

district is to succeed in growing apples. Also, every locality must grow the fruit adapted to that locality. Baldwin is the best in Norfolk County, but it winter-kills in Northumberland. A list given by Mr. Johnson, of Norfolk, was as follows: Snows, Greenings, Baldwins, Spies and Blenheims. A list by Mr. Carey, of Northumberland, was: Blenheims, Alexanders, Wolf Rivers, Gravensteins, Hubbards, Spies and Greenings. A list for the colder St. Lawrence Valley included McIntosh Reds, Snows and Baxters.

Enough was demonstrated by Messrs. Gilbertson and French to show that thinning fruit on the tree is profitable. It is interesting, in this connection, to note that in British Columbia, Washington and Oregon everyone thins, in this way they produce their uniformity of size and good color, to a large extent. The practice, moreover, saves time in the busy harvesting season.

CO-OPERATION.

All day Friday, February 5th, was given up to co-operation. The various managers spoke, one after another, on each of the following topics:

1. Does co-operation pay?
2. The forms of organizations.
3. Systems of management.
4. Selling methods.
5. The next step in the evolution of co-operation.

It is impossible to picture adequately the inspiration the fruit-growers received from these discussions. It was the unanimous opinion that the meeting on co-operation was the most inspiring, instructive, and best-conducted meeting ever held on fruit-growing in Ontario. The short, pithy addresses on one topic at a time, the grand record of the societies, and hope for the future; the broad representation of speakers, and their earnest, modest and enthusiastic manner betokened to the listeners and questioners that co-operation is a movement which is destined to transform Ontario, at least, into a much greater fruit-producing country. Production, buying and selling prices, and the farmer's education, are all favorably affected in every instance by co-operation.

Can we overproduce apples in Canada? No; there is no chance of meeting the demand in the next twenty years. America produced only 23,000,000 barrels last year—not one-half the number produced some years ago. The quality of Ontario's apples was demonstrated to be better than that of the apples of the much-advertised West. The one necessary step for success seems to be co-operation, in order, particularly, to obtain the intelligent marketing of the fruits.

J. W. JONES.

Cultivation of Dandelions.

The cultivation of dandelions for market is becoming an important industry in New England, where considerable areas are now devoted to raising them for purposes of salad. They yield a reasonable profit when sold at 50 cents per bushel, and they often bring a higher price. Of course, only the leaves are eaten, and these are handled in much the same way as spinach. Some dandelion growers have learned how to blanch the leaves, like celery, by covering them with boughs or boards. This plan has been pursued for a long time in Europe, where "greens" of the dandelion variety have for many years been popular in the form of salad.

The blanching process has two advantages. It makes the leaves tender, and it reduces their bitter flavor to such an extent that a salad made of dandelion alone is palatable.

There are several recognized varieties of the dandelion plant, the best known being the French Garden and the Improved Thick-leaved.

By cutting off each growth just below the surface of the ground, the vitality of the dandelion is not injured, but, upon the other hand, every top thus cut off sends up from two to half a dozen new crowns. This process, therefore, is a desirable one to adopt in cultivating the plant for food purposes.

If seed is used to start a field of dandelions, it should be sown in early spring in shallow drills, and in the following spring the leaves will be fit for the market. LAWRENCE IRWELL.

No Second-rate Goods.

I received the knife all O. K., and am certainly well pleased with it. I consider it the best farmer's knife I ever saw, and it shows very plainly that your premiums are not of second-rate value. A. W. CROW.

I have lots of egg masses of the Tussock moth, which I have gathered from trees in the City of London this winter.

THE FARM BULLETIN

To Our Club-raisers.

There are thousands of farmers who do not know what they are losing every year through not being subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine." Therefore, we want all readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" to act as club-raisers this year, and send us large lists of NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

If you send us two new names and \$3.00 to cover same (each new subscriber paying \$1.50), we will mark date on your paper forward one year as remuneration to you; or, for each single NEW NAME, accompanied by \$1.50, we will advance the date of your address label six months. Cash commissions or premiums, as preferred, for larger lists of new names.

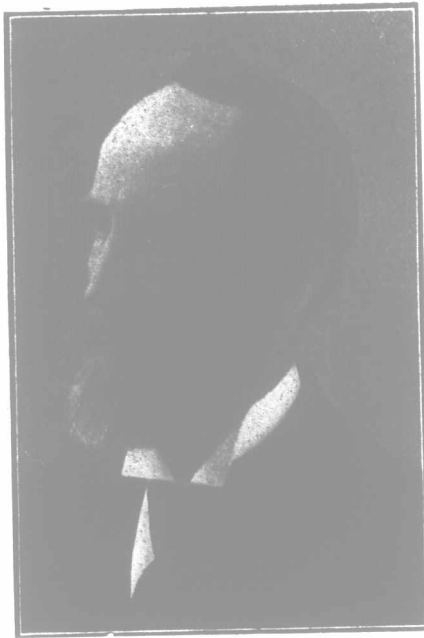
In clubs of FOUR RENEWALS OR OVER, we will accept \$1.25 each.

Premiums not included in club offers.

Start raising your club immediately. Get "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" into every household in your locality.

Death of John Morgan.

