

# OF INTEREST TO FARMERS

## ORDERING SEED OF THE BEST VEGETABLES

(Experimental Farms Note)

In order to obtain the best results from the garden, it is a well known fact that good seed of the best varieties is one of the important factors which will insure certain success. In this regard many of the old standard varieties are still giving satisfactory results, but it is a good policy at this season of the year to study the records of past years, to ascertain if the crops obtained then, compare favourably with the requirements of today.

Procrastination on the part of those intending to order seed may result in disappointment, because the bulk of seed orders received by seed houses are received late in the season. Those orders that are sent in early are liable to receive many substitutions.

The requirements, whether general or specific, as the case may be, will have some influence on the choice to be made. However, it is a well known fact, and most people are well acquainted upon it, that earliness, yielding ability, uniformity and quality are the chief deciding factors when making a choice of varieties for a garden, whether commercial or for home.

It is here, that discrimination has to be applied, because there are many novelties being offered which may prove satisfactory and may be new. Where it is desired to introduce new early varieties, it is a good policy to refer to definite data dealing with this particular question, and in this way, from the reports of experiments of the performance of such sorts. For instance, in the case of early corn, there is Early Calcutta and Sweet Squash, both of which are fully ten days earlier than the standard variety. Do not be deceived, as many of these are white, but possess such quality, earliness and yielding ability that they can be recommended to the public with confidence.

The same performance holds in the case of potatoes, in which there is the Alacrité, which has become quite well known as a variety for earliness, quality and yielding ability. If such varieties are added to the garden tests, or other varieties, the results will be very satisfactory.

Buy only good seed, sow plenty of it to insure having plenty of plants, from which the most vigorous ones can be selected.

## WINTER WORK FOR THE BEEKEEPER

(Experimental Farms Note)

With the bees all snugly packed away in their winter quarters and requiring no further attention for the next four months, the beekeeper can now turn his attention to preparations for next season's activities. As the active season is comparatively short and the bees are a rush, the man who would make the most of his time and secure a maximum crop from his bees must be prepared with everything in readiness before it is actually needed. Most of the preparations can be made during the winter months.

For every colony of bees a beekeeper has, he should have at least three full depth or six shallow super for surplus honey. He should also have a few deep supers complete to take care of all the increase he is likely to make during the summer. A lack of supplies when honey is coming in, does not mean a swarm, but a heavy reduction in the amount of honey stored. All supplies should be gone over carefully and put in proper working condition. If any new ones are required they should be ordered early, as most dealers also will deliver on catalogue orders. These supplies can be made up before the spring. When ordering hive bodies, supers, etc., a large lot is most economical to purchase, as the dealer will give a discount on large quantities. The material should be cut to standard size and ready to put together. If a beekeeper is handy with tools and can obtain good lumber it is very much cheaper to make the supers and frames, etc., at home, using a standard size as a model. The frames, however, are difficult to make without the use of machinery and should be obtained from a regular manufacturer. Comb foundation is ordered early, but it is not advisable to put it into the frames before the spring. This work should be done in a warm room as the wax is very brittle when cold and is easily broken. Broken combs, caps, etc., can be rendered early and the wax obtained manufactured into foundation for spring use. Any comb that is to be used should be converted to wax into foundation at a reasonable charge.

All drawn combs should be carefully protected from the ravishes of mice and wasps during the winter as they are one of the most valuable assets a beekeeper has. The best method is to place the combs in super, to tie the supers on above the other with a muslin excluder beneath and another over the top of the pile. This will prevent damage from mice. To prevent wax moth and damage from stored in a dry cold place exposed to a temperature of 11 F. It will destroy larvae of the wax moth.

## YIELDS OF BUSH FRUITS

(Experimental Farms Note)

At the Central Experimental Farm, the average yield of Highberry for two years on one row ninety feet in length was at the rate of more than 200 bushels. Cultivated raspberries produced from 50 to 100 bushels of crop per acre, according to the season. Gooseberries at 40 pounds per bushel yielded at the rate of 200 bushels per acre. Red Currants gave 200 bushels per acre in one instance and 400 bushels in another. These figures are taken from a new bulletin issued by the Experimental Farms at Ottawa.

