

shaken lightly over the radishes." The carbolic-acid emulsion also gives good results. The application should be repeated about once a week. Some experiments with crude petroleum and with emulsion of crude petroleum and water were tried by spraying—several percentages, varying from 15 to 100 per cent.—on apple, pear, plum, cherry and black currant when in leaf, to find what percentage could be used with safety. It was found that even 15 per cent. could not be used without some injury to the foliage, while higher percentages were very injurious.

#### LIME-SULPHUR MIXTURE THE BEST FOR SAN JOSE.

Spraying for San Jose scale is a necessity in thousands of orchards in the United States and Ontario, and progressive orchardists are on the alert for any means or methods that will make more sure, will simplify or will cheapen the tedious process.

The proprietors of various commercial insecticides, like Scalecide, Kil-O-Scale, Surekill, etc., have claimed all three advantages for these soluble or miscible oils; but, according to Bulletin No. 281, of the State Experiment Station (Geneva), none of them are cheap when used in efficient strength. They are convenient, and their use may be advisable on scattered trees, in gardens or in small orchards, where the consideration of expense is not so important as in commercial orchards. Any of them, to be effective against San Jose scale, must be used at greater strength than recommended by the manufacturers, and one of them, at least, is not reliable. Fruit-growers will do well to depend on the lime-sulphur washes for scale treatment.

### THE FARM BULLETIN

#### GOOD STOCK MOST PROFITABLE.

A Bruce County farmer's wife writes "The Farmer's Advocate" an appreciative letter, in which she highly commends the paper, which has been a regular visitor to the home for eight years, not only the Home Magazine, the Quiet Hour and Household Hints being read with interest and benefit, but the live stock, farm and poultry departments read with equal interest and helpfulness. The writer properly says she knows no good reason why a farmer's wife should not be interested in and a judge of horses and cattle, as well as of poultry, and express her opinion on their merits or demerits. Particular pride is taken in two high-class registered, imported, heavy-draft horses, purchased from a "Farmer's Advocate" advertiser, who has crossed the ocean some forty times, for which the good price of \$4,400 was paid, and which have proven so satisfactory and profitable that the good judgment and fair dealing of the importer—who always brings out good horses—is highly praised, and the opinion confirmed that good pure-bred stock, though costing more to start with, are by all odds more profitable than mongrel-bred and inferior animals. The lady sensibly places much stress upon the wisdom and importance of giving stock, especially horses, plenty of stable room, light and exercise. "The Farmer's Advocate" quite agrees with Mrs. Good, that there is nothing indelicate or out of place in women taking an active interest in the live stock and other departments of the work of the farm. Instances, not a few, could be given where women have successfully managed stock farms, prominent among whom was the late Mrs. Jones, of Brockville, whose herd of Jerseys gained a continental reputation.

#### WORK OF THE RAILWAY COMMISSION.

As indicating the scope of work of the Dominion Railway Commission, the following list of subjects now under investigation, or slated for later consideration, are: The telephone inquiry; investigation of express rates; the preparation of a new schedule of freight rates from Vancouver eastward, to meet the complaints now made that there is an unfair discrimination in favor of westbound traffic; the drafting of new freight tariffs from Western Ontario eastward, to correct many anomalies on rates from Windsor, Sarnia, Chatham, and other Ontario points, as compared with the lower rates for a longer haul charged from Detroit, Port Huron and other American points; the drafting of a new form for bills of lading to meet the objections now made by Boards of Trade, the Manufacturers' Association, and shippers generally; deciding on a new set of uniform operating rules for all the railways, to insure greater safety to the public and to employees of railroads; the compelling of the railway companies to improve rolling stock, roadbed and equipment, so as to adequately handle freight traffic and relieve congestion; the investigation of the many accidents which have resulted in the past few months from broken rails, with a view to placing the blame and guarding against further accidents from this cause; finally, the whole problem of western transportation. All these problems are pressing for solution at a time when the ordinary routine of crossings in connection with applications for locations and minor matters was never so great.

#### THE GEORGIAN BAY CANAL ENDORSED.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I was pleased to note in your May 16th issue, that you are disposed to take a national view of the Georgian Bay Canal project. I cannot conceive of any work which would be a greater benefit to your readers than this great project. The agriculturist is practically the only class of our citizens who does not benefit directly by our customs tariff, and at the same time pays an enormous proportion of the taxes which are collected by this means. This canal scheme would give back to the agriculturist a small share of what he is entitled to, and at the same time prodigiously increase Canadian shipping and general commercial activity. I cannot see why any Government should hesitate to undertake this work, unless, possibly, they might be alarmed by the smallness of a certain section of Ontario lying along the frontier, who at present are selfish enough to oppose the project, but who will, I am convinced, when they see the enormous advantage to Canada which it would afford, moderate their views and heartily endorse it. I hope that you will continue to agitate this matter, now that it has been declared feasible by the engineers.

Renfrew Co., Ont.

PETER WHITE.

#### WHO BUILT THE FIRST SILO?

A curious reader wishes to know, through "The Farmer's Advocate," when, where, by whom, and of what material, the first silo in Canada was constructed? Without speaking positively, probably the earliest silo we recall was over a quarter of a century ago, a few miles south of Ingersoll, Ont. Delegates from the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association went out to see it, and the subject of silos was discussed in the annual convention then by the late Hon. Harris Lewis, of New



Lady Mary Stuart.

