

distance for Duchess and Wealthy, but this distance is too close for most other varieties. If other larger-growing sorts were planted, we should suggest planting the larger-growing trees 36 feet apart each way, with Duchess and Wealthy between and every other row of these varieties, making the trees eighteen feet apart each way. In about fifteen or eighteen years, the Duchess and Wealthy could be removed, while, in the meantime, more trees of these sorts could be coming on elsewhere.

FRUIT FARMING IN CANADA.

Very often, we receive inquiries from intending colonists regarding the purchase of a fruit farm. A recent inquirer, living in Hungary, wanted to know the price of land, the probable yield, the net profits, etc. So much more depends upon the man than upon the conditions that our replies have to be very guarded. In any case, it is best that an intending purchaser, especially if he is a foreigner, should live at least one round year in Canada before investing his money. This is especially true regarding the purchase of a fruit farm. Even in the most favored sections, locations not far apart may differ one hundred per cent. in value, because of certain characteristics of soil which are favorable to certain fruits, or the contrary.

An Englishman writes to know whether Nova Scotia is the best location for successful fruit-growing. A Scotchman asks if he would succeed better in British Columbia or in Southern Ontario. To all such inquirers there is one consideration not to be overlooked. It is an adaptation of an old saying, "Birds of a feather (should) flock together." The apple-growers of the Annapolis Valley, or of the north shore of Lake Ontario, succeed because they have not only favorable conditions, but also a grouping of interests that are identical.

The immense apple houses at such points as Colborne, Grafton, and Belleville, Ont.; the numerous buyers and shippers; the conveniences for shipping at all seasons; the abundant supply of barrels and other accessories, make such sections the sort of locations for intending apple-growers. Or, if peach-growing is the object, it is best to locate among peach-growers, where buyers congregate, and where co-operative selling companies flourish, and where large canneries will take the surplus and the overripe; such conditions, for example, as prevail in the Niagara District of Ontario.

Given the proper conditions, and the man who can take advantage of them, there is no question about the success of the fruit-grower in Canada. The past season, whole apple orchards have yielded the owner two dollars a barrel for the product, and whole peach orchards \$1.25 a basket for the crop of yellow-fleshed fruit; while small fruits have been almost equally profitable.

From these considerations, it is quite evident that Old-world capitalists who have a taste for fruit-farming cannot do better than invest in our Canadian fruit farms, and give them a little of that intensive cultivation that is evident in some of the Old-world gardens.

L. W.

IMPROVING AN OLD FRUIT FARM.

Many of the fruit farms offered for sale are in a sadly-neglected and unprofitable condition. If, however, a sufficient allowance off the price is made, such a farm may be improved and made profitable by an energetic buyer.

Beginning with the house and barn buildings, a few repairs and a coat of paint will wonderfully add to the self-respect and satisfaction of the buyer. A tool-room, convenient both to the house and to the orchard, is essential, and may be made in the nearest corner of the barn; and here all garden tools, such as hoes, spades, rakes, pruning saws, lawn mower, grindstone, axes, hammers, nails, scythes, hedge shears, screws, labels, tags, tacks, etc., should be kept always ready for use. It should also have a stove, so that repairs could be done in cold weather, and a desk for shipping books and orchard accounts.

The lawn is sure to be a disgrace on a neglected fruit farm, and should be made tidy at the very outset. If there are any fine old trees, they must be religiously preserved, for they are the most valuable of ornaments. Old logs, chips, lumber, remnants of wagons or machinery, must be cleared away; bushes and evergreens planted to hide ugly stables or fences, or to partly enclose the front, and a reasonable space in front kept closely shaven with the lawn mower.

In many of the old fruit farms offered for sale the fence-rows about the whole place are a positive tangle. Our grandfathers did not think land valuable enough to use the fence-rows, and often acres of waste land was lost to culture, and allowed to grow wild. The elderberry, hawthorn, and thistles, the wild grapevine and the Vitis Creeper hold possession. All these must be rooted out the fence temporarily removed, the whole plowed and cultivated for a year or two. Then, a wire fence may be substituted

the old rails, and the whole ground planted and made profitable.

All the orchards may show years of neglect in pruning. The most careful and judicious work must be done at once if any fruit is expected, for unpruned trees so shade their own fruit buds that they never give a crop of decent fruit. Not only must all dead wood be removed, but all the living wood, and the very extremities of the limbs must be carefully and faithfully thinned.

