are free. The grower too who counts on selling locally is not so apt to care for his orchard in order to raise the best quality of fruit. This latter weakness on the part of the grower is intensified by the fact that the buyers fix each day a flat price to all for a certain kind of fruit regardless of quality

"If the buyers had the courage to discriminate sharply in prices according to quality of fruit, it would tend to raise the standard all round.

"The shipping of peaches by carloads to different points of distribution should be encouraged. I know of no better way of marketing the fruit crop. There are thousands within shipping distance who never have an opporutnity of securing a basket of our peaches. Distribution of fruit is the secret and I think the consumption could be almost doubled if special effort were made by the associations and dealers in having representa-tives at the different points to distribute car lots of fruit."

### **Keep the Peach Trees Free From** Leaf Curl.

In the past peach leaf curl has defoliated whole orchards, and it has even been so severe as to depopularize peach production in various districts for a number of years. A dry, sunshiny spring is seldom accompanied by any severe visitations of leaf curl, whereas cold, wet, backward seasons usually see this disease quite prevalent. For this reason growers have sometimes thought that leaf curl on peach trees was due to climatic conditions, but the fact has been amply demonstrated that peach leaf curl is a fungous disease and weather conditions either promote or prevent its spread, depend-ing on whether the season is wet and cold, or dry and

When a tree is affected the leaves become distorted, curled, thickened and yellowish-white, pinkish, or purplish in color. These symptoms are first noted when the leaves begin to expand in the spring. However, a little later in the season it will be observed that they turn brown and fall. The disease may even spread from the leaves into the shoots and destroy them. In severe attacks the trees are frequently almost completely defoliated, the fruit is stunted or drops to the ground, and the vitality of the tree is very much impaired. Such an attack prevents the development of fruit buds even should the tree survive the cold of the following winter. Peach leaf curl is always more severe in cold, wet springs.

Prevention in this case has its proverbial value. Spray with lime-sulphur with a strength of 1.035, or 1 gallon of commercial lime-sulphur to 7 gallons of water. This should be done early in the spring before the buds have started to swell, and care must be taken to see that every bud is thoroughly covered. Somewhat weaker solutions of lime-sulphur or Bordeaux mixture will prevent the leaf curl, but will not kill San José scale, which is apt to be found wherever peaches are grown. Experts, therefore, deem it advisable to use the strong solution of lime-sulphur as previously recommended.

## Drive Out the San Jose Scale.

If the San José scale has made it s appearance in the orchard, or has become an unwelcome visitor in the community, do not neglect to spray well with lime-sulphur before life has become too far advanced in the trees. The dormant spray should be applied with a vengeance, as that is—the only way of holding San Jose in check. The standard strength for combatting this scale is 1.035 specific gravity, or, in other words, 1 gallon of commercial lime-sulphur to 7 gallons of water. When applying this mixture, bear in mind the following points of advice given by Prof. Lawson Caesar

1. Do not spray when the trees are wet; this weakens the wash

2. Do not spray just before a rain because the rain will rapidly wash the mixture off, unless it has first become thoroughly dry.

3. Do not spray when the thermometer is at or below freezing point. The mixture does not seem to get into contact with the insects so well as in warm 4. If possible, start soon enough to finish by the

time the buds are bursting; if not through then and the scale is abundant, spray ahead at the regular strength until all the trees are done. Often no damage to leaves will follow. In any case the spray will do less injury than the scale Test the strength of the lime-sulphur with a

hydrometer. It is the only business-like way where concentrated lime-sulphur is used.

6. Take advantage of the wind. is often helpful, especially for large trees

7. Do not be stingy with the material. Cover every inch from the base of the trunk to the topmost twig Remember a single female missed may mean 1,000,000 by the end of the season. It may take eight gallons or more for a large tree, but only thoroughness will pay.

8. A good gasoline out it is very much quicket and more satisfactory than a hand pump for large old orchards, but good work can be done with a hand pump

9. Keep the spray machine in good repair. Pump clean water through it every night and take off the nozzles to prevent their getting set. It will save much lost time. A circular piece of leather, 3 inches in diameter, placed at the base of the nozzles will largely prevent the

mixture running down the rod and wetting the hands 10. Use gloves to save the hands.

11. Try to supervise all the spraying yourself, or put it in charge of your best man,

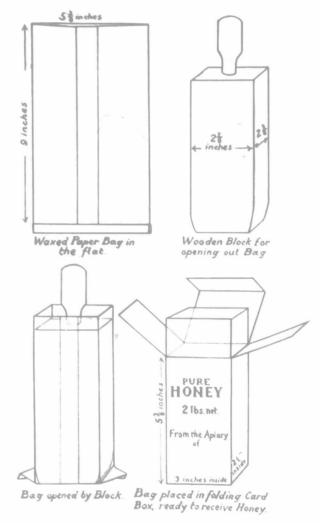
## THE APIARY.