In this pamphlet the current, gooseberry, raspberry, blackberry, dewberry, and loganberry are treated in such a way as to give the grower a full understanding of the merits and worth of the varieties. It is pointed out that the currant, gooseberry, and raspberry grow well almost if not quite to the Arctic Circle. The results of the result of experiments carried on at the Central Experimental Farm and the widely separated branch farms and stations. This publication which is distributed Bulletin No. 94 and is available from the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, contains also a treatise on the common diseases of bush fruits and the insects attacking them with methods of control.

Planting a tree or setting out fruit plants is a far different proposition from planting seeds. If seeds don't germinate, we can usually replant in time to get a crop of at least something. If a tree is later and not waste our entire season and space because a certain variety of seed fails to germinate. But with trees there is no drainage from houses or barns. Disease germs lying dormant in the ice may become very active if they get into manure.

Good, clear ice, free from snow, harvested before it begins to melt, is the best. The ice is free for the taking and requires only a little labour in harvesting, therefore, why shouldn't it be used on every farm, when it gives such good returns, not only as cash, but in convenience to the household.

As ice often comes into direct contact with food and drink, it is important to secure it as clean as possible. It should never be taken from streams or ponds into which there is any drainage from houses or barns. Disease germs lying dormant in the ice may become very active if they get into manure.

Good, clear ice, free from snow, harvested before it begins to melt, is the best. The ice is free for the taking and requires only a little labour in harvesting, therefore, why shouldn't it be used on every farm, when it gives such good returns, not only as cash, but in convenience to the household.

As ice often comes into direct contact with food and drink, it is important to secure it as clean as possible. It should never be taken from streams or ponds into which there is any drainage from houses or barns. Disease germs lying dormant in the ice may become very active if they get into manure.

Good, clear ice, free from snow, harvested before it begins to melt, is the best. The ice is free for the taking and requires only a little labour in harvesting, therefore, why shouldn't it be used on every farm, when it gives such good returns, not only as cash, but in convenience to the household.

As ice often comes into direct contact with food and drink, it is important to secure it as clean as possible. It should never be taken from streams or ponds into which there is any drainage from houses or barns. Disease germs lying dormant in the ice may become very active if they get into manure.

Good, clear ice, free from snow, harvested before it begins to melt, is the best. The ice is free for the taking and requires only a little labour in harvesting, therefore, why shouldn't it be used on every farm, when it gives such good returns, not only as cash, but in convenience to the household.

As ice often comes into direct contact with food and drink, it is important to secure it as clean as possible. It should never be taken from streams or ponds into which there is any drainage from houses or barns. Disease germs lying dormant in the ice may become very active if they get into manure.

Good, clear ice, free from snow, harvested before it begins to melt, is the best. The ice is free for the taking and requires only a little labour in harvesting, therefore, why shouldn't it be used on every farm, when it gives such good returns, not only as cash, but in convenience to the household.

As ice often comes into direct contact with food and drink, it is important to secure it as clean as possible. It should never be taken from streams or ponds into which there is any drainage from houses or barns. Disease germs lying dormant in the ice may become very active if they get into manure.

Good, clear ice, free from snow, harvested before it begins to melt, is the best. The ice is free for the taking and requires only a little labour in harvesting, therefore, why shouldn't it be used on every farm, when it gives such good returns, not only as cash, but in convenience to the household.

As ice often comes into direct contact with food and drink, it is important to secure it as clean as possible. It should never be taken from streams or ponds into which there is any drainage from houses or barns. Disease germs lying dormant in the ice may become very active if they get into manure.

Good, clear ice, free from snow, harvested before it begins to melt, is the best. The ice is free for the taking and requires only a little labour in harvesting, therefore, why shouldn't it be used on every farm, when it gives such good returns, not only as cash, but in convenience to the household.

As ice often comes into direct contact with food and drink, it is important to secure it as clean as possible. It should never be taken from streams or ponds into which there is any drainage from houses or barns. Disease germs lying dormant in the ice may become very active if they get into manure.

Good, clear ice, free from snow, harvested before it begins to melt, is the best. The ice is free for the taking and requires only a little labour in harvesting, therefore, why shouldn't it be used on every farm, when it gives such good returns, not only as cash, but in convenience to the household.