I speak of these for the benefit of the novice, who should see that, when he is buying a fruit farm, a reasonable deduction is made to cover the expense necessary to bring the place into a profitable condition.

LINUS WOOLVERTON.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

GEO. RICE'S HOLSTEIN SALE.

A very satisfactory success was the second annual auction sale of surplus stock from Geo. Rice's famous Annandale herd of Holsteins, at Tillsonburg, Ont., on February 25th. Situated in one of the very best dairy districts in the Dominion, the attendance at these sales is very large, and the people are enthusiastic in the prosecution of a profitable business. Many, however, were present from widely-distant parts of Ontario, and bids from other Provinces came in by mail and wire, even after the sale had been for some time in progress. Mr. Rice shows himself a model manager of a public sale, making most complete arrangements for the comfort of visitors and the despatch of business. Raised seats, fully occupied, were arranged on all sides of one of the large mows in the mammoth brick barn, while from the loft a crowd as thick as crows in convention looked down upon the woven-wire-enclosed arena, in which stood the auctioneers' and reporters' platform, and in which the cattle were paraded, and where the eloquent auctioneers, Col. D. L. Perry, of Columbus, Ohio, and Major E. R. Almas, of Norwich, Ont., aired their oratory, while the associated salesmen, Major T. M. Moore and Col. L. G. Pearce cried the bids of modest men afraid to hear their own voices in public. It was an enlivening scene from start to finish, punctuated at intervals by outbursts of wit and wisdom from the Colonel from Columbus, who is an adept at cracking jokes and spinning yarns.

The cattle, though not as a rule in as fine condition as at last year's sale, were in good healthy working form, and, considering the shortage and high price of feed, and the fact that most of the animals were young, many of them calves under a year, the result of a total of \$5,110 for 43 head of surplus stock, fifteen being young bulls mostly under a year, was considered a fair deal for buyer and seller. No fancy prices were paid, \$265 being the highest price of the day, and every buyer got good value for his money. The average for the females, several of which were young calves, was \$149, and for the young bulls, \$60. As an illustration of the enterprise and public spirit of Mr. Rice, who is one of the most popular men in the town and surrounding counties, the record of the day's proceedings would not be complete without some reference to the public meeting he had arranged for the discussion of topics of interest to farmers, held in the evening in the opera house, which was filled to the doors, principally by country people, the meeting being presided over by Major McIntyre. Interesting, helpful and practical addresses were delivered by Dr. Anna Backus, on the education of girls; by Mr. Geo. Putnam, Superintendent of Farmers' and Women's Institutes, on the work of those organizations, and by Mr. Frank Hens, Dairy Inspector on dairy instruction and improved methods of caring for milk, while Col. Perry alternately convulsed the company with choice selections from his popular lecture, "Chips and Splinters," and appealed to their deepest sympathies in the interest of the present world-wide movement for temperance and moral reform. The meeting closed with cheers for the King, Geo. Rice and Col. Perry, certainly an interesting triumph, and a powerful team. Following is the sale list:

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Victoria Teake 2nd, 6 years; Logan Bros., Amherst, N. S.	\$ 265
Starlight Calamity Countess, 3 years; Wm. Thompson, Woodstock	200
Daisy Texal Posch 2nd, 4 years; P. D. Ede, Oxford Centre	150
Johanna D. Clothilde, 2 years, P. D. Ede	150
Gaza Aconeth Pietertje Netherland, 7 years; Logan Bros.	150
Ismay Ruby, 2 years; Byron Stevens, Bridgen	175
Eveline De Kol, 2 years; E. B. Leason, Aylmer	155
Black Beauty Netherland, 2 years; Alfred Rice, Currie's	185
Maid of Honor De Kol, 2 years; Jas. Rettie, Norwich	160
Bontje De Kol Calamity, 1 year; Thos. Dent, Woodstock	190
Rosalind Hacker, 1 year; Wm. Thompson	150
Johanna Pet, 3 years, Bert Ede, Oxford Centre	185
Idolite De Kol, 1 year, Bert Ede	155
Iseo Pride 2nd, 14 years, Wm. Prouse, Tillsonburg	180
So Craig Butter Queen, 1 year; A. McGill, West Lorne	105
Unique Rose, 7 years; Bert Ede	125

