

THE ONTARIO PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR

GUELPH, ONT.

DECEMBER 5TH TO 9TH, 1910

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Sheep, Swine and Poultry,
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HORSE SHOW

Entries close November 15th.
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Wool Grease, Arsenate of Lead, Lime and Sulphur. Both a Contact and Poison Spraying Compound.

Wool Grease is harmless, but it keeps all together and sticks through rain or shine. Will kill chewing, sucking insects and prevent rot, scab, etc. Nothing to add but water; easy to mix; pleasant to apply; will harm flesh. When you spray for these insects you also kill scale present. End of season should show scale to be exterminated. Only one remedy needed against pests upon any vegetation. This year's reports verify our claims.

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Wool Grease, Lime and Sulphur

For scale and other sucking insects, also to spray animals against pests and for dip to kill parasites and cure scab.

Prices, P. O. B. New York:

No. 1	No. 2
Barrel, 400 lbs.	50c a lb.
100 lbs.	50c a lb.
50 lbs.	50c a lb.
25 lbs.	50c a lb.

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Perkless Junior the fence that saves expense

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H. R. FRANKLAND,

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It is desirable to mention the name of this publication when writing to advertisers

conducted with skill and intelligence.

If the experience of the best men is worth anything, if their observations and book-keeping have any value as standpoints from which to judge, there is surely a profit in wisely bred, wisely fed hogs, and there always has been, at any price for which they have been sold two years in succession within the observation of men new in active life.—From Columbia's "Swine in America."—Price through Farm and Dairy, \$2.50.

Why Hogs Root

It is said by observers that a hog roots in the ground for alkali which it finds in the soil and which aids him in digestion. Nature helps him out in this way when man is foolish enough to neglect him. In the amount of carbonaceous feed that we feed the hogs there is too little phosphate for them. Anything that we throw to the hogs, whether lime bones or oyster shells seems to be greatly relished and seems to be a great help to them in digesting their other feed, and promoting their general health.

Tankage is an excellent feed to prevent the sows and pigs from having an apparent craving for uncommon feeds like bones, old leather and also killing chickens. It also aids them in getting more nutriment out of their other feed by keeping them in a healthy condition. A good plan is to satisfy the craving for "something different" by planting a patch of artichokes, which will give them their fill before putting them on clover or grass.

Pork and the Jews.—By some of the ancient nations the hog was considered a sacred animal. By others it was regarded as unclean, and prohibited as food. This prohibition among the Jews was regarded by Tacitus and others as having been because of a feeling that pork was often unfit to eat in warm climates, and apt to encourage the spread of leprosy. Moses is thought to have forbidden the eating of pork because it was liable to give the Israelites diseases that would make them unable to endure the long march out of Egypt.

In those days when cooking was crudely done, there was no doubt much reason to fear trichina.—From Coburn's "SWINE IN AMERICA."

HORTICULTURE

A Profitable Orchard

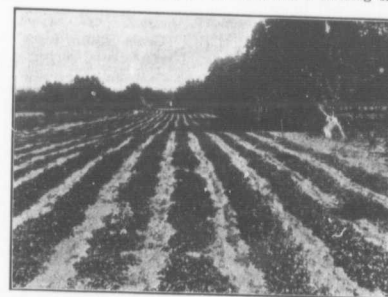
Five miles northwest of Forest on the shores of Lake Huron is one of the most profitable orchards in Lambton County, that of Johnston Bros. In all about 70 acres of this farm are planted in orchard. Apples, plums, and peaches are grown. The apple trees range in age from 65 years to this year's planting. There is a 12 acre plot of bearing plums, and 15 acres of bearing peaches.

This orchard demonstrates strongly the value of scientific treatment. Under the old method of letting trees grow without attention, the yearly product was about 200 or 300 barrels. Last year 2,300 barrels of apples were exported and 2,000 barrels made up into the evaporated article. This represents a gross return of over \$10,000 from 35 acres of bearing orchard.

Protection of Strawberries

K. A. Kirkpatrick, Exp. Station, Minn.

Plan now to protect the strawberry bed when the ground freezes. Probably the best material for this purpose



If you would have Thrifty Strawberries Next Spring, Protect Them in Winter

Strawberry plants should be protected by a covering of strawy manure or litter of some kind as soon as, or shortly after, the ground is permanently frozen. Directions for protecting the strawberry plantation in winter are given in adjoining article. The illustration shows a well cultivated strawberry plantation in an orchard on L. A. Hamilton's farm, Peel Co., Ont.

pose will be a light covering of marsh hay. This will be least likely to introduce seeds of weed pests into the bed. Material used for feed, such as reeds, rushes and the coarser grasses, will be ideal, because it will not pack so closely to the ground and at the same time it is not so easily lifted by the wind.

The whole surface of the bed should be covered rather lightly, an even depth of three inches being very desirable. On small beds the material can be hauled up to the edge of the plantation while the weather is fine, placed in a neat pile, and, when the ground is frozen, it can be scattered over it with a fork. On larger plantations, the work of hauling may be deferred until the ground has frozen, when the loaded wagon may be driven astride a row, the driver pitching the material off on either side of the load, while two helpers scatter it to the proper depth over a convenient swath.

RETAINING THE COVERING

The problem of retaining the covering during the winter weather of early winter, before the snow has fallen to weight it, and in early spring after the snow has left is a serious one. On small beds it may be advisable to use stakes cut from the cornfield after husking, or gathered from the racks where bundle-corn is being fed. These may be used alone, or in conjunction with a light cover-

ing of the marsh grass. In extreme situations such as points of knolls or exposed hill-sides, it may be necessary to resort to small brushwood poles to retain the covering. These should be laid on top of the hay, at right angles to the prevailing winds and about three feet apart.

The great damage is done to strawberry plantations in the early spring months, when the snow has disappeared, allowing the thawing of the surface through the day, followed by sharp freezing at night. This results in the heaving of the plants or the killing of the crowns through the rupture of the prematurely-distended cells. While the damage comes at that time, covering must be done in the fall in order to do it efficiently.

How to Store Cabbage

E. F. Eaton, Colchester Co., N.S.

For keeping cabbage till spring there is nothing better than the old-fashioned pit. To make it, a trench is dug wide enough for the heads and so deep that when the cabbages are in it, heads down, only the roots are above the surface. The pit is lined with straw or loose leaves broken from the heads. Over the heads a thin straw is placed, or a few leaves then the trench is partially filled with earth. Before winter sets in the trench is filled to make a ridge about the roots and a covering of litter is

Mash

M. A. J. The mash is favor of especially in large quantities in the form of mash. Mash is fed with manure may be taged in the dry to feed the mash. Mash is fed with manure may be taged in the dry to feed the mash. Mash is fed with manure may be taged in the dry to feed the mash.

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