



A Fruit Farm Requires a good Barn.
Barn on the Vineland Experiment Station farm.

is very uncommon in the Valley; in fact it is the only instance brought to our attention, and we can only mention results in this instance. They, however, were pleasing.

There is a general feeling throughout the Annapolis Valley that if some more information regarding the mixing and applying of lime-sulphur is not brought to the growers, that they shall be obliged to return to Bordeaux in order to produce satisfactory crops.

Dates of Spraying.

A successful and extensive grower, S. B. Chute, gave the following dates as the most suitable and effective times to spray: First, when the leaves are the size of a ten-cent piece; second, when the blossoms are showing; third, just as the petals have fallen; fourth, ten days later. Another spray two weeks later was recommended by this grower and frequently applied in his own orchard, yet he stated that it was difficult to get orchardists generally to apply more than four sprays, and sometimes not more than three. The two sprayings before the blossom period are considered very important in the control of the apple scab.

FARM BULLETIN.

Observations in Elgin County.

A representative of "The Farmer's Advocate," accompanied C. W. Buchanan, District Representative, for Elgin County, on a motor trip through the Western

portion of the county, and had an opportunity to discuss local conditions with a number of farmers. As in other parts of the province, the excessive wet weather during the spring and early summer, followed by a drouth until practically all crops were harvested, tended to reduce them away below the average, especially on the clay land. In districts where the soil is sandy loam and permitted of getting the seeding done in fair time, the harvest was better than usual. The soil apparently held moisture and did not "bake" during the summer. On clay land that was thoroughly under-drained the yield was fairly good. The past two seasons have demonstrated the value of underdrainage, and a large number of tile have been laid this season, and the District Representative had an unusually large number of surveys to make.

Fall wheat was a fair average crop but oats were below normal, both in quality and yield. Hay was an exceptionally heavy crop and was harvested in good condition. Roots were practically a failure, and corn was patchy. On some farms the crop was on a par with the best seasons, while probably on the adjoining farm it was an utter failure. It depended a good deal on the nature and quality of soil upon which it was grown. The third week in September a frost whitened the corn, and some farmers were fortunate in getting the crop ensiled at that time; others had difficulty in securing outfits for filling silos, consequently a considerable amount of corn was still in the field the last of September. Mixed farming being followed, no farmer had an entire failure of crops, and practically all will have sufficient roughage to winter their stock. On a whole, grain is scarce and mill feeds will be resorted to in many cases. Pastures suffered severely and

where provision had not been made for supplementary feeds, the cattle are a trifle low in flesh.

Through the section traversed, it was noticed that the Shorthorn breed predominated. On practically every farm was to be seen a herd of either pure-bred or well-bred grade Shorthorns. Very few of the "scrub" kind were to be seen. The cows are big-framed, deep, thick animals and both they and their offspring showed that particular attention was paid to the class of sires used at the head of the herds. Farmers were not ashamed to show the bulls they were using. It is claimed that the quality of the stock is gradually improving, which points to constructive breeding. In only one or two fields was there an indication of crossing of breeds. Practically all the steers and surplus heifers are raised and finished on the farms on which they are dropped. The breeding is such that choice bullocks are marketed. Some stockmen finish the cattle in the stable, while others feed lightly the early part of the winter season and sell the bullocks off grass during the summer, the time depending on markets and condition of the grass.

Clydesdale is the favorite breed of horse and on practically every farm are to be seen good specimens of the breed. Most farmers visited had a horse or two to dispose of, but they were in a position that they did not have to make a sacrifice sale. They are holding for a good figure. At some of the local fairs in that section there were more entries in practically all classes for Clydesdales than at the larger exhibitions; farmers evidently take a pride in keeping a good stamp of horses and in keeping them in condition.

Sheep are kept on a large number of farms. The high price of wool and mutton has been an incentive to increase the flocks. The crop of lambs was very satisfactory this season. On some farms the mortality was rather high but on the whole a fairly high percentage were raised. Longwooled and shortwooled appeared to be equally popular.

