

or even 8 oz., to 40 gals., if applied thoroughly and at the proper time, I know that 4 oz. will bring success. Again, some say that Paris green will not check plum curculio. At one point in my division I sprayed a few plum trees. Formerly these trees have bloomed, but the fruit, after setting, would gradually drop off, and none would remain to be harvested; so said the owner. At the present time those trees are loaded with fruit, and will be until they are picked.

Much has been said about the apple crop. Some of the extensive apple buyers have sent letters to different publications stating that, after much travel and inquiry, they find that there is going to be a "heavy" crop. One made the statement that there was an "extra yield" of Spies. These reports do not agree with those of the spraying agents.



PAIR OF JERSEY PRIZEWINNERS.

Yankee's Rosebud, second-prize cow, and Duchess Malone, first-prize three-year-old heifer.
THE PROPERTY OF W. J. EDWARDS, SOURIS, MAN.

They have been over the Province pretty well, and from what they have seen and could learn, they say, on the whole, there will not be one-half a crop of apples, and also that Spies and Baldwins are very light. As the old saw goes, we will know better when the fruit is harvested what the crop will be, and also what results have attended the work under the supervision of Mr. W. M. Orr. But one thing we do know already, and that is, that all who saw the work carried on were well pleased, and hoped the time would soon come when all would, by law, be compelled to spray. JOHN B. PETTIT.
Wentworth Co., Ont.

The Virtue of Good Packing.

BY W. R. GILBERT.

There is no one point in which British buyers are more particular than that of the presentation of food supplies, and those who can heighten the attractiveness of their wares in any legitimate way will reap their reward in higher prices. Covent Garden salesmen, in reporting that where English apples fetched 10 shillings (\$2.50) per bushel, a New Zealand supply made readily 20 shillings (\$5.00), or even as high as 25 shillings, per bushel, lay great stress upon the convenient-sized cases, the selection of apples all to one size, and the having had each one wiped carefully and placed separately in paper before packing. Now, all these precautions, of course, cost money, and are just what the ordinary exporter is disposed to slight upon that account. So the producer very rarely recollects that all the other products that he may wish to sell need to be dealt with on the same principle, and should be put into sightly and convenient parcels, if he is to get at the actual consumer, or even those retailers who hold the actual consumers.

Every season shows, more and more, the possibilities of greater expansion in the export trade of farm produce to the Old Country; that is, provided if only the growers will learn how to present their wares attractively. Let anyone examine for himself a heap of anything which has come off the land, and a selection from the same picked to size and put into packages convenient to handle and pleasant to look at, and he will understand how part of a crop, carefully prepared to suit the customers' tastes, sells for a good deal more than can be obtained for the whole when it is "dumped down" in mere bulk and unassorted ugliness.

Now, it is quite certain that in the competition which the Canadian grower has to meet, and must expect to continue to meet, he cannot throw one single point away. If he will not learn how to sort and to pack, as well as how to grow, he will be beaten in the market by those who study the tastes and the wants of the buyer who gives best prices. There is rarely any difficulty in England in selling what looks nice and is pleasant to handle; whereas there is the greatest difficulty in getting real merit recognized which has neither the form, the aspect, nor the odor which appeals to the senses of the consumer. You can get at a man's eye or nose better than at his reason. He will follow his eye and nose, and bid for what they approve, long before he will think over in his mind the conditions which may make a somewhat less attractive sample to be by far the better bargain. "Learn to pack and to place what you grow, as well as how to bid the earth to yield her increase," is a motto to be learned and acted upon by all up-to-date farmers. All this

is true of every product marketed, and more especially of butter and cheese for the English consumer. A very short visit of inspection to the various markets wherein these things sell will assure the interested that our farmers generally are very negligent of the great accomplishment of keeping up appearances. Yet it is by appearance that nine out of ten people are guided, for the sufficient reason that they have not enough knowledge to be guided in any other way.

When one comes to the question of winning by superior quality, one has to take into account quite a different set of motives. There are many articles of farm produce, in steady and general demand, which will not bear carriage without deterioration; but, thanks to cold storage, refrigerator cars, etc., even this drawback is brought to a minimum.