As ice often comes into direct contact with food and drink, it is important to secure it as clean as possible. It should never be taken from streams or ponds into which there is any drainage from houses or barns. Disease germs lying dormant in the ice may become very active if they get into manure.

Good, clear ice, free from snow, harvested before it begins to melt, is the best. The ice is free for the taking and requires only a little labour in harvesting, therefore, why shouldn't it be used on every farm, when it gives such good returns, not only as cash, but in convenience to the household.

## POTATO CERTIFICATION STANDARDS

(Experimental Farms Note)

During the past season field and tub inspection of potatoes was conducted by the Division of Botany, Experimental Farms Branch, in all the provinces of the Dominion with the exception of British Columbia. His work was conducted in practice in previous seasons, the only changes being that certification of crops under what was formerly known as "No. 2 Grade" was discontinued, and that in order to meet the many and varying seasonal conditions obtaining over such a wide range, that from the Atlantic Ocean to the Rocky Mountains, it was found advisable in the interests of firmness and uniformity to slightly amend the standards for number one certified seed potatoes. The standards set, therefore, for 1921 were as follows:

Field Inspection Standards  
Certified No. 1 Grade Seed Potatoes  
Blackleg ..... 3%  
Curly Dwarf and Leaf Roll ..... 2%  
Mosaic ..... 2%  
Wilt ..... 2%  
Foreign ..... 2%  
Misses Not taken into consideration.

(1) If Blackleg and Wilt are present alone ..... 7% allowed  
If Blackleg and Wilt are present together ..... 5% allowed  
(2) If Leaf Roll and Mosaic are present alone ..... 5% allowed  
If Leaf Roll and Mosaic are present combined ..... 5% allowed  
(3) If a percentage of (1) and a percentage of (2) are present 6% allowed.

Tuber Inspection Standards  
Bacterial Rot or Wilt ..... 2%  
Late Blight and Dry Rot ..... 3%  
No. 1 ..... 3%  
Late Blight ..... 3%  
Common Scab (occasional spots) ..... 3%  
Common Scab, severe ..... 4%  
Powdery Mildew ..... 1%  
Rhizoctonia (occasional spots) ..... 1%  
Rhizoctonia ..... 1%  
Silver Scurf ..... 5%  
Slightly Damaged ..... 2%  
Foreign ..... 1%  
Frost Injury ..... No allowance  
Off Type ..... 2%  
No. 1 Grade seed potatoes shall not be less than three ounces nor more than twelve ounces in weight, and shall not contain more than a total of five per cent of all diseases with the exception of slight common scab or rhizoctonia, for which an additional five per cent is allowed, and shall not contain a higher percentage of damaged and foreign tubers than is provided for in the standards.

Up to date approximately 250,000 bushels of potatoes have been certified to under these standards and of this amount approximately 120,000 bushels have already been sold. The tuber inspection work is continued, and when it is completed (the potatoes will be found available for sale as certified seed) a further 100,000 bushels of practically disease free potatoes.

We would again draw the attention of farmers and potato growers to the fact that the inspection and certification of potatoes is conducted for the benefit of those who desire to produce high class seed potatoes, free from disease. The health of the dairyman is of the greatest importance, and the source of the water which plays so important a part in all branches of dairying, should be well looked into.

It is a well proven fact that in many cases the milk has caused the spread of disease. The dairymen who recognizes his responsibility will, therefore, when a cow appears to be sick, separate her from the rest of the herd and stop udder milk as closely as possible. It has been noted in the case of those handling milk being infected with tuberculosis, typhoid fever, diptheria, scarlet fever and dysentery. It is true that the health of those employed in the handling of cow milk and their product is of prime importance.

Typhoid and dysentery can easily be transmitted through the water used in the milk house. Very often the water in the milk house is polluted, and owners have also been ordered to use water from an old unused well near the barn for rinsing the milk cans. It was handier than the family well, when tested, was not just as pure as it might have been.

Tuberculosis, when carried in milk, may originate either with the cow or with the worker. But the fear that is being waged against this disease in herds is gradually lessening this source of contamination. At times, however, consumptive have been found working in dairy stables, and in nearly every instance they have been members of the family who have contracted the disease. A victim of tuberculosis should never be allowed to handle the cows or their product. It is certain contamination.