A considerable acreage is devoted to growing red clover seed. While the straw is very short this year, it is well headed and the sample of seed promises to be of high quality. The season has been unfavorable for the bean crop. In early spring the excessive wet prevented proper soil preparation; this was followed by drouth, and before the crop was mature a frost cut the vines. From the standpoint of yield, the crop is a failure, but the price is high and some growers claim that there will be as much profit in this year's five to ten-bushel-to-the-acre crop as when an average crop is harvested and sold at average prices.

It is estimated that the acreage seeded to wheat this fall is not over half the usual amount. The ground was too hard to plow. That sown on summer fallow is a good even stand, but on soil plowed late in the season there is only growth here and there in the field. Some hold that rain the last week in September will start the dormant seed, while others claim that much of the seed has been in the ground so long that the germination is destroyed. Considerable wheat was sown the last few days of September and with a few weeks of fine weather it may equal the earlier sown by the time winter sets in.

There are a number of good commercial orchards in the county, and on every farm there is a small orchard. Near the lake the tender fruits do fairly well, but apples are the main fruit crop. Very few of the small orchards are pruned and sprayed regularly. The San Jose Scale has infested many orchards and it is only a matter of a few years until the trees will be dead, unless war is waged against this pest. In fact, some apple trees are now showing the effects of the disease and in many orchards the fruit is unmarketable, owing to it being spotted with the scale. Thorough spraying on the dormant wood with lime sulphur is the only thing that will save the situation.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets.

Toronto.

Receipts of live stock at Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, Monday, Oct. 16 consisted of 211 cars, 4,047 cattle, 150 calves, 839 hogs, 2,631 sheep, 1,159 horses. Choice steers and heifers firm, eight carloads selling at \$8 to \$8.75; balance of cattle steady; lambs and sheep firm; calves steady; hogs 25 cents lower.

The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock Yards for the past week were:

	City	Union	Total
Cars.....	58	539	597
Cattle.....	809	7,011	7,820
Calves.....	53	643	696
Hogs.....	575	9,176	9,751
Sheep.....	1,241	5,733	6,974
Horses.....	189	1,374	1,563

The total receipts of live stock at the two markets for the corresponding week 1915 were:

	City	Union	Total
Cars.....	52	914	966
Cattle.....	500	8,662	9,162
Calves.....	14	643	657
Hogs.....	1,360	11,233	12,593
Sheep.....	1,884	7,383	9,267
Horses.....	55	6,632	6,687

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets show a decrease of 369 cars, 1,342 cattle, 2,842 hogs, 2,293 sheep, 5,124 horses and an increase of 39 calves compared with the corresponding week of 1915.

There was a good demand all week for good to choice heavy steers, also good fat steers and heifers, and they sold readily at satisfactory prices. Good to choice cows were also in demand, but there were far too many of the common and medium quality on the market. Feeders for distillery purposes, weighing from 900 to 1,000 lbs., met a ready sale at from \$6.25 to \$6.75; common feeders were slow and sold at \$5 to \$5.75. Common stockers were also slow and sold at from \$4.50 to \$5.50; good to choice stockers brought \$6 to \$6.50. There was very little enquiry for stock heifers, this class are being sold to the packers to kill, and sold around \$5 to \$5.50. Canners and cutters were about steady. Bulls were slightly lower. Milkers and springers were steady to firm, especially forward springers and good quality milkers. The lamb market opened on Monday at \$10.25 to \$10.40 for choice, on Wednesday they advanced to \$10.75

to \$11, the week, closed with them selling from 10c. to 15c. lower. Sheep were active all week. Light butchers selling at from 7c. to 8c. per lb. Choice veal calves were active and sold at from 11c. to 12c. per lb.; common and heavy fat calves were slow and hard to sell. Hogs advanced during the week; the market closing at \$11 to \$11.10 for fed and watered, and \$11.25 to \$11.35 for weighed off cars.