I have here endeavored to keep to the general question of packing and presenting, because almost every article that is grown and sold has its own special risks and difficulties, and only on the wide general principle can such an article as this be kept within reasonable bounds at all. But it is true that—there be any difference—the good packer and skillful preparer for the retailer will win customers from the good grower more often than the good grower will win away the adherents of attractively arranged wares by the inherent excellence of his produce on sale.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[In order to make this department as useful as possible, parties enclosing stamped envelopes will receive answers by mail, in cases where early replies appear to us advisable; all enquiries, when of general interest, will be published in next succeeding issue, if received at this office in sufficient time. Enquirers must in all cases attach their name and address in full, though not necessarily for publication.]

Miscellaneous.

ROUND SILOS—CAPACITY—MIXTURES.

E. C. A., Huron Co., Ont.:—"Will you kindly tell me, in the next issue of your paper, whether a circular silo is considered the best? If one 14 x 26 feet high will hold from 80 to 100 tons of ensilage when properly filled? Also, if it answers to put clover, alfalfa or green oats in with the corn when the silo is being filled?"

[When a round stave silo is well constructed, and kept in shape by tightening up the bands as they need it in the summer season, it gives good satisfaction, and if set up a foot from the ground on a stone foundation, painted outside and in, and the edges of the planks before being put up, it should last a long time. A thorough dressing of wood preservative also adds to the life of a silo. The shape of a round silo is favorable to keeping the silage without loss, provided the planks are sound and fit so as to exclude the air fairly well. Of course, at best, a wooden silo of any form can only have a limited duration, while a cement-concrete silo is practically indestructible. The latter can be made four, six or eight sided, as desired, and, therefore, as favorable to keeping the silage as a round structure. A concrete silo should be completed from four to six weeks before being filled, that it may be thoroughly hardened. It is merely a matter of circumstances which sort of silo is better to build. For a tenant, or where the farm buildings are old and likely to be rebuilt within a few years, the round plank silo is probably preferable; but where one hopes to require the silo for an extended period, and the farm buildings are not likely to be re-adjusted, the cement-concrete structure may rather be chosen.

A round silo, 14 feet across and 26 feet high, would hold from 78 to 80 tons if well filled.

We have never known clover, alfalfa or green oats to be mixed with corn in a silo, but we have seen a mixture of green millet with corn to utterly fail to make good silage, as it caused moldy spots and streaks all through the silage. It is true that horse beans and sunflower heads mixed with the corn keep well, but we cannot pronounce with certainty as to the outcome of the combinations re-

ferred to. It could do no harm to try a few feet as an experiment, as the effects, whether good or bad, would not extend above or below the mixture.]

FERTILIZER FOR WHEAT.

O. F. H., Elgin Co., Ont.:—"I am thinking of sowing some fertilizer with my fall wheat, and would like you to indicate the best kind for the purpose, and when and how it should be applied? The soil on which the grain is to be sown is heavy clay."

[If the land is out of condition or deficient in vegetable matter, no fertilizer will give good results. Upon this heavy clay to which you refer, a mixture of 200 pounds superphosphate and 300 pounds dried blood per acre, applied broadcast just before drilling, should, if the land is in condition, give good results. A. E. SHUTTLEWORTH, Agricultural College, Guelph.]

CRIMSON CLOVER.

SUBSCRIBER, Norfolk Co., Ont.:—"What is your opinion of crimson clover? Should it be sown in August; and if so, how much seed per acre? What sort of clover would be most suitable to sow among corn before the last cultivation?"

