W. K. McNaught, M.P.P.; Mayor H. C. Hocken; George Booth; Robert Fleming, and Samuel McBride. John Gardhouse, of Highfield, was made Chairman of the Committee on the breeding classes of horses, and the representatives on committee for cattle, sheep and swine are T. A. Russell, Toronto; Robert Miller, Stouffville; W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, and W. A. Dryden, Brooklin. Mr. Ballantyne is also chairman of the committee on dairy products, and agricultural, horticultural and floricultural products will be in charge of John Firstbrook.

There is no farmer's paper like "The Farmer's Advocate," and I have been very much interested in the plans for barns which have been published in recent issues, as I intend to build a barn. But as I am also going to build a house, I would be very much pleased if you would give some plans of farm houses. I hope those who have and tell of any alterations they would make if building again.

Welland Co., Ont.

W. W. MARSHALL.