

Peerless Fences cost the least per year of service

THE longer a fence lasts the less it costs you. That is why Peerless Fence is the cheapest you can buy. It is made right in the first place. Heavy steel wire, well galvanized so that it cannot rust. Each intersection is held firmly together by the Peerless lock. Peerless Poultry Fencing is made to give long and satisfactory service. It is strong enough to keep the cattle out and close enough to keep the chickens in. It requires few posts, because it stands stiff and taut. Peerless Lawn Fence will add to the appearance of any property. It is attractive and strong—will last for years.

I have compared some of your Peerless Fencing that I put up the first year with other fences put up the same year and I find that Peerless Fencing shows no sign of rust, and the galvanizing looks as good as when erected, and I think you have been successful in turning out a good fence.

—Mark Lillo, Glensboro.

Comparing your fence with other makes it is not hard to tell which is the best. There is no sign of rust on the first Peerless Fencing I put up here, and there are some other makes that were put up about the same time that are rusted in spots now. Where I have sold fencing once I can go back and sell to them again.

—G. A. Peaslee, Oxford Mills.

We manufacture a full line of farm and ornamental fencing and gates.

THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.

Dept H, Winnipeg, Manitoba

Hamilton, Ontario

Consider the Availability of Your Fertilizer

Before you buy Fertilizer, learn what you are going to get out of it. The stuff your crops can't take up is worthless. There is much such nitrogen in most nitrogen fertilizers. There is one form of nitrogen—

Nitrate of Soda

—that has 100% of its nitrogen available. It is the CHEAPEST FORM of NITROGEN—also Quickest in effect and Cleanest to handle. Use it as a top dressing or in a complete home-made fertilizer. \$3.00 worth on an acre of meadow often increases the yield a full ton.

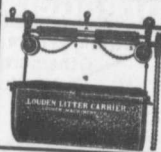
Would such results pay you? Drop in, or call us up for prices.

CHEMICAL LABORATORIES, Ltd.

148 Van Horn Street

TORONTO, CANADA

No More Hard Tugging. What a Relief.



This is from a letter recently sent us by a customer in Ontario.

"It does my heart good to see your carrier do for me that which is regarded as the most disagreeable task on the farm. No more hard tugging. What a relief."

Write for Catalogue and Prices to

Louden Machinery Co.

Guelph, Ontario

Manufacturers of Perfect Barn Equipments.

RECIPROCITY

You do not need reciprocity if you buy your drills direct from us, without selling expense. We manufacture the

IMPERIAL HORSE-LIFT DRILL.

Let us tell you why this drill is the best drill on the market to-day.

We also manufacture the Kemp Manure Spreader

THE W. I. KEMP COMPANY, LIMITED, STRATFORD, ONT.

HORTICULTURE

Home Boiled Lime Sulphur

Robt. Thompson, Lincoln Co., Ont.

A boiler suitable for preparing lime sulphur can be constructed at home by any farmer who has fruit trees. Make a wooden box about 14 or 15 inches deep and about 30 inches wide, and five or six feet long, to fit over a galvanized iron. Nail the iron to the bottom of the box, placing the nails close enough together to fasten the iron securely. Build a hollow brick foundation at least 15 inches deep and wide enough for the wooden sides of the pan you have made to rest firmly on the bricks.

Place in the pan 15 gallons of water for one barrel of the mixture, and loil the water, a fire having been kindled in the brick foundation. Have ready 18 pounds of sulphur and 22 pounds of lime, this quantity being the correct amount for a barrel of the mixture. Add some water to the sulphur, a little at a time, making a paste. Do not add much water at a time, as the sulphur will rise to the surface if you do, and it should be thoroughly mixed with the water. Then add to the water in the pan, and put in the lime. Be sure to will then slack much better. Take the precaution to have the fire to slacken somewhat before the lime is slacked. In as there is less danger of the of the pan splashing over the side of the boiler for about an hour.