Should any of the workers be coming down with diptheria, scarlet fever or typhoid or just getting over any of these, they should be barred from the stable. A safe rule is to permit no one having had these diseases to handle the milk until they have been examined and found to be carriers of the germs.

In the case of diptheria the danger lies when the person is contracting the disease and many cases of diptheria have been traced to one "house" in a dairy, with scarlet fever the danger is during convalescence when the body gives off the skin in minute particles in the stage called "peeling." Do not let any of your workers who have been recent victims of this disease "help out" by assisting in the milking. Wait until they have been pronounced "germ proof" by the doctor.—M. Y.

It is not advisable to use a bird for breeding which has ever had a disease, even if there are no indications of it at present.

Remember the foundation of success in the breeding of poultry, is

## BREED DETERMINES COLOR OF EGGSHELL

(Experimental Farms Note)

Although the color of an eggshell is no indication of the chemical composition of its content, people in different cities and in different parts of the country have rather decided preference for either white or brown eggs. The wise producer considers the likes and dislikes of his prospective customers, even though they may be based on mistaken notion. A brown egg is just as nutritious as a white egg and a white one is just as full of meat as a brown one, says the United States Department of Agriculture. If a person's color idiosyncrasy is satisfied, however, he may get a little more good out of the egg he eats.

The color of an egg is largely, or almost entirely dependent upon the breed of the bird that laid it. In general the American breeds—Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and Wyandottes—lay brown eggs. As all these breeds have red earlobes, it may be said that red lobes mean brown eggs.

Although the content of a brown egg is the same as that in the covering. The shells of brown eggs are harder and the skin just underneath the shell tougher. In hatching, the chicks have a little harder work getting out than those that happened to develop in shells of lighter hue.

It is not sufficient that the milk we drink be clean, free from sediment or visible dirt. It must also be free from germs which will produce disease in the consumer. Thus the milkman has certain responsibilities which are not borne by other food producers. The health of the employees on the dairy farm is of the greatest importance, and the source of the water which plays so important a part in all branches of dairying, should be well looked into.

It is a well proven fact that in many cases the milk has caused the spread of disease. The dairymen who recognizes his responsibility will, therefore, when a cow appears to be sick, separate her from the rest of the herd and stop udder milk as closely as possible. It has been noted in the case of those handling milk being infected with tuberculosis, typhoid fever, diptheria, scarlet fever and dysentery. It is true that the health of those employed in the handling of cow milk and their product is of prime importance.

Typhoid and dysentery can easily be transmitted through the water used in the milk house. Very often the water in the milk house is polluted, and owners have also been ordered to use water from an old unused well near the barn for rinsing the milk cans. It was handier than the family well, when tested, was not just as pure as it might have been.

Tuberculosis, when carried in milk, may originate either with the cow or with the worker. But the fear that is being waged against this disease in herds is gradually lessening this source of contamination. At times, however, consumptive have been found working in dairy stables, and in nearly every instance they have been members of the family who have contracted the disease. A victim of tuberculosis should never be allowed to handle the cows or their product. It is certain contamination.

Should any of the workers be coming down with diptheria, scarlet fever or typhoid or just getting over any of these, they should be barred from the stable. A safe rule is to permit no one having had these diseases to handle the milk until they have been examined and found to be carriers of the germs.

In the case of diptheria the danger lies when the person is contracting the disease and many cases of diptheria have been traced to one "house" in a dairy, with scarlet fever the danger is during convalescence when the body gives off the skin in minute particles in the stage called "peeling." Do not let any of your workers who have been recent victims of this disease "help out" by assisting in the milking. Wait until they have been pronounced "germ proof" by the doctor.—M. Y.

It is not advisable to use a bird for breeding which has ever had a disease, even if there are no indications of it at present.

Remember the foundation of success in the breeding of poultry, is

## Live Stock The Farmers Bank

C. E. MacKenzie

While farmers this fall are lamenting the shortage of feed for live stock and in some cases they are showing such sympathy for others as to sell what hay and coarse grains they have as well as their cattle, the writer happened to call at one farmer's home who had thrashed over twelve hundred bushels of grain when the average of his neighbors with farms of the same size was only about six hundred bushels.