The death of Mr. John Morgan, of Kerwood, Middlesex County, Ontario, which took place at his home last month, in the 72nd year of his age, has removed from the scene of earthly activities a prominent agriculturist, who was well and widely known by stockmen throughout the Province. Mr. Morgan was born in Lambton County in 1837, but in the next year his parents moved to Adelaide Township, where he resided up to the time of his death. In 1879 he established a herd of Shorthorn cattle on a good foundation of Cruickshank blood, on which were used bulls



The Late John Morgan.

bred by the Watts, of Salem, and the Millers, of Pickering; and, in the period between 1890 and 1900, when he had a herd of nearly 100 head, he had a considerable trade with United States breeders. In the spring of 1899 he suffered a heavy loss from the burning of his buildings, and was under the necessity of disposing of the bulk of his herd, although a few choice breeding animals were retained to continue the herd, now maintained by his son, Truman C. Morgan. Mr. Morgan was a prominent man in the district in which he resided. He was of a cheerful and liberal disposition, and took an active interest in all movements having for their object the improvement of conditions of the community in which he lived.

British Shows for 1909.

February 23 to 26—Shire Horse Show, London.
March 3 to 5—Hackney Horse Society's Show, London.
May 26 to 31—Bath and West of England Show, Exeter.
June 5 to 15—International Horse Show, Olympia, London.
June 22 to 26—Royal Agricultural Society's Show, Gloucester.
July 20 to 23—Highland Society's Show, Stirling.
December 6 to 10—Smithfield Club Show, London.

Eastern Ontario and its Winter Fair.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

On reading your editorial, entitled, "Eastern Ontario Winter Fair," I began to wonder what part of Eastern Ontario, particularly the Ottawa Valley, the writer was familiar with. It is news to me to learn that many of the farmers, who you say differ somewhat from those of the Western part of the Province, as regards interest in agricultural education, are engaged part of the time in lumbering, or perhaps have, during recent years, transferred their attentions from lumbering to soil cultivation and dairying. Permit me, as a soil cultivator and dairyman, who has spent most of his life in the Ottawa Valley, and a little of it in Western Ontario, to give what I believe to be the true reason why the Winter Fair at Ottawa is not more largely patronized. We will admit, in the first place, that many in Eastern Ontario, in common with Western Ontario, or any other country, for that matter, have not yet realized the true value of demonstrations and discussions, and the inspection of animals and products of superior quality. A much smaller proportion of the land in Eastern Ontario is of good quality than in Western Ontario, consequently the farmers are not as prosperous; and I think you will agree that it is not always the man who feels his need of knowledge, but the man with money in his pocket, who attends such gatherings. Another reason is that it is very inconvenient for a dairyman, especially one who is trying to follow the teachings of such papers as "The Farmer's Advocate," to leave his stock for two or three days at this season of the year. Yet another, and, I believe, one of the chief reasons, is one which one of your correspondents a few weeks ago gave as the reason for the decline of the Farmers' Institute. It is simply that the farmers have no faith in many of the speakers at such gatherings. I believe this does not apply so much in recent years, but many of the men prominent in agricultural and dairying associations are not, nor ever have been successful farmers, although some of them make good money in handling dairy and farm produce. Therefore, many of us who would like to attend such gatherings have to stay at home, and get along as best we can with the help of "The Farmer's Advocate" and other agricultural papers. With regard to the horse-racing proclivities of the people, the Brockville Fair has decided to eliminate one day of the fair which was devoted to this sport, because of lack of patronage. At another time, if you will allow me, I will discuss (more briefly, I hope) your suggestions for the improvement of the Ottawa Winter Fair and agriculture in Eastern Ontario, which I thoroughly appreciate. Leeds Co., Ont. CULTIVATOR.

South Perth.

The past summer seems to have been one of blasted hopes in this part of the Province. Not that nature has not been as generous to us as to others, but that certain undertakings which loomed high on the industrial horizon have faded into comparative insignificance. We had high hopes of riding to town on the electric car, and have rejoiced at the prospect of getting big prices for flax for making binder twine, while watching the pulling machine turning it out tied in sheaves as fast as a team could walk; and had seen (in our mind's eye) the golden dollars coming in payment for milk at the big creamery, when they would commence using the separated milk for harness oil, or something of that kind; and revelled in the prospect of spending a week or the shore of the mighty Lake Huron, via C. P. R. But all, for the present, at least, is left in abeyance, and classed with the "might-have-beens." But not all of the embryonic propositions of last season are to be placed in this category. Happily, much progress has been made. The C. P. R. has been extended from Woodstock to St. Mary's, under the nominal management of a local company, after numerous delays and difficulties, passing under the Grand Trunk at St. Mary's through a concrete viaduct. Then, of probably no less importance, we have the adoption of a modified good roads system in the Township of Blanchard. In brief, the plan pursued was that the council of the said township purchased a stone crusher, which was placed successively in the gravel pits throughout the township, and, by hiring steam engine, men and teams, the gravel and stones were put through the crusher, and placed on the roads without rolling. The work was continued till stopped by frost, and though still regarded somewhat as an experiment, the confidence of the ratepayers is evidently not greatly shaken, as all the councillors were re-elected by acclamation. A portion of the Provincial grant is supposed to have been used in this system. In contrast to this is the case of Oxford County, where the ratepayers are "up in arms" against the macadamizing system, which is said to have increased the taxes \$13 on some 100-acre farms in one season, without deriving one cent of benefit from it, as the mileage improved was too