

case of Holstein developed from a cow in five years an incredible amount. The record-breakers

usually eat enough, although some atage. After she care of the milk proportion to the good ratio is one of milk, the chief hard, so that as she may receive question of rough- t she may receive, up to the point gain in weight. e been injured by as nothing when at have been, and ing. One of the dairyman of to- ain bill by feeding oner that he rea- ough to satisfy ion requirement, y better cows and hem. To make ; never was this dairy cow.

T. A. TEFFT.

CHARD.

Grapes.

no do not have a regard for grapes. y to cultivate the prevailing idea are hard to grow a why grapes are But that they e—at least, not to le have either to

tion and culture, nselves to circum- ground is any- prevent almost planting them.

upported, requires given some place twenty or thirty henhouse faces the s at the west end rds of wire netting d of the building they were get- ed. Planted at ah, they not only as well.

any, summer prun- gh people who are oil their fruit by ho ignorantly ad- when summer prun- tellis room is not ght be well to cut at the fruit should of the sun by the ot by the shade of the full benefit of ke the mistake of must be exposed It is the grape



leaves, but not the fruit, that requires the sunshine.

The leaf collects from the air and ground the plant food, and requires the sun's rays to facilitate this operation and the assimilation of the plant food after it is collected. If leaves and branches are cut off, there will be that much less ability left to collect and digest material necessary for the formation of fruit. Sometimes it is well to thin out small clusters of grapes. By so doing, those which are left receive more nourishment, and in consequence form larger and more perfect clusters.

The best method of planting is for a trellis or arbor; but if this cannot be managed, then take the next best plan, but arrange to plant some as soon as practicable.

Do not let the ground around the vines become over-run with grass and sod. It is a good plan to use plenty of coal ashes around them, as this not only checks the growth of grass and weeds, but seems to have the faculty of setting plant foods in the soil to work in a very practical way. Autumn or spring is the proper time to set new plants. Have the ground in a thorough state of cultivation and well fertilized. Provide plenty of fertilizer, both in the form of manure and ashes, using the latter principally as a mulch, and you will be well repaid later on when the vines are old enough to bear. The best, or at least one of the best, grapes to plant, and one which rarely proves a failure, is the Concord, a dark-blue grape. If space permits, though, it is better to plant several varieties and have red and white grapes as well as the black.

Carleton Co., Ont.

C. S.

1912 Orchard Competition Results.

The awards in the orchard competition in Ontario for 1912 have been made, and altogether, according to P. W. Hodgetts, Director of the Fruit Branch, the competition was quite keen except in the inland counties; in District No. 6 and those in District No. 1, in the Ottawa Valley, where fruit growing is yet in its early stages. Ninety-nine orchards were entered in the six districts, and this number would undoubtedly have been much larger if the competition had been announced earlier in the season.

From the awards here given it will be noted that in a number of the classes all the prizes were not awarded. In many instances these prizes were withheld on account of poor pruning alone. There were a number of excellent young orchards entered that could not be considered to be in bearing, as called for by the conditions of the competition. Had this point not been considered a number of these would have scored higher than the prize-winners.

Judging in all the districts, except No. 3, where F. M. Clement, B. S. A., of Macdonald College, Quebec, officiated, was done by W. F. Kydd, of the Department of Agriculture, assisted by W. L. Hamilton, of Collingwood, Leslie Smith, of Wellington, and Henry Latimer of Alliston.

AWARDS.

DISTRICT NO. 1.—Eastern Ontario District, comprising Lennox, Addington, Frontenac, Renfrew, Leeds, Lanark, Grenville, Carleton, Dundas, Stormont, Glengarry, Prescott.

120 trees up: 2, Andrew Fawcett, Inkerman; 3, G. Howard Ferguson, Kemptonville. 60 to 120 trees: 2, Elary S. Casselman, Dundela; 3, L. A. Parisien, Summerstown.

DISTRICT NO. 2.—Lake Ontario District, comprising Halton, Peel, York, Ontario, Durham, Northumberland, Hastings, Prince Edward.

300 trees up: 1, W. H. Gibson, Newcastle; 2, John Brown, Brighton; 3, D. G. Gibson, Newcastle. 120 to 300 trees: 1, W. F. Rickard, Newcastle. 40 to 120 trees: 1, Jonas Samis, Newcastle.

DISTRICT NO. 3.—Niagara District, comprising Lincoln and Wentworth.