This particular farmer is widely known as a dairy farmer of considerable skill and this practice of building his farm up to its present high standard that the drought did not have the effect on the crops it would have had if he had been practising general farming and sending raw materials to the market. He is not making his cows do better this winter than heretofore so as to offset any fall in price which may come, and is putting a larger amount of milk feeds and concentrates than usual.

This man is figuring on making his cows do better this winter than heretofore so as to offset any fall in price which may come, and is putting a larger amount of milk feeds and concentrates than usual.

This man is figuring on making his cows do better this winter than heretofore so as to offset any fall in price which may come, and is putting a larger amount of milk feeds and concentrates than usual.

This man is figuring on making his cows do better this winter than heretofore so as to offset any fall in price which may come, and is putting a larger amount of milk feeds and concentrates than usual.

This man is figuring on making his cows do better this winter than heretofore so as to offset any fall in price which may come, and is putting a larger amount of milk feeds and concentrates than usual.

This man is figuring on making his cows do better this winter than heretofore so as to offset any fall in price which may come, and is putting a larger amount of milk feeds and concentrates than usual.

This man is figuring on making his cows do better this winter than heretofore so as to offset any fall in price which may come, and is putting a larger amount of milk feeds and concentrates than usual.

This man is figuring on making his cows do better this winter than heretofore so as to offset any fall in price which may come, and is putting a larger amount of milk feeds and concentrates than usual.

This man is figuring on making his cows do better this winter than heretofore so as to offset any fall in price which may come, and is putting a larger amount of milk feeds and concentrates than usual.

This man is figuring on making his cows do better this winter than heretofore so as to offset any fall in price which may come, and is putting a larger amount of milk feeds and concentrates than usual.

This man is figuring on making his cows do better this winter than heretofore so as to offset any fall in price which may come, and is putting a larger amount of milk feeds and concentrates than usual.

This man is figuring on making his cows do better this winter than heretofore so as to offset any fall in price which may come, and is putting a larger amount of milk feeds and concentrates than usual.

This man is figuring on making his cows do better this winter than heretofore so as to offset any fall in price which may come, and is putting a larger amount of milk feeds and concentrates than usual.

This man is figuring on making his cows do better this winter than heretofore so as to offset any fall in price which may come, and is putting a larger amount of milk feeds and concentrates than usual.

This man is figuring on making his cows do better this winter than heretofore so as to offset any fall in price which may come, and is putting a larger amount of milk feeds and concentrates than usual.

This man is figuring on making his cows do better this winter than heretofore so as to offset any fall in price which may come, and is putting a larger amount of milk feeds and concentrates than usual.

This man is figuring on making his cows do better this winter than heretofore so as to offset any fall in price which may come, and is putting a larger amount of milk feeds and concentrates than usual.

This man is figuring on making his cows do better this winter than heretofore so as to offset any fall in price which may come, and is putting a larger amount of milk feeds and concentrates than usual.

This man is figuring on making his cows do better this winter than heretofore so as to offset any fall in price which may come, and is putting a larger amount of milk feeds and concentrates than usual.

## TO THE POULTRYMAN

(Experimental Farms Note)

A Weekly Letter Containing Practical Pointers in the Management and Care of Standard Bred Poultry, Taken From the Daily Log Book of Sunny Crest Poultry Farm, Bear River, P. E. I., by the Manager.

In comparing the egg yield from the different breeds as laid from piece of wisdom and the only time fair way to arrive at a satisfactory estimate of the ability of each would be to watch the weekly reports of the various egg laying contests as this would not only give the number laid by each breed but also the time and the conditions under which the eggs were produced.

It is a common cry among the breeders of the heavy type of fowls that their birds will produce more eggs at a time when eggs are at their very highest price, or in other words they will produce heavily during the early winter months and during the severe winter weather while the birds of the pure egg type do the most of their laying in the warm months when eggs are comparatively cheap. In this way they base their claim that the heavier birds produce as profitable a number of eggs as the lighter type.