The color of the solution will change from yellow to a dark green (if Port Colborne lime is used), as the boiling goes on, and when this stage is reached the work is done. An equal quantity of water should be added from time to time near the end of the boiling, and the contents of the pan should be stirred to prevent caking. Strain the mixture through a fine sieve into the pump tank. If the lime and sulphur is to be used the next day, cover tank with Lurlop, and it will be found that sufficient heat has been retained to make it a right temperature to apply, which is about milk-warm. It is scarcely possible to get too much lime in this mixture, as it has been found that an excess over the quantity here given has done no injury to the trees.

Lime Sulphur vs. Bordeaux*

R. R. Waddell, Simcoe Co., Ont.

We have had a year's further experience with the lime sulphur, and Bordeaux mixtures for spraying. As far as the first spraying is concerned it is generally admitted that on account of the Blister Mite we should all use lime sulphur, which will control this pest if it is used at the proper time. If, however, this spraying is neglected until the leaves peep out a quarter of an inch it will fail to control.

This year I went through several orchards in three counties and found sulphur for the fungus was any better than one of lime sulphur and two of Bordeaux. In a close examination of some of the orchards sprayed three times with lime sulphur I would find one to be barreling 90 per cent. free from fungus, while adjoining orchards, which received the same formula, had fungus on 30 per cent. of the fruit.

In examining orchards sprayed with Bordeaux I found them differ

*A paper read last November at the convention in Toronto of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association.

in the same way. Whether this was due to a lack in preparing the formula it was hard to explain.

We can figure that lime sulphur has two points of advantage for the last two sprayings: First, it does not cause the fruit to rust; second, we can use the home boiled concentrated, Bordeaux. These, however, count for very little in comparison to control of the fungus. The only condition upon which it would pass any opinion as to which is the best for the fungus is to see two like machines in an orchard in the same hour spraying with the two formulas and then note the results.

Grafting Fruit Trees

Please give some information about top grafting fruit trees. Tell how to select and when to get the scions, and how to keep them, and understand the fitting fairly well. Give also formulae for a good grafting wax.—J. S. Edmondville, Que.

Take the scions from one year's growth on trees of the variety that is to be propagated. It is best to take them before real cold weather sets in, but they may be taken at any time. Keep them in the cellar buried in the sand. Select scions from trees of known worth.

The ingredients for a good grafting wax are: Resin, four parts; beeswax two parts; tallow, one part; by weight.

A Profitable Apple

A. McNeil, Chief, Fruit Division, Ottawa, Ont.

The Alexander is a very profitable apple almost everywhere. It is not first class in quality, but it is large, fairly prolific and a reasonably good shipper. It is profitable in the south because it ripens fairly early in September, before the rush of other apples come in and stands shipping well.

It is a particularly profitable apple in the northern sections, because it is very hardy, almost among the hardiest, and when grown there, comes in as a late fall or early winter apple. It is a particularly desirable apple for Prince Edward Island, where it blooms fully four weeks later than it does in Essex County, Ontario. Perhaps the least desirable place for it is where they grow good winter varieties.

Regulations re Nursery Stock

New regulations recently issued under the Destructive Insect and Pest Act provide that no nursery stock, vines, grafts, scions, cuttings or buds shall be imported into Canada if infected with San Jose scale, brown tail moth, woolly aphid, Western Yucca borer, branch or stem canker, gooseberry mildew, and white pine blister rust.

All nursery stock coming into Canada must come in through one of the prescribed ports, and on dates prescribed: Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 1 to May 15; Winnipeg, Man., and St. John's, N. B., March 15 to May 15; Windsor, Ont., and St. John's, Que., March 15 to May 15, and Sept. 8 to Dec. 7. At these points of entry, the importations will be fumigated and a certificate of fumigation issued without which no stock may be taken out of bond. Importations by water will be subjected to the same regulations.

Enclosed find \$1.00 for my subscription to Farm and Dairy for another year. We do not wish to drop the names of Farm and Dairy very much, both those pertaining to matters about the farm and also the home.—R. B. Stevenson, New Westminster Co., B.C.