

**Small Fruits - Acreage**

Strawberries \_\_\_\_\_ Blackberries \_\_\_\_\_ Raspberries \_\_\_\_\_ Loganberries \_\_\_\_\_  
 Variety \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gooseberries \_\_\_\_\_ Variety \_\_\_\_\_ Sentiment for or against Cannery \_\_\_\_\_  
 Estimated Shipment this Year \_\_\_\_\_ Pounds. Estimate for next Year \_\_\_\_\_

**Vegetables**

Acres Potatoes Early \_\_\_\_\_ Variety \_\_\_\_\_ Late \_\_\_\_\_ Variety \_\_\_\_\_  
 Estimate of Sacks for sale this Year \_\_\_\_\_ Remarks \_\_\_\_\_  
 Other Vegetables and Remarks \_\_\_\_\_

**Produce**

Eggs - No. Dozen probable for sale per year \_\_\_\_\_  
 Butter - No. Pounds " " " " \_\_\_\_\_  
 Cream - " " for Creamery " " " \_\_\_\_\_  
 Quarts of Milk sold, if any \_\_\_\_\_

**Personal**

Nationality \_\_\_\_\_ Married or Single \_\_\_\_\_ Age - Old Middle Young \_\_\_\_\_  
 Adults in Family \_\_\_\_\_ Children \_\_\_\_\_ In School \_\_\_\_\_ Amount Incumbrance \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
 When Due \_\_\_\_\_ Rate Interest \_\_\_\_\_ Farm Journal Subscribed for \_\_\_\_\_  
 Favors shipping Meats Dressed or on Hoof \_\_\_\_\_ Experimenting in \_\_\_\_\_  
 Is Farmer Interested in any outside Business \_\_\_\_\_  
 Remarks \_\_\_\_\_

**Stock Report**

Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_ P. O. Route \_\_\_\_\_  
 Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Distance \_\_\_\_\_ Sec. T. R. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Hogs \_\_\_\_\_ Sows \_\_\_\_\_ Boars \_\_\_\_\_ Shoats \_\_\_\_\_  
 Breed " " " " \_\_\_\_\_  
 Age " " " " \_\_\_\_\_  
 Month expected to finish for shipment \_\_\_\_\_  
 Cattle \_\_\_\_\_ Cows \_\_\_\_\_ Bulls \_\_\_\_\_ Steers \_\_\_\_\_  
 Breed " " " " \_\_\_\_\_  
 Age " " " " \_\_\_\_\_  
 Disposition \_\_\_\_\_  
 Killed at home \_\_\_\_\_  
 Shipped dressed \_\_\_\_\_  
 " on hoof \_\_\_\_\_  
 " via \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sheep \_\_\_\_\_  
 Horses \_\_\_\_\_ Mares \_\_\_\_\_ Stallions \_\_\_\_\_

**How Cotton Varies.**

Cotton is usually differentiated in ordinary classification by the length of its staple. "Ordinary cotton" in the United States is of several kinds, chief among them the upland cotton, with a staple of from seven-eighths to one inch in length, and gulf of Texas cotton, of which the staple is not usually quite so long. The longest stapled cottons among the "ordinary cottons" here are the bottom land or bender cotton, with a staple of from one and one-eighth to one and one-fourth inch, and the special fancy staple cotton, one and three-eighths to one and five-eighths inch in length. The sea island cotton, which is grown on the sea islands off the coast of South Carolina, has a staple of from one and a half to two and a half inches, the average length being one and three-fourths. Egyptian cotton is being grown in southern California, New Mexico and Arizona. Its staple is not so long as the sea island cotton, but compares rather with the upland cotton here.

**Japanese Houses.**

A number of causes have affected the size of the Japanese house, which seems much too small for a comfortable habitation in the eyes of the foreigner. In the first place, the people themselves are small, the average height of the Japanese male adult being five feet three and one-half inches and that of the female four feet nine and one-half inches. As it is the usual custom to sit on the floors upon cushions, with the legs bent beneath, great height of ceilings is not desirable. The low ceilings may also be attributed to the lack of any heating systems other than the small charcoal brazier known as the "hibashi." The frequency of earthquakes throughout Japan has been a largely contributing cause as well, and the question of expense in a country where economy reigns supreme has also had a powerful influence.

**TIMELY INCUBATOR TIPS.**

**Successful Hatching Requires Heat, Moisture and Ventilation.**

The modern incubator as offered to farmers today is one of the most valuable as well as necessary farm implements, writes J. H. Robey in the Orange Judd Farmer. A well constructed incubator which embodies all the necessary elements of natural incubation supplies at least three important conditions—heat, moisture and ventilation. Without these in proper proportions the machine is not a success. In the earlier development of the artificial hatcher the only thought and effort was to produce and maintain a sufficient amount of heat, believing that 103 degrees of temperature was all that was necessary to hatch big, fluffy chicks. Heat alone may hatch an egg, but the incubator must also supply moisture and pure air in order that the chick may make a good start.

A well built machine with a small outlay for repairs after several years should last a lifetime and pay for itself many times over. The size of the incubator to buy is governed principally by the size of the flock of breeders from which the eggs are to be gathered, as well as the probable future of the industry on the farm. It is not good judgment to buy a machine too small in the beginning, then soon to grow it. Neither is it advisable to get a large hatcher when the owner has only a small flock.

For the average farm flock I would recommend an incubator holding about 240 eggs. In some instances, however, one holding 300 to 400 eggs may be used to good advantage if the flock is large. A good sized machine enables the farmer to incubate all the chicks at one or two hatchings. This is decidedly in favor of the busy farmer or farmer's wife who can attend to the large flock in the same time that he or she usually consumes in looking after one or two "mother hens." In addition the chicks hatch earlier and mature earlier and more uniformly. The machine may then be used for custom hatching for the less fortunate neighbors the remainder of the season.

After many years' experience in handling various makes of incubators and hatching thousands of eggs under varying weather conditions, we find it impossible to follow the instructions of the manufacturer exactly. This is with special reference to the periods when the door of the incubator should be opened and how long the chicks should remain in the machine, either in the egg trays or in the nursery after the hatching begins. This is a time when the operator must rely on his own judgment. General instructions applying particularly to the setting of a machine in a cool room, with only a small or medium hatch in prospect, will not be applicable to a hatch on a hot May or June day.



There is no question that the Ayrshire cow is rapidly coming to the front as an all round dairy cow. She has shown high form as a milk producer, both in quantity and quality. As an all around money maker on the farm she stands near the top. The advanced registry work has developed the fact that individual cows have made wonderful records for a year and for two, three, four and five years, also that the average of the breed shows a remarkable dairy ability. The illustration shows an Ayrshire bull of pure breeding.