1,000 trees up: 1, Wm. Armstrong, Queenston; 2, Hamilton Fleming, Grimsby; 3, J. W. Brennan, Vineland. 500 to 1,000 trees: J. Parnall, St. Catharines; 2, Jas. Aikins, Niagara-on-the-Lake; 3, Thos. E. Bartlett, Beamsville. 300 to 500 trees: 1, Harper Secord, St. Catharines.

DISTRICT NO. 4.—Lake Erie District, comprising Essex, Kent, Elgin, Norfolk, Haldimand, Welland, Brant, Oxford, Middlesex.

300 trees up: 1, J. E. Johnson, Simcoe; 2, J. B. Waddle, Simcoe; 3, Isaac Pierce, New Sarum. 120 to 300 trees: 1, Frank D. Bainard, Glanworth; 2, Walter E. Palmer, Marshville; 3, Wm. H. Prudham, Flamboro Centre. 40 to 120 trees: 1, Albert E. Westbrook, Oakland; 2, Wm. Dickie, Burford; 3, R. R. Davis, Burnaby.

DISTRICT NO. 5.—Lake Huron and Georgian Bay District, comprising Lambton, Huron, Bruce, Grey, Simcoe.

300 trees up: 1, K. Cameron, Lucknow; 2, A. J. Clark, Ravenswood; 3, McGregor & Pritchard, Walkerton. 120 to 300 trees: 1, S. J. Hogarth, Exeter; 2, A. Brown, Owen Sound; 3, McArthur, Owen Sound. 40 to 120 trees: 2, Jos. Orchard, Minnesing; 3, J. Rushton, Port Elgin.

DISTRICT NO. 6.—Centre Ontario District, comprising Victoria, Peterborough, Dufferin, Waterloo, Wellington, Perth, Muskoka and Parry Sound.

120 trees up: 2, N. H. Black, Rockwood. 30 to 60 trees: 1, E. B. Hallman, Petersburg.

APIARY.

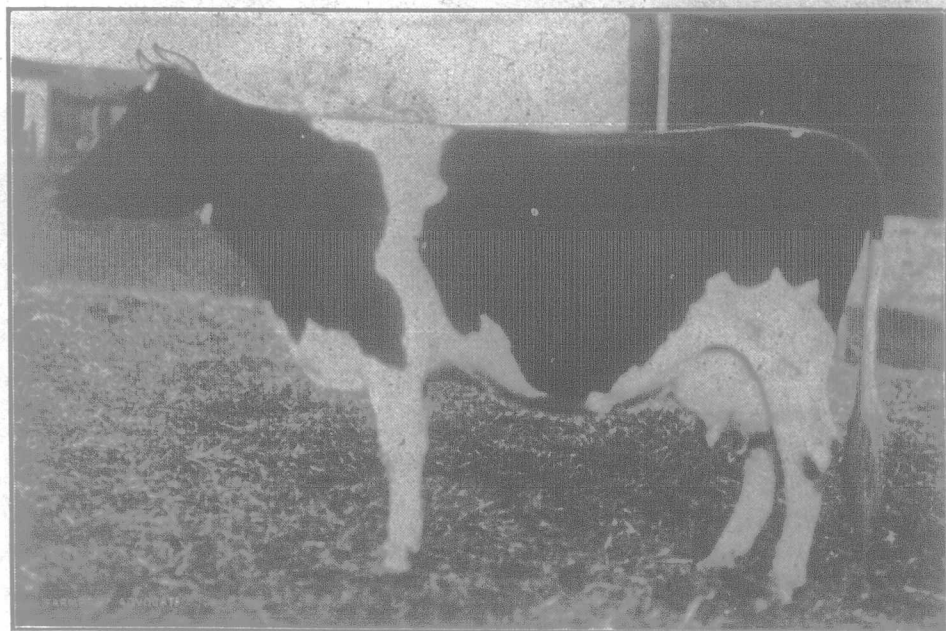
Beekeeping and Public Attention.

I have just been reading your editorial in the "Farmer's Advocate" on "What the Dairy Census Discloses." You suggest increasing the cash income by growing apples, small fruits, turnips, beans, sugar beets, superior seed grain, and the like. What about honey? I am not complaining; there would be no advantage in doing that; I am just asking the question that comes to me so often: "How is it that beekeeping is looked upon either as a joke, or something not to be considered?" I know you will say you did not think about it; but why? You are no worse in this respect than every other agricultural journalist who is not a beekeeper; but why? Bees pay larger profits than any other branch of farming; they are not a new thing like sugar beet growing, or growing of small fruits in some parts of Ontario. Why are they not recognized?