Personally I think that this is more fiction than fact. I am very sorry that I am unable to get the figures from the contest to illustrate this, for while they show the total eggs laid during the year and their total profit over the cost of feed they do not make this a monthly item in reporting results. There are several reasons to consider before you come to any conclusions and with due consideration to these points you will be in a better position to put a proper value on the claims which the dealers in the different breeds make as regards the laying abilities of their types.

A hen produces the heaviest during that time of the year when the weather is at its coldest, and when she can forage the most things she requires to balance the ration. At that time the daylight hours are longer and the temperature of fasting on the roost shorter. I am very firmly of the opinion that as soon as you can give the hen a substitute for the bugs, worms, and tender green which she forages during the time of high production, in the way of a balanced ration containing the proper amount of animal protein in a palatable form, plenty of succulent green feed, and extend her time off the roost to form twelve to fourteen hours by means of artificial light you will get eggs, regardless of size or type of fowls.

Another factor to be considered is the matter in which the birds are housed. A great deal can be done to offset the unfavorable effects of extremely cold weather in the locating, constructing, and ventilating of the laying house while artificial heating has been tried and found to be practical, the use of the house in cotton frames will go far to make the inner temperature higher, and what far more important, dryer. My advice to the poultryman who is forever worrying about the cold weather and how impossible it is to get a good egg yield during our extremely cold Canadian winter would be: keep your hen house dry and free from drafts; give your hens a substitute for what they will be able to scratch for themselves when you let them out in April, manage to let her have at least twelve working hours, and water to drink during this time, and forget that Solomon who said "It took the warm April sun to thaw out the ovaries of the hen before she would produce." He never got any medals for that little piece of wisdom.

It would be at six months, but if the next time she had five and laid on the three best and only raised two mean pigs no nice write up this time as it does not make as attractive reading as the big story of Success.

No one is interested in small returns, but the everlasting publicity given to big yields and big prices which apply only in the minority of instances, is putting agriculture in the wrong light in the eyes of the average city man who knows little of farming and its trials and depends on what he sees in the paper for the meagre information which he has.

Is there any wonder then that city dwellers believe that the farmer is getting rich and that it would pay him also to give up his position, move to the country and do likewise.

The whole truth in regard to farming is safer in the long run than giving only the part of it which looks so bright in print. Agriculture is the safest, surest and best occupation in the country, but it is not all big crops, big prices and big returns as we who farm year in and year out know well. It is averages which count not the high or the low, therefore while it looks good to not over point a pen picture but let us boost farming, the best occupation on earth.

When rendering lard to assure the keeping sweet, throw into each vessel a handful of slippery elm bark. Add no salt at any time.

Another item often seen in print is Mr. So and So's cow had a litter of five. It is not a good idea to use a bird for breeding which has ever had a disease, even if there are no indications of it at present.

Remember the foundation of success in the breeding of poultry, is

Remember the foundation of success in the breeding of poultry, is

Remember the foundation of success in the breeding of poultry, is

Remember the foundation of success in the breeding of poultry, is

Remember the foundation of success in the breeding of poultry, is

Remember the foundation of success in the breeding of poultry, is

Remember the foundation of success in the breeding of poultry, is

Remember the foundation of success in the breeding of poultry, is

## WINTER WORK FOR THE BEEKEEPER

(Experimental Farms Note)

With the bees all snugly packed away in their winter quarters and requiring no further attention for the next four months, the beekeeper can now turn his attention to preparations for next season's activities. As the active season is comparatively short and the bees are a rush, the man who would make the most of his time and secure a maximum crop from his bees must be prepared with everything in readiness before it is actually needed. Most of the preparations can be made during the winter months.

For every colony of bees a beekeeper has, he should have at least three full depth or six shallow super for surplus honey. He should also have a few deep supers complete to take care of all the increase he is likely to make during the summer. A lack of supplies when honey is coming in, does not mean a swarm, but a heavy reduction in the amount of honey stored. All supplies should be gone over carefully and put in proper working condition. If any new ones are required they should be ordered early, as most dealers also will deliver on catalogue orders. These supplies can be made up before the spring. When ordering hive bodies, supers, etc., a large lot is most economical to purchase, as the dealer will give a discount on large quantities. The material should be cut to standard size and ready to put together. If a beekeeper is handy with tools and can obtain good lumber it is very much cheaper to make the supers and frames, etc., at home, using a standard size as a model. The frames, however, are difficult to make without the use of machinery and should be obtained from a regular manufacturer. Comb foundation is ordered early, but it is not advisable to put it into the frames before the spring. This work should be done in a warm room as the wax is very brittle when cold and is easily broken. Broken combs, caps, etc., can be rendered early and the wax obtained manufactured into foundation for spring use. Any comb that is to be used should be converted to wax into foundation at a reasonable charge.