Quotations on Live Stock.—Choice heavy steers, \$8.25 to \$8.50; good, \$7.50 to \$8; butcher steers and heifers, choice, \$7.40 to \$7.65; good, \$6.75 to \$7; medium, \$6 to \$6.50; common, \$5 to \$5.75; cows, choice, \$6.25 to \$6.50; good, \$5.50 to \$5.75; medium, \$5 to \$5.25; common, \$4.25 to \$5; canners and cutters, \$3.75 to \$4.50; bulls, choice, \$6.75 to \$7; good, \$6 to \$6.50; medium, \$5.50 to \$6; common, \$5 to \$5.50; feeders, best, \$6.50 to \$6.75; medium, \$6 to \$6.25; common, \$5 to \$5.75; light stockers, good to choice, \$6 to \$6.50; common to medium, \$4.50 to \$5.50; milkers and springers, \$55 to \$115; spring lambs, choice, \$10.75 to \$10.90; culls, 8c. to 8½c. per lb.; butcher sheep, light, 7c. to 8c. per lb.; heavy fat sheep and bucks,

5½c. to 6½c. per lb.; culls, 2c. to 5c. per lb.; veal calves, choice, 11c. to 12c. per lb.; common to medium, 7½c. to 10½c. per lb.; heavy fat and grassers, 4½c. to 7½c. per lb.; hogs, fed and watered, \$11 to \$11.10; weighed off cars, \$11.20 to \$11.35; less \$2.00 off light hogs, \$2.50 to \$3.50 off sows, \$5 off stags, and one-half of one per cent. government condemnation loss.

Breadstuffs.

Wheat.—Ontario, (according to freights outside)—No. 2 winter, new, per car lot, \$1.52 to \$1.54; No. 1 commercial, \$1.47 to \$1.50; No. 2 commercial, \$1.40 to \$1.43; No. 3 commercial, \$1.29 to \$1.32. Manitoba wheat (track, bay ports)—No. 1 northern, \$1.74; No. 2 northern, \$1.71; No. 3 northern, \$1.66; No. 4 wheat, \$1.56½; old crop trading 3c. above new crop.

Oats.—Ontario, No. 2 white (new), 55c. to 57c.; No. 3 white, 54c. to 56c. Manitoba oats (track, bay ports)—No. 2 C. W., 61c., according to freights outside; No. 3 C. W., 60c.; extra No. 1 feed, 60c.; No. 1 feed, 59½c.

Peas.—According to freights outside; No. 2, \$2.15 to \$2.20.

Rye.—According to No. 2, new, \$1.00; Buckwheat, outside, nominal; Barley.—Ontario, 95c., nominal; American, track, Toronto, 95c., nominal; Flour.—Ontario, to sample, Toronto, 1.00; Toronto were: 1.00, patents, \$8.80, \$5.60, in jute;

Hay.—New, No. 1 per ton, \$9 to \$9.50; Straw.—Bale, Bran.—\$29 to \$30; freights; middle, good, Montreal freight;

Butter.—Butter, to two cents; sales during the fresh-made, 40c. to 41c. per lb.; 38c. to 39c. per lb.; separate, per lb.

Eggs.—New, advanced two cents, selling at 45c. and selects, stationary, sell dozen respectively.

Poultry.—R heavy during remaining about prices—chicken, 12c. per lb.; turkeys, 4 lbs. and over, 4 lbs., 12c. per lb.; prime white, \$1 to quality.

Cheese.—June, new, 23c. per lb.

Honey.—Honey, but remained with the exception which was selling at 12c. per lb.; combs,

Hide City hides, cured, 18c.; country skins, per lb., 22c.; sheep skins, 30c.; skins and pelts, per lb., 38c.; to \$6; No. 2, \$4.42c. to 46c. per lb.; 35c. to 38c. per lb.; 32c. to 35c. per lb. to 7½c.; solids

Wholesale F Receipts for the past week and vegetable

Grapes have been received, owing to the towards the end of the season, Rogers at 22½c.

Peaches were the bulk selling basket, with a 40c. to 50c.; 50c., and 11-q with some choice Pears.—Keiff to 40c. per 1 varieties selling few choice Bar 80c.

Quinces came qt. flats selling qt. lenos at 7

Plums were on selling at 50c. per 11-qt. basket Tomatoes had the 11-qt. flats and 11-qt. lenos

Green tomatoes per 11-qt. basket

Vegetables had at about station

Potatoes had the New Brunswick quite stiff at \$ some dealers at Edward Island lb. bag.