## Paper Containers for Honey.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

In consequence of the high price of tin pails and glass jars an experiment in designing paper containers for granulated honey was commenced in February 1917 the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Nearly all kinds of honey produced in Canada will granulate hard 6 to 8 weeks after extraction, and in this form they can be conveniently distributed in small quantities in attractive inexpensive containers made of paper

The most promising result has been obtained by pouring the honey when commencing to granulate into bags made of white bond paper, water-proofed with paraffin wax, the bags having been previously opened out on a wooden block and placed in attractive rectangular cartons, printed in one color. Two sizes of containers have been tried, one holding 2 pounds of honey, the other 5-pounds. To prevent bulging, the containers when filled were wedged in a box or frame, but it seems that it would be better to pack them before filling in the boxes in which they are to be shipped and to add small amounts of honey to each by means of a narrow spouted jug and spoon until all are filled. In this way the containers would be handled only once. A convenient size of shipping box would be one made to hold 60 pounds, that is thirty 2-pound containers in 5 rows of six, or twelve 5-pound in 3 rows of four, the box to be made % of an inch deeper, longer and wider than the carton content to take corrugated paper or other wrapping. By using an extension 4 to 5 inches deep and the



same length and width as the boxes, the boxes may be tiered on one another to stand while the honey is granulating. White honey gathered at Ottawa, poured into the bags while thickening on September 20, was perfectly hard and fit for shipment on October 30. The packages seemed to be appreciated by housekeepers the paper being easily peeled off the honey. The bags that had their bottoms folded three times and not sealed were more satisfactory than those with sealed bottoms, because it was found that they were less liable to tear when opened on the block. Leaking was practically eliminated when the bags in the cartons were filled with thickening honey and were packed at once in the box.

The inside dimensions of the 5-pound carton were 4 inches wide by 3 inches thick by 814 inches high. The bag to go inside this was made in the form of a tube 67% inches wide, and 1412 inches long with 3 folds reducing inches wide, and 1422 inches long with 5 longs requeing it to 12 inches long. The 2-pound carton was 3 inches wide by  $2^{4}_{2}$  inches thick by  $5^{3}_{8}$  inches high inside. The bag to go inside this was  $5^{3}_{8}$  inches wide, 11 inches long with three folds reducing it to 812 inches long

The cost of the 5 pound carrons printed, was \$12 per thousand, and the bags for them \$12 per thousand, total 821 per thousand. The cost of the 2 pound cartons printed was \$8 per thousand, and the bags for them \$8, total \$16 per thousand. 5-pound tin pails cost, litho-graphed, 89 per hundred, plain 88 per hundred, and pound pails, litographed cost 86 per hundred, all b. Montreal, in January, 1917. There is therefore very considerable saying in the use of cartons, both in in outlay to the bee-keeper and in cost of honey to the purchaser. Indeed, the saving is somewhat more than the above figures would indicate, because the

lighter weight and bulk of the cartons and bags, which are supplied in the flat, reduces the cost of the freight compared with pails and glass jars. Against this saving must be placed the extra time taken in opening and filling the paper bags and cartons. The price of pails and cartons has advanced during the year and in Dec. 1917, lithographed 5-lb. pails are being quoted at \$12.50 per 100, and the 5-lb. card cartons at \$18 per

Dominion Experimental Farms.

F. W. L. SLADEN.

# FARM BULLETIN.

## The Bender Holstein Dispersal.

The public dispersion sale of pure-bred Holstein-Friesian cattle held by N. S. Bender, Tavistock, Ont., on March 19, was one of the most successful of the season. The cattle were taken mostly by Mr. Bender's neighbors who knew the offering and appreciated them. Bonnie Lyons Colantha, a heifer which, as a senior wo-year-old, milked 61 lbs. a day, and out of a good dam, realized \$425. The majority of the offering were sired by King Lyons Hengerveld and King Lyons Colantha. Following is a list of the animals selling for \$100 or over, with the names of their purchasers.