All drawn combs should be carefully protected from the ravishes of mice and wasps during the winter as they are one of the most valuable assets a beekeeper has. The best method is to place the combs in super, to tie the supers on above the other with a muslin excluder beneath and another over the top of the pile. This will prevent damage from mice. To prevent wax moth and damage from stored in a dry cold place exposed to a temperature of 11 F. It will destroy larvae of the wax moth.

Yields of bush fruits. At the Central Experimental Farm, the average yield of Highberry for two years on one row ninety feet in length was at the rate of more than 200 bushels. Cultivated raspberries produced from 50 to 100 bushels of crop per acre, according to the season. Gooseberries at 40 pounds per bushel yielded at the rate of 200 bushels per acre. Red Currants gave 200 bushels per acre in one instance and 400 bushels in another. These figures are taken from a new bulletin issued by the Experimental Farms at Ottawa.

In this pamphlet the current, gooseberry, raspberry, blackberry, dewberry, and loganberry are treated in such a way as to give the grower a full understanding of the merits and worth of the varieties. It is pointed out that the currant, gooseberry, and raspberry grow well almost if not quite to the Arctic Circle. The results of the result of experiments carried on at the Central Experimental Farm and the widely separated branch farms and stations. This publication which is distributed Bulletin No. 94 and is available from the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, contains also a treatise on the common diseases of bush fruits and the insects attacking them with methods of control.

Planting a tree or setting out fruit plants is a far different proposition from planting seeds. If seeds don't germinate, we can usually replant in time to get a crop of at least something. If a tree is later and not waste our entire season and space because a certain variety of seed fails to germinate. But with trees there is no drainage from houses or barns. Disease germs lying dormant in the ice may become very active if they get into manure.

Good, clear ice, free from snow, harvested before it begins to melt, is the best. The ice is free for the taking and requires only a little labour in harvesting, therefore, why shouldn't it be used on every farm, when it gives such good returns, not only as cash, but in convenience to the household.

As ice often comes into direct contact with food and drink, it is important to secure it as clean as possible. It should never be taken from streams or ponds into which there is any drainage from houses or barns. Disease germs lying dormant in the ice may become very active if they get into manure.

Good, clear ice, free from snow, harvested before it begins to melt, is the best. The ice is free for the taking and requires only a little labour in harvesting, therefore, why shouldn't it be used on every farm, when it gives such good returns, not only as cash, but in convenience to the household.

As ice often comes into direct contact with food and drink, it is important to secure it as clean as possible. It should never be taken from streams or ponds into which there is any drainage from houses or barns. Disease germs lying dormant in the ice may become very active if they get into manure.

Good, clear ice, free from snow, harvested before it begins to melt, is the best. The ice is free for the taking and requires only a little labour in harvesting, therefore, why shouldn't it be used on every farm, when it gives such good returns, not only as cash, but in convenience to the household.

As ice often comes into direct contact with food and drink, it is important to secure it as clean as possible. It should never be taken from streams or ponds into which there is any drainage from houses or barns. Disease germs lying dormant in the ice may become very active if they get into manure.

Good, clear ice, free from snow, harvested before it begins to melt, is the best. The ice is free for the taking and requires only a little labour in harvesting, therefore, why shouldn't it be used on every farm, when it gives such good returns, not only as cash, but in convenience to the household.

As ice often comes into direct contact with food and drink, it is important to secure it as clean as possible. It should never be taken from streams or ponds into which there is any drainage from houses or barns. Disease germs lying dormant in the ice may become very active if they get into manure.

Good, clear ice, free from snow, harvested before it begins to melt, is the best. The ice is free for the taking and requires only a little labour in harvesting,