At the joint meeting of agricultural societies in the Convocation Hall during the Fruit, Flower and Honey Show, one of the leading speakers mentioned a list of the societies represented, and omitted the beekeepers, although the latter were present in large numbers. Can anyone tell why the beekeepers are persistently forgotten or smiled at?

MORLEY PETTIT,
Provincial Apiarist.

Note.—In reply to this very natural inquiry, permit us to quote the concluding paragraph of an article by an experienced beekeeper, R. F.



A Heavy Producer.

Holstein cow to be sold at D. Campbell's sale, Komoka, Ont., January 15th.
Milk in one day, 76 lbs.

Holtermann, published in a recent issue of the "Farmer's Advocate"; "Bee-keeping is not a business for a farmer to have to look after with 100 or more acres of land. Those who are invited to engage in the business should have its advantages and disadvantages put before them fairly. There are good seasons, very profitable seasons, but some of us who have been in the business over thirty years—yes, and a much shorter time—testify that there are unprofitable seasons—seasons when not enough is got out of bee-keeping to make even a bare living."

In stating that bee-keeping is not a business for a farmer to have to look after with 100 acres of land, Mr. Holtermann took more sweeping ground than we have ever done. It seems to be possible for a man who likes the business, and is willing to study carefully, to pursue it profitably as a side line on a hundred-acre farm; but we are compelled to admit that the tendency of the apiary industry of late years in Canada has been to concentrate into the hands of specialists who are prepared to meet its demands. And, considering the foul brood situation, we are of the opinion that this is a fortunate development. We cannot, therefore, advise the general run of farmers to go into it, although for the right person it is a very profitable and interesting branch of agriculture.

As to the inquiry why beekeepers as a class are disregarded by a certain section of the community, we can speak only for ourselves. We respect them thoroughly. The Editor of this paper, though not a beekeeper, has been associ-

ated with the business in times past, and not only regards it as a worthy industry, but long ago learned to esteem beekeepers as an unusually intelligent, studious class of men. We presume the comparatively small number of beekeepers in Canada accounts largely for the fact that they are not more prominently in the public eye.—Editor.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

A Few Observations.

By Peter McArthur.

While coming home from the woods the other day I noticed a new thing about snow, at least it was new to me. Somehow I had the impression tucked away in my memory that when snow is falling you can see it coming down from the sky and see it everywhere you look. As a matter of fact you do nothing of the kind. You can see the snow-flakes falling only when they are falling between you and some dark object behind them. If you look towards the woods or a fence or a building, or towards the team you are driving you can see the snow but you cannot see it when you look towards the gray sky or the white fields. But the fact that you can see it sitting down in a few places and because you know that it is coming down in the same way everywhere you imagine that you are seeing it everywhere. This recalled to me a story about the famous painter Titian. He was painting portraits at the Spanish Court when some noblemen returned from the Netherlands. They were very enthusiastic about the work of Albrecht Durer and explained to Titian how accurately he painted. "Why," they exclaimed, "he paints every hair on a man's head so that you can see it." Titian always painted hair simply as a mass of color but he listened to their criticisms and the next portrait he painted pleased them wonderfully because he painted it so that they could see every hair. Titian understood that we really see only a little of anything like hair or falling snow and imagine the rest and all he did was to paint the hair in a mass as he always did, and then he carefully drew one hair falling on the white forehead. His critics saw that one hair and immediately imagined that they saw all the others, and they at once acclaimed him as great a painter as Durer.

Of course you can see snow falling from the sky when the sun is shining. And did

you ever notice what the sun looks like when shining through falling snow? It looks entirely different from what it does at other times. Even when shining through the rain it looks like a great ball of fire, but through the falling snow it looks like a disc of burnished metal. Another interesting thing that I noticed about the snow was the little wave-like ripples where it was drifting. The surface of the snow looked just like the sand on the sea-shore. It was always believed that the ripple marks on the sand were caused by the waves, but a few years ago an observant scientist studied them and found that they were caused by the wind. When I saw the snow marked in the same way I was convinced that he was right. All of this goes to show that popular observation is very likely to be wrong. And we can find something new about even the things with which we are the most familiar. A few years ago a number of scientists were sitting in a club discussing their work, and one of them remarked that the field for making original discoveries was rapidly becoming limited. Another took the view that very few lines of investigation have been more than started. In order to prove this he offered to make a study of any well known substance and write a paper made up entirely of new discoveries. His friends selected water as about the best known thing in the world. The scientist went to work and proved his case to the full by writing a long paper on water which dealt entirely with new properties which no one had discovered before, and he made no pretense of having exhausted the subject. When a man claims to know all about