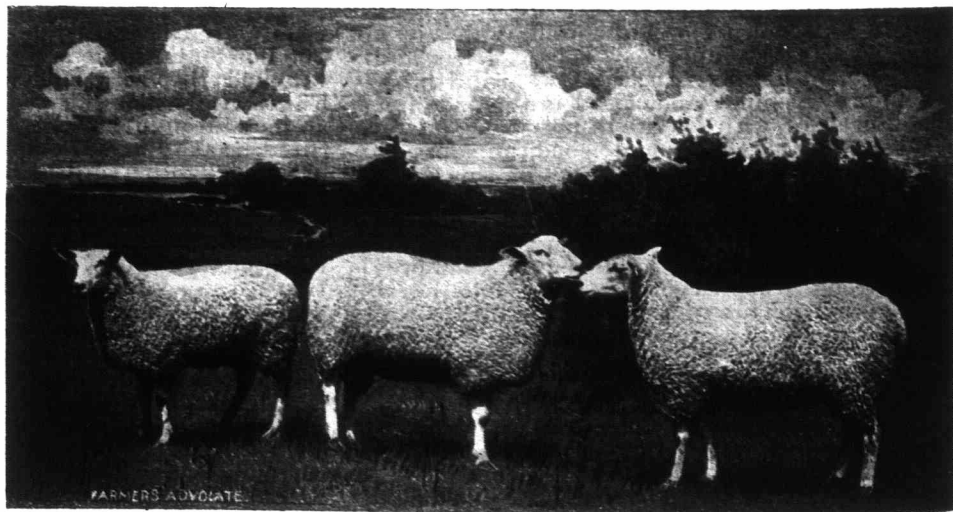
[Crimson clover has been given liberal trials in Ontario, but only in particularly favorable localities has it proved a success. It is a southern plant, and does well in Delaware, Maryland, and some other American States. It may possibly do well in the light soil of Norfolk Co., which could be easily proved by a trial. When sown in August its growth is slow, and if the winter is not too severe, the plant lives till the following year, when it matures and dies. It should be sown on clean land, about twelve pounds of seed per acre. If crimson clover does well, it should answer to sow among corn at the time of last cultivation. Red or Mammoth clover should do well sown among the corn.]

SHOWS AND SHOWING.

Fairs of 1899.

CANADA.

Stanstead Live Stock, Stanstead, Que.	Aug. 23 and 24.
Industrial Exhibition, Toronto	Aug. 28 to Sept. 9.
Dundas County, Morrisburg	Aug. 29 to 31.
Eastern Exhibition, Sherbrooke, Que.	Sept. 4 to 9.
East Elgin, St. Thomas, Ont.	" 6 " 8.
Western Fair, London, Ont.	" 7 " 16.
South Lanark, Perth, Ont.	" 11 " 13.
Kingston District, Kingston	" 11 " 14.
Quebec Exposition	" 11 " 16.
New Brunswick Provincial, St. John	" 11 " 20.
Central Canada, Ottawa	" 11 " 23.
Wellesley & N. Easthope, Wellesley	" 12 " 13.
Owen Sound, Owen Sound	" 12 " 14.
Bay of Quinte District, Belleville	" 13 " 14.
Matilda Township, Iroquois	" 13 " 15.
Edon Agricultural Society, Woodville	" 14 " 15.
Southern, Brantford	" 16 " 21.
West Middlesex Union, Strathroy	" 18 " 20.
Northern, Walkerton	" 19 " 20.
Turnberry, Wingham	" 19 " 20.
Prescott, Prescott	" 19 " 21.
Central, Guelph	" 19 " 21.
Great Northern, Collingwood	" 19 " 22.
Scugog, Port Perry	" 20 " 22.
North Oxford, Woodstock	" 21 " 23.
Nova Scotia Provincial, Halifax, N.S.	" 23 " 30.
North Brant, Paris	" 25 " 26.



PRIZEWINNING LEICESTERS.

Gaunt's Revenue 2337, first-prize and sweepstakes ram, and first-prize pair shearling ewes, at Winnipeg and Brandon Fairs.

OWNED BY A. D. GAMLEY, BRANDON, MAN.

Elma, Atwood	Sept. 26 to 27.
Center Bruce, Paisley	" 26 " 27.
Haldimand County, Cayuga	" 26 " 27.
West Williams and Parkhill	" 26 " 27.
Peel Co., Brampton	" 26 " 27.
Central, Peterborough	" 26 " 28.
North Simcoe, Stayner	" 26 " 28.
Northwestern, Goderich	" 26 " 28.
Peninsular, Chatham	" 26 " 28.
North Lanark, Almonte	" 26 " 28.
Southwold and Dunwich, Shedden	" 26 " 28.
Center Wellington, Fergus	" 27 " 28.
Ontario and Durham, Whithy	" 27 " 28.
South Renfrew, Renfrew	" 28 " 29.
South Waterloo, Galt	" 28 " 29.