

widespread head, with branches which the load of fruit would bear to the ground; spraying during the dormant period with winter washes, and when in bearing, with Bordeaux and arsenate of lead, and feeding hardwood ashes and stable manure. Fruit produced by these methods, and marketed in box and barrel, packed according to law, would give financial returns that would be an eye-opener in regard to the wealth of New England hillsides.

No more trees until those we have are made to do their best, more food, better tillage, proper pruning and spraying, and a more humane way of handling, were voices from the domain of the orchard, as set forth in an able paper by Dr. G. M. Twitchell, of Auburn.

Tillage was one of the most important points emphasized by all the speakers. Its financial advantages were gleaned from statistics compiled from reports from three of the orchard sections of New York, and presented by Prof. V. R. Gardner, Horticulturist, and Acting Dean of the College of Agriculture at the University of Maine. Figures speak, and the proof that it pays to spray was evident.

THE QUESTIONABLE BEN DAVIS.

The admission of the Ben Davis at the N. E. Fruit Show had cost the Granges of Maine the \$100 prize. Boston people question why it was allowed, and Prof. Hitching said, at the Pomological, "I wish you growers of the Ben Davis could have touched elbows with the judges at the show; you would soon have learned what they thought of the apple."

R. L. Cummings defended the apple, and declared that he did not believe it was policy to cry down an apple that had made for itself a place in the markets of the world.

CO-OPERATION AND INDIVIDUALITY.

Prof. W. D. Hurd, of Amherst, read a strong paper on co-operation, which gave some of the essentials for successful co-operation among Maine fruit-growers. Canada and the West have co-operated most successfully, and Maine was advised to follow in line. Prof. Hurd warned that it was not the easiest thing in the world for the farmer to give up his individuality, but it was necessary to do this to a certain extent for successful co-operating, and he advised to make haste slowly. It was necessary to co-operate in both selling the fruit and in raising it.

At the business meeting, Dr. Geo. M. Twitchell, of Auburn, was elected President of the Society. Mr. Craig, who has been its faithful leader for the past two years, was unable longer to serve in the capacity, owing to ill-health. While the Society loses an efficient man in President Craig, one who has labored faithfully for the cause, it has elected to its chief office a man who will carry on the work with an earnestness essential to success.

MARY B. AIKEN.

Maine.

How to Ship Potatoes.

The Agricultural College of North Dakota offers the following suggestions to those who wish to ship potatoes in car lots or in lesser quantity:

1. All potatoes shipped at this time of year must be loaded in refrigerator cars.
2. The stock must be free from dirt and scab, and running in size from 1½ inches up.
3. Leave out all the small potatoes and marbles. They make good feed. We do not advise their use for seed purposes.
4. See that no sunburned stock is shipped.
5. Cut out all large sacks. Use even weights of 90 or 100 pounds.
6. Do not load in leaky cars.
7. Place sacks on end. Leave six inches between sacks and side of car.
8. Lay sacks of second tier flat, to tie lower tier.
9. At this time of year car should be heated, and if weather is at all cold, send man along with oil heater in car.
10. The shipper should be assured that his consignee is reliable. Look up the standing of the house you are dealing with in Dun or Bradstreet, or ascertain its reliability through your local banker.

Cheap Berries in Britain.

A statement was made at the Ontario Fruit-growers' Convention by A. W. Peart to the effect that for the past two years raspberries sold for only half the price in the Old Country that they brought here. The statement seemed most improbable to Canadians, who naturally think that prices of all agricultural commodities are always higher there. Now, we have in the trade report of W. G. Fischer, Canadian Com'r, Glasgow, fresh light on the question. Scotch blackberries (thimbleberries) are selling in Glasgow at 5c. to 6c. per pound, being much dearer than last year, when the price was 2½c. to 4c. per pound.

The arrivals of Canadian apples in Glasgow for the first three weeks of the season, from the 10th to the end of September, landed in fair condition. Later shipments of summer fruit were overripe, and brought poor prices.

Curling Onions.

