nd high quality on all sizes and genero or dairy is large or small, do not fall to get our gre Cream Separators issued by any concern in the world. ents made promptly from Winnipeg, Man., St. John, N. B., and Toronto, Ont.

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"STOP! HERE'S A DYER FENCE!" Adolaide St. E Tronto Indiana St. E Tronto, Ont

for Our Great 8th Annual Farm Improvement Magazine Number of May 8th. Press days are April 30th te May 5th. Send copy at once te be in time



## Don't Sell Those Calves for Their Hides

That's about all you'll get for them. Veal them up or raise them for beef or to replenish your dairy herd. That's the sensible thing and the business-like thing to do.

Keep on selling your whole milk; get the highest price for it you can and raise your calves on

# Caldwell's Sub-Calf Meal

It's just about as good for them as whole milk—as a matter of fact it contains the same nourishment. You can raise just as good calves on it and at a big saving in cost. The saving is a double one and worth while any way you take it.

First-You can sell your milk, just as you are doing now, and get the best price for it.

Second-Cream Substitute Calf-Meal costs far less and answers precisely the same purpose.

You can veal up your calves until they are worth something-Or raise them for beef or to replenish your dairy herd.

Caldwell's Cream Substitute Calf-Meal is guaranteed to the Canadian Government.

#### Its purity is assured.

The guarantee is printed on the tag-

On the reverse side are the ingredients the Meal contains.

It will pay you well to use our Calf-Mcal. Ask your Feedman about it.

Or write to us and we'll mail you the facts by return.

N. B .- How is your supply of Molasses Meal?

THE CALDWELL FEED CO., LTD., DUNDAS, ONT.

### Recessessessessessesses X HORTICULTURE

#### \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* How to Deal With Borers

F. Metcalf, B. S. A., Dist. Representative, Manitoulin Is., Ont.
An enemy of our fruit trees here
Manitoulin Island that has done a great deal of damage is the Borer.



tree is indicated by the lack of growth and by the presence of sawdust like gnawings and excrement that are pushed out from their holes. These may not be detected until after the damage is all done unaway from the base of the tree. Fre-

I. F. Metcair of the tree. Frequently a tree will before one is aware that Borers are

orking in the tree. When the work of the Borers is noticed the best remedy is to cut them out with a sharp knife; cr a them out with a sharp knite; cr a very flexible (copper) wire may be pushed in and they may be killed in that way. There are several ways of preventing this trouble. The idea is to prevent the female beetle from laying her eggs on the trunk of the tree. These eggs may be laid any time now and would soon develop into the Borers which would later on do the damage to the trees. Any preventa-tive treatment must be given now as these treatments would have no effect on the Berers themselves.

A great variety of washes have be for preventing the female beetles from laying their eggs upon the trees. from laying their eggs upon the trees.

The following is probably as effective
as any that can be safely used without injury to the bark (after having
removed all loose bark with a dull hee or scraper)

or scraper);

WASH EASILY MADE

Dissolve one-half gallon of soft soap
or five pounds of whale-cil soap in
one-half gallon of hot water and add
a half pint of carbolic acid. When
mixed all five gallons of warm water
and snapsh lime to warm water and enough lime to make a whitewash of about the consistency of paint, Fincf about the consistency of paint. Fin-ally, stir in one-fourth pound of paria green. Apply the wash with a stiff brush, covering the bark thoroughly and completely, and filling all cracks and crevices. Another application should be made in about three wicks. The use of semathing that will be.

The use of scmething that will not only protect the trees from the atonly protect the trees from the ac-tack of the Borers, but also from the heat of the sun, is more useful and economical than a simple wash. The parts of trees injured by heat are more liable to the depradations of Borers than the healthy, uninjured portions and so anything that will prevent sunseald and will at the same time keep off insects will be a dou-ble benefit to the tree. The fruit grower might take some wood veneer such as is used in basket making, or birchbark, and wrap around the trunk of the tree beginning just below the surface of the ground and extending upwards for about two feet. Bank the base of this up with some soil to prevent the insects getting in that way and fill the top with cotton wocl. way and not the top with cotion weel. See that there are no openings along the length of this covering where in-sects could get in. If applied in the fall this covering would also pretect from mice.

