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During 1910 we sold over 133,400 acres; during the past four years we have sold over 400,000.

## HORTICULTURE

### Now We Must Spray

The farmers of Peterboro Co., Ont., as well as elsewhere, are taking a new interest in their orchards this year. This interest is typified in the case of Mr. John Elliott, a local farmer some miles out from Peterboro. He has but 60 trees. Recently while in the office of Farm and Dairy he told our editors that he had pruned them thoroughly and will spray them this season with the commercial lime-sulphur.

Speaking of spraying Mr. Elliott said: "We have simply got to spray or the fruit will be no good. It will be small, scabby and wormy. I have never sprayed before; but this year I have purchased a new sprayer to do the work. I have concluded that we must spray if we want to get anything out of our orchards."

### Free Entry of Fruit to U.S. Markets

Elmer Lick, Ontario Co., Ont.

Discussion along the lines of tariffs and reciprocity with the United States naturally gives rise to the question, "What would free entry to the United States market mean to the Ontario apple growers?" Ontario has, as good men, able to care for apple trees and with experience in marketing as any part of America. We have the soil and climate suited for the production of high class apples of the very best quality. We have Fameuse, McIntosh Red, Gravenstein, Spy, and other high class apples that cannot be excelled in any part of the world.

Now with the men, the soil and varieties such as indicated, why should we be closed or almost closed out of the large United States markets? Before the heavy duties were placed on apples entering the United States a large share of our apples was shipped there. In spite of the 75 cent duty even now some are shipped every year. It would appear that with that duty off that we would find ourselves close to one of the best markets for the varieties already named, and also for Bellefleur and Talman Sweet. To-day we can place apples on most of the Old Country markets and in Winnipeg as cheaply or cheaper than in Buffalo.

If there was a high range of mountains between Oshawa and Buffalo, every pressure would be brought to bear on the Government to have the mountain range tunneled through

that traffic should be hindered as little as possible. But we have a tariff wall that is equally obstructive of trade. I can remember when the duties came on apples that we had sold to a United States buyer. He cancelled the bargain. We sold to England.

We want the widest market pos-



### Before Pruning

Young apple trees that tend to grow large, upright heads, difficult to spray and loaded back and made to conform to the shape desired. All varieties require some pruning to shape the head properly.

It would appear that the enlargement of the market would encourage producers, and especially stimulate careless growers to improve their varieties and thus eventually lead to further development of apple growing in this country.

### Experience in Pruning

Hamilton Fleming, Lincoln Co., Ont.

I have always used the home-made lime and sulphur mixture in almost equal proportions, and applied while warm. My spraying outfit consists of an ordinary 40 gallon barrel with hand pump, hose rod and a double nozzle.

In an orchard of 1,100 peach trees, I applied 24 barrels of spray at a cost of 90 cents a barrel. The trees were sprayed very thoroughly. The direction of the wind was carefully watched. The lime in the mixture made it possible to see where branches had been missed, and so made a final touching up an easy task.

I had very little curl leaf, except on fifty "Triumph" trees which, however, yielded an average of nine 11-quart baskets a tree. No thinning was necessary. From 900 quarts in bearing, I marketed 7,200 quart baskets, chiefly "selects" or No. 1. My trees appear clean and in a healthy condition.

### Horticultural Notes

R. E. Reeves of Guelph, and W. F. Smith of Chatham, Ont., will assist Mr. A. D. Campbell, district representative in Dundas Co., Ont., in his orchard demonstration work.

Mr. R. S. Duncan, district representative in Northumberland and Durham counties, has gone into orchard demonstration work this season on a large scale. Mr. H. S. Fry, of Vineland, Ont., will assist Mr. Duncan in this work. Thirty thousand apple trees are now under lease to the English Syndicate operating in Prince Edward Co., Ont.

### Many Orchards Leased

Some idea of the extent of the operation of the company that is leasing orchards throughout Ontario and part of Quebec may be gained from the fact that already it has 40,000 trees, representing about 1,500 acres of orchard under lease. Nearly 1,000 acres of additional land is being purchased outright. Most of the orchards have been leased for periods of 10 years. The majority of them are located in the counties of Prince Edward, Grey and Huron, although operations are being conducted in some 18 counties all told. Interests have been secured also in two of the largest orchards in the province of Quebec.

Mr. I. F. Metcalf, B.S.A., formerly the district representative of the Department of Agriculture at Collingwood, is in charge of the operations. The company has appointed representatives in the different districts. Mr. J. E. Anderson, of Melville, being its representative in the county of Prince Edward. Mr. Anderson has at work under his direction several parties of three or four men, each in charge of a farm. These parties report both to Mr. Anderson and to the head office in Toronto. They have charge of the pruning and spraying operations in the orchards as well as of all of the work required to maintain the orchards in a good thrifty condition.

### "Three Pound Pickers"

In Farm and Dairy's market reports I notice the expression "three pound pickers." What does this mean?—C. R. S. Hastings Co., Ont.

The expression "three pound pickers" in relation to the bean market is used for a class of beans that is determined the price of a bushel of which allowance is made for three pounds of deteriorated stock. "Three pound pickers" are the lowest grade of beans in the market and are in contrast to the highest quality variety, which are of the highest grade and price.



### Care of the Brood

C. E. Brown, University of Toronto

The rules for feeding hatched chicks are the same for feeding hatched chicks. The mother to teach them all about bad habits. Sometimes I found it a good plan to older chicken with the start them off and it was quite a heavy weight. I was quick to distinguish a hen from a no food. They will the litter and sand on preference to the food. When they sometimes up the floor for a few days. If wheat chaff is given, dust or anything that is injurious to them if they should move. To used. We feed the young brood five times a day for the first weeks. After that if on nice, clean grass a good range, three times a day is sufficient. When hours old we give them feed, which is usually being taken not to over-feed is given than they will in 10 minutes. After a cracked grains may be increasing the quantity of cracked grain and two given. Water and grit when at all times.

We are having very from feeding the mash from the beginning, but a box or hopper is unusable will waste the food. When the chickens are weeks old we give them and feed them from hopper.

## POULTRY

### Now For Free

Canadian eggs direct from the farmer at the summer that first quality, that commensurate with the quality of inferior eggs and those of us who take eggs are subjected to loss unless some special marketing is adopted. I estimate that taking year, out, 17 per cent. of the on consignment are fit for use and have to be sold.

Veg. poultry keepers sell to take special collect eggs daily and at least twice a week during weather of summer. Eggs are collected regularly in the morning and the market is to the village merchant to the wholesaler and finally to the cold storage through the hands of the middlemen before they summer, the chances are percentage of them will they are finally sold. get returns for the market the eggs so to reach the consumer as sible.

It is not possible for farmers to market eggs at advantage, but several other on the cooperative let eggs regularly in quantities to the big dealer. The local creamery man to the marketing of eggs turns to his patrons. That 17 per cent. of the producers is necessary. The way to get through cooperation and in the marketing of our