Winner of Derby for three-year-old Ayrshires and champion female, Ayr Show, 1907.

York State. Glass jars or bottles of silage were exhibited on the platform as a curiosity. At another meeting held in London, Prof. E. A. Barnard, of Quebec, discussed at great length the principles and practice of ensiling as carried on in France. The building of silos in Canada received great impetus from the propaganda in the agricultural press, and on the platform by Prof. Jas. W. Robertson (now Dr. Robertson), of the Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue. But who will answer the above questions regarding the first Canadian silo?

#### SOWING FERTILIZERS WITH CORN.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I notice on page 795, in reply to a question from P. T., "The Farmer's Advocate" does not know of any corn planter that will sow fertilizer with corn. I may say that in this county, where the use of commercial fertilizer is almost universal, that we have a dozen different makes of such machines. The writer has a planter which serves himself and all who can borrow it at planting time, which puts in corn and 500 lbs. of high-grade fertilizer per acre in first-class shape. The planter is American make, and costs \$15 or \$20, duty paid; has been in use for some ten years, planting ten to twenty acres yearly.

When Ontario soil becomes as poor as ours in Nova Scotia, and her farmers are compelled to use commercial fertilizer for everything they grow, they will soon seek out these labor-saving implements. At Berwick Station, for instance, the farmers buy some \$15,000.00 worth of fertilizer annually.

King's Co., Nova Scotia.

S. C. PARKER.

Out of the total meat trade of Trinidad, amounting to nearly 8,000,000 pounds, Canada supplies only 140,000. Canadian pork, we are told, is not packed to suit this market, which prefers the American.

#### CANADIAN CLYDESDALE RULES.

Pursuant to notice, a special meeting of members of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada was held in the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, on Thursday, May 23rd, to consider the proposal to amend the rules governing the registration of imported stallions and mares in the Canadian Clydesdale Studbook, the President of the association, Mr. Thos. A. Graham, presiding. The fact that only 22 members attended the meeting was evidently accepted as an indication that the proposal to raise the standard of requirement for registration in future had met the approval of those interested, and the following resolution, after some discussion, all of which was favorable, was declared unanimously carried:

Moved by Mr. Wm. Smith, seconded by Mr. John Bright, that the rules of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada be amended to read:

"That, imported Clydesdale males or females bearing registration numbers in the Clydesdale Studbook of Great Britain and Ireland, whose sires and dams, together with their sires and dams, are also recorded and bearing registration numbers in such Studbook, shall be accepted for registration in the Clydesdale Studbook of Canada, and this amendment shall come into force on the first day of July, 1907."

It will be observed that the wording of this resolution makes the requirements a little more stringent than that adopted by the directors at their meeting on April 3rd, and embodied in the notice announcing the general meeting, the directors having agreed at a preliminary meeting on the morning of the 23rd inst., that the spirit and meaning of the original resolution was the same, though not in the exact words, as that placed before the members' meeting, and so adopted. The mover and seconder of the resolution explained that one reason for the movement to raise the standard was that

the American Clydesdale Association had recently adopted a higher standard for admission to registry in their Studbook of imported Clydesdales, and as the American customs regulations require that in order to enter duty free stock must be registered or accepted for registration in recognized American records, it is in the interest of breeders that our standard should be at least as high as that of the United States.

It will be observed that the change does not affect the registry in Canada of horses or mares that have been or will be imported before the first of July, 1907, the rules of the Canadian Studbook having up to the present accepted animals recorded or eligible to the Studbook of Great Britain and Ireland.

The difficulty requiring the action taken by the Canadian association has arisen from the fact of some Scottish breeders, probably to save a few shillings, having

neglected to register their brood mares and so secure registration numbers, though many of these mares are recorded as produce, under the pedigrees of their dams in the Studbook. But as we understand there is no time limit for registration in the Scottish book, the action taken by the Canadian association does not bar those not heretofore registered and numbered, and the only difficulty will be found in the fact that to comply with the new rule considerable expense may have to be incurred by someone in some cases in registering ancestors whose registry has been neglected. And when we consider that the dams of some of the most noted Scottish stallions do not bear studbook numbers, one can readily understand that the absence of such numbers does not necessarily indicate lack of good breeding or individuality.

In Massachusetts an ex-business man was tried in the United States court with concealing his assets from his trustee in bankruptcy, so as to defraud his creditors. Insanity "experts" claimed that he was afflicted with a "mania for spending money, and that he had no idea where it went." His counsel set up the plea that he suffered from "financial insanity," and the jury acquitted him; whereupon the district attorney moved to commit him to an asylum; but the court denied the motion, on the ground that he was "not legally insane." It augurs ill when the courts in any land become a laughing stock on subjects of suspicion.

Owing to the British Preferential Tariff, the exports of sugar from British Guiana and the British West India Islands have increased very materially; so much so that they supply almost the whole of the raw material used by refiners situated in Eastern Canada. Statistics show that 165,000 tons were imported into Canada from the British West Indies and British Guiana during the year ending June 30, 1906.