Onion-growers in the United States have for years practiced the curing of onions in bushel crates. The onions, when ready, are gathered directly into the crates, sometimes being topped by hand in the process, but more generally put in as they are. The crates are then hauled to a convenient place and piled five or six deep in double rows, a space of two or three inches being left between the rows. The movement of air through the onions cures them perfectly. To keep off the rain, some tops are thrown on the upper crates, or a width of tar paper is tacked on. A. McMeans, of O. A. C., Guelph, who reported seeing this method in use in U. S. onion fields, has since tried it himself, and thinks highly of it. Other onion-growers, including the writer, have tried the crate-curing system this season, and are enthusiastic over it. Not only is the curing well done, but the labor of filling and emptying bags is saved, and there is great saving, also, in floor and loft space, so much of which is needed in the ordinary method of spreading onions out to dry.

In Western Ontario apples were unusually late in ripening this season. Ordinarily, they should all be picked before the last week of October, but this season, the later varieties, such as Spies, were not really ready for picking until November. Owing to the peculiar season, work was pushed back several notches, so that the apples were ready for picking as soon as the growers were ready for them. In the early fall the fruit was extremely small and stunted-looking, but during the last month of growth apples swelled out remarkably, so that the crop averaged much better than was expected.

Visitors to the Scottish and Hawick Horticultural Societies' shows should not fail to inspect the interesting apple exhibit of the British Columbia Government. These specimens afford a striking object-lesson of British Columbia's claims to be regarded as a leading fruit-growing country, and will doubtless attract the attention they deserve from all interested in the horticultural possibilities of Britain beyond the seas.—(Scottish Farmer.)

Complaint is made from South Africa that Canadian apples arrive there slackly packed, and more or less damaged. The successful continuance of the Canadian apple trade to that colony depends on sending fruit that will unpack in good shape.

POULTRY.

An Easy Cure for Scaly Leg.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The fact that scaly leg is prevalent in almost all farm poultry is probably due to the time it takes to attend to it. There is no question in the mind of anyone who has treated this disease but that it pays to attend to it, as its prevalence lowers the hens' vitality, lessens the egg yield, and has an astonishing influence on the fertility of the

eggs. The following is the quickest way I have found of going over a flock to prevent scaly leg.

Take a common machine-oil can, such as is used for oiling a mower or binder. Fill it half-full of machine oil, then fill it up with kerosene and shake well. Get an old tooth brush, or buy a cheap new one. To do the work speedily requires three persons. Let one hold the hen, while another holds the toothbrush in one hand, the hen's toes in the other. The third person holds the oil can and wets the brush with it as often as is necessary. Two persons can manage it, by having one hold the hen under his left arm, and using the can with his right hand. One can manage it by using an empty tomato can, instead of an oil can, and holding the hen under one arm while he dips the brush into the can with the other. As avoiding trouble and waste of time is the principal object, the best way is to wait till the hens have gone to roost, and have three persons go at it, as indicated above.

Alberta.

W. I. THOMAS.

\$119.40 Worth of Eggs from 71 Birds in 10 Months.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I started on a farm of my own last fall as a young farmer. I often thought while at home I would like to take "The Farmer's Advocate," so when starting out for myself I soon subscribed for it, and must say in reading it I have been greatly repaid. I think it is worth twice the money; as a farmer's paper it certainly cannot be equalled, for it touches on every line of agricultural work. I know that during the last few months that I have been reading it, I have educated myself on a good many points which I have seen in its pages from week to week. I think if more farmers would only subscribe for "The Farmer's Advocate," and read and put into practice that which they find therein, we would soon have a great many more better farmers.

I have been reading with interest some reports of poultry-keeping. I often wonder how some get such big returns; I know I can't get so many eggs as some do, still what I had this last year paid me very well. I started to keep count of my eggs on January 1st, 1909. I had 41 Plymouth Rocks and 30 Brown Leghorns. I have kept count for 10 months; during that time I have lost five or six.

In January I got	22 dozen eggs.
February	65½ "
March	90 "
April	98½ "
May	93 "
June	64½ "
July	59½ "
August	46½ "
September	52 "
October	54 "

Making in all 645½ dozen, or an average of 108 eggs per hen in ten months. I sold these at the country store; that is, what we didn't use at home, for an average price of 18½c. per dozen for the ten months, which netted me \$119.40 (that is, if all had been sold).

Lambton Co., Ont.

A. HAWKINS.



The Boss Helping Himself.