



Two Types of Musk Melons.

original type, retaining the size and uniformity of the Decarie type.

As to quality, some persist in the belief that the Gorman is the better, claiming it has a finer texture and better flavor. My opinion, after testing a number of the different types, is that there is just as much variation in quality between melons of the same type as between those of different types. The texture and flavor seems to be largely a question of soil and cultivation, and season at which they are developed.

It is to be hoped that someone will make a specialty of developing seed possessing all the good qualities of these two types.

During the summer I passed through a melon field of three acres, which has since been sold at 25 cents per square foot for building purposes. Many of the areas close to the city formerly devoted to this crop are being disposed of in a similar way. There are, however, large areas well adapted to this crop, and, as time goes on, more extensive areas will be devoted to this crop, which is an exceedingly remunerative one if properly grown, requiring, however, considerable capital to embark in the undertaking.

The accompanying cut shows two melons, weighing 12 pounds each, which gives a good idea of these two types of melons.

W. S. BLAIR.

Macdonald College, Que.

## POULTRY.

The Turkey and Waterfowl Club of Canada have issued a sixteen-page Annual, giving experienced breeders' methods of rearing turkeys, geese and ducks. Interested readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" may secure a copy free by sending their address to the Secretary, W. J. Bell, Angus, Ont.

The poultry short course at Guelph, which lasts about eight weeks, began at the same time as the stock work. In this course there are 33 in attendance. Those who think these disciples of poultry craft do not receive practical instruction, would do well to follow them for even part of a day. They receive work for the whole time in every phase of poultry practice, except incubator manipulation; in this they receive as much as it is possible to give them. They are each given a pen of fowls to feed, care for and entirely manage for the eight weeks, thus becoming familiar with everything about a properly managed poultry house, and every phase of its management. They are taught how to kill properly, by doing it, and to pluck, shape and pack; they are given charge of a crate-fattening lot, and put them through to market. They work from eight in the morning till six at night, and have lectures on every phase of practical poultry raising.

### An Unbeaten Egg Record.

People generally will be surprised to learn of a pullet in the wonderful egg production record set in the Poultry Department at the Agricultural College. There was a pullet whose fervent prayer go up from the farm, and whose tribe may rapidly be increased, and who is now flooding the market to the breaking point.

The pullet in question was hatched in 1910, but she is more serious minded than her birthday might indicate. She began to lay on October 1st, and by January 1st, 1911, had produced 94 eggs. She laid without a break on a single day for 68 successive days; the break was December 21st, and, apparently, it was short, for she missed that day. These eggs

been worth, on an average, at market prices, 4 cents each, or a total of \$3.76. A flock of 100 chicks that would even approximate such a record would contribute a generous net profit to the returns of any farm.

## THE FARM BULLETIN.

### Arbor Day in the Country.

How Women Can Awaken Men to the Necessity of Making Rural Homes More Beautiful.

Much has been done during recent years towards the beautifying of Canadian cities and towns by the awakening of the people to the importance of making their homes more attractive by the planting of trees, shrubs, vines and herbaceous plants. Many influences have been at work, chief among which are the horticultural societies, which, through their organizations, have been able to do much to bring about the great improvement which is already apparent.

In the country, unfortunately, it is quite otherwise, and one fails to note any decided improvement in the home surroundings during recent years. To us, it seems almost sad that in the older-settled parts of Canada a large proportion of farmers' homes are bare and uninviting to the passer-by. The contrast between the city and the country home in Canada becomes greater every year, and greatly to the advantage of the city. This should not be so. With the greater room in the country, and the abundant sunlight, the country home should be a delight to all beholders, and we are glad to say some country homes in Canada are a great credit to their owners.

Can nothing be done to change all this. We believe that something could be done if interest can be awakened in the right quarter, and it seems to us that the Women's Institutes are the best organizations to effect a change. Through

organizations, plants can be ordered and distributed to the members; or, as there are so many beautiful wild trees, shrubs and vines which can easily be obtained in the woods without cost, expense need not be a consideration. Then, there should be a certain day or afternoon set apart every year as Arbor Day, when the women would see to it that some planting was done about the home grounds. A vine one year, a tree or shrub the next; a flower bed, a hedge, a well-kept lawn—all these would gradually come, and in a surprisingly short time there would be a great change. One can imagine Arbor Day being observed as a day of general thanksgiving to the land, and the women of the family, with as much interest as the men, in making the greatest improvement in their surroundings.

Will not the women of Canadian rural homes rise in their might and see to it that their homes are made as beautiful as any in the land? There is abundant information about gardening that can be obtained free for the asking. Which will be the first Women's Institute to take this good work in hand? Perhaps some have done so already.

W. T. MACCOUN,  
Dominion Horticulturist.

### Toronto Exhibition: Profits and Accommodation.

The City of Toronto puts \$42,058.13 in its pockets, leaving \$10,000, the balance of the net profits from the Canadian National Exhibition for 1910, in the hands of the executive to begin for another year. These profits which go annually into the savings-box of Toronto would in a very few years pay for a handsome, commodious, live-stock judging pavilion; in fact, the profits for 1910 alone would pay half the cost of a very respectable building. But Toronto, of course, is entitled to a liberal remuneration for taking care of such a large exhibition, and so the exhibitors may display their stock in the sunshine and the rain, while the people lean on whitewashed picket fences looking on.

The total revenue of this show for 1910 was \$293,797.92, and the total expenditures were \$230,564.16.

The Hon. J. S. Duff, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, suggested that a grant from the Government of \$2,500 could be well employed in making special inducements in the way of prizes for particular classes, to bring out the best that is in them.

J. J. Dixon and R. J. Score, both of Toronto, were nominated to the agricultural section of the managing board, to succeed W. J. Stark, Toronto, and Wm. Smith, of Columbus, the latter of whom retired from service on the board.

### Country and City Schools Contrasted.

As we read the following paragraphs, we may well ask, "Is Canada different from Minnesota in regard to this question?"

Girls and boys competed in about equal numbers for the prizes offered by Jos. Chapman for the best essays on the topic, "Why I Want to Leave the Farm." First and foremost among the reasons given for desiring to go to the city was the superiority of the city over the country schools, and the comparative ease with which the former could be reached. The comparisons drawn between the little one-room district school—with its scanty apparatus and its single teacher, often poorly fitted for the place, and compelled to divide her time among pupils of every grade; to be reached in many cases only by a walk of from one to two miles, perhaps through drifted snows or in soaking rains—and the commodious, well-equipped, graded school of the city, with its array of highly-qualified teachers, reached by a short walk on good sidewalks, or by a trolley car—well! these comparisons lost nothing of their natural force in the hands of the youthful but sometimes already embittered essayists. And then, for the graduate of the city graded school, there was the High School, easily accessible; while, for the boy in the country, it was a thing rather to be dreamed of than hoped for as the scene of yet higher climbing on the ladder of learning.



The Woodlot as a Curio.

It is a curiosity and live stock. It may be a money maker some day.