Ismay Garnet, 2 years; Chas. Bremner, Pond Mills	175
Unique Rose, 2 years; Reynolds Bros., Bothwell	135
Genevive Lucilla Pietertje De Kol, 2 years; T. Slaven, Toronto Junction	140
Pearl Wright Mercedes, 3 years; Reynolds Bros.	145
Grace Darling, 8 years; Laidlaw & Sons, Aylmer	105
Lady Jane Dumont 2nd, 3 years; York & Sunbury Mills Co., Gibson, N. B.	125
Daisy B., 4 years; N. Howe, Harrietsville	105
Winnie Wayne De Kol, 3 years; Chas. Schell, Woodstock	110
Copse Barker, 5 years; A. Gray, Burns	90
Madonna's Butter Girl, 3 years; Byron Stevens	90
Lady Gerda Spot Cody, 2 years; Bert Ede	75
Glossy Calamity Posch, 1 month; W. Lemon, Lynden	75

BULLS.

Sir De Kol Clyde, Feb., 1907; Geo. Prouse, Tillsonburg	\$100
Bontje Baron, Feb., 1907; A. Yorke, Harrietsville	95
Dewdrop Johanna Lad, March, 1907; Robt. Barnett, Currie's	65
Starlight Calamity Posch, Feb., 1907; Schoff Bros., Lynn Valley	55
Combination Calamity Posch, Feb., 1907; John Nankeville, Ingersoll	75
Prince Posch Calamity Ioseo, May, 1906; W. T. Strong, Woodstock	50
Prince Posch Calamity Bleske, Jan., 1907; R. Honey, Brickley	60
Pietertje Posch Calamity, Feb., 1907; Thomas Prouse, Dereham Centre	55
Glossy Beryl Wayne, Jan., 1907; N. Topping, Woodstock	50
Corinne Calamity Baron, March, 1907; W. Whale, Goldstone	70
Victor Calamity Pietertje, March, 1907; C. W. Sumner, Pond Mills	75
Dewdrop Wopke Pasma, March, 1907; S. Cuthbert, Sweaburg	40
Posch Calamity Wayne, Jan., 1908; Bert Ede	40
Daisy Texal Posch Pasma, Nov., 1907; John Rice, Currie's	40

A FEW WORDS MORE RE FEEDING EXPERIMENTS.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I would like to say a few words more in regard to experimental feeding, not necessarily for publication, unless you think it advisable, but to correct what seems to be a wrong impression on your part, as to the full meaning of my article in your issue of Feb. 13th. I quite agree with your remarks in your note, as to the necessity of many repetitions in order to give value to an experiment, and I had no thought that the results of one experiment by my suggested method would be at all conclusive, but I still believe that, for an equal number of trials, much more reliable information may be gained than by the usual method, especially when the latter requires such qualifying explanations as the following: "One pig in Lot 2 died after being fed for 35 days", "One steer in the root group was sick during part of the experiment, so that he has been omitted from the calculation."

Sometimes a method is much simpler in practice than in the explanation. Stated simply, my method means the feeding of one group of animals for the comparing of two rations, in alternate stages of from one to two weeks, weighing them a day or two after each change of feed, and averaging the results at the close of the feeding period. Two groups would compare three rations, by using one of the first rations as a common basis, and so on for any number, one group less being required than by the usual method. The tests could all be carried on at one time, or at different periods, and the groups would not require to be uniform. Of course, there are cases where this method would not answer, such as feeding for quality of bacon, etc. There is another matter, however, to which I would like to call the attention of farmers and others concerned, and that is in regard to the comparative value of varieties of crops. In the reports in connection with the work of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union, one column gives the "comparative value" of the varieties as estimated by the experimenters. If I am mistaken in my idea as to how the relative values are found, nothing further need be said. If, however, I remember correctly, each experimenter is asked to name his relative choice, respectively, for each variety in the particular experiment in which he is participating, 100 points being then allowed for the variety most frequently mentioned as first choice, and a relative number for each of the other varieties.

Now, such a system might easily give results that would be very misleading to any farmer who may be using the figures in that column as a guide to the best varieties. A majority of the experimenters may have a very slight preference for one variety, while the others may have a very decided preference for another variety, owing to a more favorable showing under adverse conditions of their soil, or peculiar weather conditions, or from their individual taste in regard to color of grain, appearance while growing, etc.; and this strong preference may greatly outweigh the indifferent preference of the majority, but would have no influence in qualifying the results of the general summary.

A much more accurate estimate could be gained if