#### Females.

Bonnie Lyons Colantha, John Morgenroth, Tavistock Home Farm Pearl DeWitt, Jesse Looker, Mitchell 195.00 Home Farm Annie DeWitt, Allan Bean, Maple-

Belle Lyons Colantha, A. C. Hallman, Breslau Bonnie Lady Hengerveld, H. Purcill, Listowel. 170,00 190.00 Lilly Colantha Veeman, Wesley Heinbuch, Tavi-182.50

Home Farm Minnie Lyons, Jesse Looker 200,00
Bessie Lyons Colantha, J. C. Kaufman, Tavistock 180,00
May Hengerveld Veeman, Wm. Stock, Tavistock. 100,00
Home Farm Katie Lyons, Wm. Stock 130,00
Veeman Beauty Queen, Allan Bean 195,00
Patsy Colantha Faforit, Jacob Mogk, Tavistock 175,00
Home Farm Queen Hengerveld, H. F. Edworthy,
Waterdown 135,00 Waterdown

Home Farm Lydia Hengerveld, Wesley Heinbuch 150.00 Home Farm Colantha DeWitt, John Morganroth 285.00 Graceland Pussie Lyons, Bert Leuzler, Bright... Home Farm May Lyons, Wm. Stock. Jennie Lyons Abbekerk, Jesse Looker. 150.00 117.00 illy Lyons Greenwood, John Morgenroth. 165.00 Patsy Hengerveld, Wm. Stock 125.00 Home Farm Patsy Lyons, Fred Stock, Tavistock . 120.00

## Males.

Korndyke King Colantha, John Masters, Woodstock Colantha Hengerveld Lyons, Wm. Kaufman, .....135.00

## Mr. Parsons Replies.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE"

Someone has been good enough to send me a clipping from your paper dated March 14th in which a Mr. 1. T. Lennox attempts to criticize some statements I made in an address recently delivered before the Canadian Club of Orillia. Mr. Lennox surely wilfully misrepresents my entire attitude. In that address I tried to show that producers of all classes should stand My whole though was to make it appear that all producers were doing fairly well at the present time and that they ought to have more confidence in and goodwill toward each other.

I pointed out that in the case of the Grain Growers Grain Company and their associated companies (the three of which had been amalgamated according to newspaper reports) the total profits of the three concerns had amounted to over \$1,800,000 on a capital, it was stated, of \$2,000,000, which is equal to ninety per cent. profit. I also noted the well-known case of a certain packing house that was said to have made eighty per cent, profits on its capital. It must be remembered, however, that I made clear that these instances of making enormous profits on capital were altogether extraordinary and that neither in agriculture nor in manufacturing were large profits the rule but rather the exception. Notwithstanding Mr. Lennox's denial of the profits of the Grain Growers' Grain Company and associated companies, I must surely take the printed statements as given in the newspapers unless same are officially corrected. I may also state that I can furnish proof of the case I mentioned of the farme being unwilling to purchase a buggy with one hundred bushels of wheat as his father had done in earlier years.

Mr. Lennox makes a statement as follows:years ago the Secretary of the Manufacturers' Association stated in Winnipeg that they were two thousand five hundred strong, were like a young giant and did not know their own strength, and could paralyze the trade of the Dominion and bring seven million people to the verge of starvation." Now, if Mr. Lennox will bring proof of this statement, which I have never heard of previously, I will agree to devote one hundred dollars to any charitable institution that the Editor of The Farmer's Advocate may select

Let me add a further well-known fact, among those who have had to consider national affairs in a large way, that if it had not been for the manufacturing industries of this country during the period of the war, Canada would have been bankrupt to-day. The time

has come when sidered first and sectional, and s questions and p our war burdens we cannot afford believe for one of this country against each oth upon which all If they are pros

cannot prosper. of our great na each other to the It may surp Chairman of a thousands of mer plants of Ontari spared, in order in many cases th wages rather than nered. This is a season.

MARCH 28, 1

President C

Oak Grov

Moderately go sale conducted Hawkesville, On the animals selli names of the purc Eliza Broadhooks May Broadhooks Lady Rosamond, Red Ribbon, G. Morning Rose, W Miss Abbott, Joh Meg Sultana, S. Sultana Broadhoo Rettie Broadhool Princess Rettie 2 Good Rose, Andr Princess Rettie, I Morning Lassie, G. Scotch Rettie, G. Morning Gold, Ja Sultah Britanian Gold, Ja Scotch Princess, C Retana, G. E. Mc Cataliza, G. E. M. Morning Beauty, Bullrush, C. C. D Red Scotch, Russ Red Morning, G. Royal Diamond,

Thinks Far Own

EDITOR "THE FAI

I have seen of Advocate" re gar perience in thr bute to the discus outfit for six ye would be sufficien running with an or gasoline. A sunless wood and would use from 10

Gasoline, 10 gal. a Cylinder and mac Fecder. Bagger.

Mow or stack men Straw man Grain carriers each Extra man for p carrying bags.

The thresherme kinds of grain, fu expense for runn bushels per day.

A thresher req breakages and lost high. Men would ne furnishes the help

to their work again The thresher put up with good of his charges and

dollars for his outf Farmers in Or pay any one ma average farmer a move every day to pay the cash or strange men, and sleeping in a for night late in the fa

I suggest that select a threshing machinists in the not be more than keep it in good y Each farmer shou threshing and the

Stormont Co.,