Don't forget to enjoy the company of your flowers. The mornings and evenings are the best hours in the

Pruning Bush Fruits

Both currants and gooseberries roduce their fruit on wood two produce their fruit on wood two.
three, four or five years cld. The
new one year old wood seldom bears
much fruit. Wood more than four years old usually grows rather and bears only a smail amount of rather inferior fruit.

It is generally considered advisable to remove all wood from bot currant and gooseberry bushes that is more than four years old. Then thin cut the new canes that came up from the ground or near the ground last season to three or four of the strongest ones, and read these back to about twe feet in length.

If this plan is followed season after bason, your gooseberry and current bushes will consist each year of three or four two years old, the same number of three year old, and also of four year old branches.



Eliminating the Middleman Gandleiers, who previously have been deal-ing direct with European seedemen, find the direct with European seedemen, find the direct with European seedemen, find the direct seed of the direct seed of the chandlan seed housement deal with the strenuously to the prices charged for vegetable seed. Mr. W. B. Anderson, regetable seed. Mr. W. B. Anderson, Peterbore Co., Ont., is not worried by the middleman's profit, on oniona at least. —Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

Pear Scab and its Treatment

Dr. J. B. Dandeno, Durham Co., Ont. Pear Scab is a very serious disease of the pear tree. It ranks, perhaps, second in importance to that of the twig or fire tlight. When pear scab gains a good start it is exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to clear it out of the orchard because of certain characteristics which this disease pos-sesses. Apple scab is a relative of the pear scab, having a similar rela-tion to it as beets have to mangels. Both are fungus parasites. They differ, however, in one important ticular, and a knowledge of this culiarity is essential to a successful warfare against the pear scab.

This disease attacks the fruit, leaves and branches, while the apple scab attacks only the fruit and the leaves. The apple scab does not attack the scale of the leaves. The apple scale does the pear tack the pear tree, nor does the pear scale attack the apple tree, as many people suppose. Apple scale yields people suppose. Apple scab yields readily to ordinary fungicides, mainly because it grows upon the surfaces and, therefore, can be reached the spray liquid. Pear scal wor Pear scal, works on the twigs and small branches burrow-ing under the bark and wintering over while in this condition. Because over while in this condition. Because of this habit the fungicide can not readily be applied directly to the fungus. Moreover, serious damage is done to the twigs and branches, many of them becoming ao "canker-ed" by the scab that death is the result. Pear scab is common in this locality, and much of the roughened appearance of the older branches is due to it.

May 1, 1913.

for trees which affected, the diseas phur or bordeaux scab, with the add cation after the l This should lime-sulphur, or of solution (not borde streng In add would wise to exa see if the branches h ed. If they have should be pruned ou For trees whose a more or less seriou pruning saw is the pruning saw is the Prune out the wor third of the total to tion next fall, and tie and top the folk this method 60 or 70 orchard may be saw time the orchard sho ed with fungicides the preceding the

Pear scal gains an branches during to growth when they are eate. After the cork

V/hen Selection F. G. Stewart, Line If I were asked to est varieties of grape would choose them a (1) Concord are woolly in does not injur-will grow on and are good shi Warden: This ng qualities and table grape.
(3) Niagara: This grape. Moore's Early:

I wou'd not advise pla Vergennes: A g grown on either sand (6) Agawam: A go A go light soil. On heavy s

Soils for Swee T. Macoun, C.E. An essily worked cla in potash and pho manure thoroughl to grow very good t peas are liable to Sweet peas are liable to to vine if planted in of heavily manured, hence before, only moderate measury or desirable.

ave had good result t peas in light san moderate dressin if the season were a would not be so is no soil available loam the surface heavily mulched heavily mulched is on each side of the lawn clippings during or better still with on top of which may clippings for clean is an unfortunate th

e industry when we it was year before he is clean without t is clean without and. Fruit groovers the k that it is just as the Lord" and they eagain the next year leir experience has bed time and time agy, Dominica Fruit In

peated croppings wit wear out the land. Be