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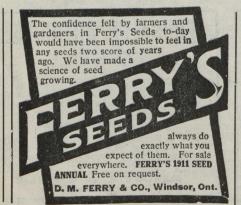


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#### Flowers for the Home

Housewives are interested in various things, but many of them are now reading catalogues preparatory to garden work. Those who are wise do not overlook the beautiful things. Vegetables are necessary; but we should mingle flowers in the

sary; but we should mingle nowers in the right places in our gardens. Plant self-seeding varieties near the kit-chen windows and do not forget that the petunias, verbenas, phlox and portulacca, or rose moss, multiply by the million and are no trouble except to thin them out. Another favorite of ours is alyssum, al-ways snowy and fragrant, ready to grace one's table or lay with loving hand on the casket of some dear one. Plant petunias against the walls and bank them around as covers for the unsightly places. They require no attention and grow in place of weeds if only planted.

For something different one can fill a half barrel with gcod rich soil, one-third of it taken from the cowyard. In the centre plant a castor bean, surround it with scarlet petunias and edge with alys-sum. Do not forget the windowbox. The "guidman" will put it up if he is asked. If one has geraniums give them this place, if not, plant old-fashioned dwarf nastur-tiums. Attention will have the tiums. Attention will have to be given to both boxes and barrel as to watering them, and care used as to the amount each one receives.

# Credit Where Credit is Due

Mr. W. J. Kerr in the Ottawa Citizen holds up several Canadians as having done more in the introduction of new and valuable varieties than the far famed Bur-bank. He says that Canadians have spent thousands of dollars for his worthless novelties and doubts if any of his productions are of value in this country. Mr. R. B. Whyte of Ottawa in his

Herbert raspberry has given fruit growers a variety that for twenty years has outstripped everything in the raspberry fam-ily as a yielder while very few varieties can compare with it in quality.

Mr. Whyte has also introduced two other valuable productions. A seedling goose-berry and a seedling Gladiolus, both of

which promise to be of great value. Another Canadian, H. H. Groff, of Simcoe has produced by hybridization and sel-ection cf varieties the finest gladiolus in the world. The originator of the McIntosh Red apple has given the world something of greater value than Burbank ever produced.

Mr. W. T. Macoun, Dominion horticulturist by hybridization has produced varieties which will prove of immense value to the people in the northern sections of our country.

The Director of the Experimental Farms, Dr. Saunders, has given us many seedlings and cross bred fruits and grains which are proving to be of much value to the Great Canadian West.

Mr. Kerr would like to see such men get credit for their efforts instead cf a whole continent lauding a man like Burbank for the introduction of a lot of things that have not made good.

### **Intensive Cultivation**

Intensive Cultivation simply means the thorough cultivation of small areas instead of the slip shod methods of half cultivating large farms. By this system the smaller the acreage the greater the product per acre. The sandy lands of Surrey and other parts of England some years ago were un-saleable at £5 per acre. Laid out into five

acre lots under intensive farming they now bring an annual rent of £3 to £5 per acre.

One hundred and seventy bushels of pctatoes is a usual crop on an ordinary farm, requiring 6 acres to raise 1,000 bushels; under intensive farming, the same quantity can be obtained from two acres. When applied to fruit culture the difference is still more striking.—Enoch Thompson, Toronto.

# New Fruit Growers' Association

The United Counties have formed what is known as the Northumberland and Dur-ham Apple Growers Association and have affiliated with the Canadian Fruit Growers Association and I fully expect you will re-Association and I fully expect you will re-ceive from two to three hundred subscrip-tions in this way. I am pleased to see you are paying more attention to fruit in your paper. While flowers and shrubs are very important and no one leves them any more than I do, still a vast amount of this country's wealth is in the fruit and we must all do our utmost to cultivate and care for the same to the best advantage. The farmers are just beginning to realize this fact and are very eager to obtain all the information on this subject that they can get. So it's up to you to furnish them timely information on fruit growing .- J. G. Wait, Wicklow.

# Fertilizer on Tomatoes

One year we divided an acre of ground into six plots, using a different grade of fertilizer on each of the five plots, while on the sixth plot we did not use any. The on the sixth plot we used a goods containing plot on which we used a goods containing 2.4 per cent. nitrogen, 8 per cent. potash, and 8 per cent. available phosphoric acid showed the most profitable yield, ever three times greater than the non-fertilized plot. The following year we tried 1,000 pounds on an experimental acre, drilling 500 pounds each way, two weeks before the setting of the plants. The plants were set five feet apart each way, usng 1,800 plants to the acre, and we secured 500 bushels.— J. A. Ellis at Conner Convention.

### Growing Early Tomatoes

We do not wait until all danger of frost is past before setting in the field. If we did the other fellow would get on the market first, and as soon as the ground warms up enough to sprout corn, about May first here, we begin setting. But we keep an eye on the weather report and on the thermometer, and if we think frost likely we get out the big hoes and cover over the plants with soil. It does not do the injury to cover in this way that one might suspect, unless the plants are in the blooming stage, while oftentimes one gains two weeks by having the plants developing a root system underground, although the air may be somewhat chill and the tops do not appear to grow much .-- W. A. Withrow.

# The Himalaya Berry

The Himalaya Berry which has been much advertised in Eastern Canada in recent years is an Asiatic form of the European Bramble. It is more like a dewberry than a blackberry though the two are closethan a blackberry though the two are close-ly related. The fruit is of medium size, black and of gcod quality, but too soft for distant shipment. The plant is productive in California and other Western States, where the winters are mild, but it is too tender for Eastern Canada, and we should not advise anyone to spend money in pro-curing plants.—W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist, Ottawa.