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of snow on the limbs or by over-bearing of fruit. If the accident has been brought by the presence of snow, as soon as the snow is off the ground, and there is no more frost in the limbs have somebody to lift the branch and straighten it up for you.

Often, you will find that the bend is so sharp that the branch is half broken. Straighten it with great care and take away the splinters, if there are any, so as to get a close union of the broken parts. Take a splint of hard wood, about one inch wide, half an inch thick, two feet long and as stiff as possible. Apply it on the bent or broken branch, on the outside of the bent part. Tie the two ends of the splint to the branch with a rope in order to obtain a close adherence. Then use a brace and bit to make one hole at each end of the splint, going, at the same time through the branch and a similar one in the middle part of the splint. Insert three holes, three bolts of the size suiting the diameter of the branch. Set them with the nuts tight, and take off the rope. If the bent branch thus repaired is broken, put some grafting wax on that part, wrap it with strips of cotton cloth taking in the splint and branch together.

OPERATIONS ON STRONG LIMBS

The third class of operations the tree surgeon may have to perform, necessitates the use of the pruning saw and of some wire. This happens in the case of the branches or limbs that have been bent under the weight of a heavy crop of fruit and have remained so bent during the whole summer till the gathering of fall fruit. On such occasions, wood growth has taken place on the bent limbs during at least three months and it would be absolutely impossible to straighten such branches without incurring the risk of breaking them. I will indicate a sure method of making the operation without hurting the limb. On a length of about two feet on the outside of the sharpest part of the bend, make, with the pruning saw, half-way through the wood of the branch, saw-cuts at intervals of half an inch, taking good care, before beginning that work to place a support under the branch to prevent its splitting during the operation.

After the branch is so cut, tie it with a rope while it is straightened up by a helping hand, to a sound branch. They yield readily under the pressure made from below to fill up the narrow gaps left by the saw cuts. When they are well straightened, make, with the brace and bit, or a gimlet, a hole in each of the straightened limbs, at a height of about two feet above the part where the operation was performed. Pass through each of the holes a wire of a gauge or strength corresponding to the weight of the branches and clinch that wire outside of each branch so that it may hold the branches tightly together. Then apply a dressing of grafting wax and cotton cloth strips as mentioned for the other classes of operations, and in two seasons growth all will be healed.

PRACTICE IN WRITER'S ORCHARD

I have practiced the three classes of operations on many trees in my own orchard for many years and always with the best of success. I have trees having as much as fourteen bolts in their branches, not one of them to be seen now, because they are covered by the growth of new wood. Of course, it may happen that in future years, when such trees will be old and replaced by new ones somebody may find, when splitting the old trunks for fire wood, some hard knots to crack, but this is of no consideration for the man who wishes to save a valuable tree from destruction. These trees are all

healthy, good-looking and bear abundant crops of fruit.

A LAST WORD OF ADVICE

Never use a wire or tying material of any kind around the branches or trunk of a tree where they are to remain more than one season, on that tree. Always pass them through the branch or trunk, never around them.

A Good Word for Tree Planting

Ed.—Dairyman and Farming World—Having been to the Old Country during the past winter and after seeing considerable of England, I am more than ever in love with tree planting. England is a fine, snug looking country, and her trees add much to the beauty of the landscape. I have had considerable experience in tree planting. I have planted, in the last year, 200 Norway spruce and 50 or so maples, basswoods and linden trees. Three cut leaf weeping birches that I set out near the house have grown remarkably well and are the most ornamental tree I know of. A purple maple on my lawn has a fine appearance after the leaves come out. As the season advances, however, it loses its purple color. A few larches are also making a very rapid growth but have been partly defoliated for two or three weeks in mid-summer for the last few years by a green worm. However, they have not suffered in health as yet. The larch is very much like the tamarac and does best on dry land. It is the most valuable timber tree grown in Scotland. I brought a few over with me but they were too advance in foliage and will not amount to much. I have 300 silver fir which are coming on nicely. They are something like the Norway spruce but are larger and more vigorous trees. I am not quite sure whether or not it is hardy enough for Canada. A Douglas pine, a concolor spruce and a silver cedar are doing well. A blue spruce is growing very slowly.

Speaking of growing trees for forestry purposes, I am convinced it will pay to keep part of our farms in wood. Lumber has nearly doubled in Brantford in the last 10 years. To have a thriving young wood gives as much pleasure as a field of wheat or corn. I have four acres that I fenced four years ago. The trees were some size then, ten or twelve feet high. Some of them look like 30 feet high now, and are a fine thick stand all over. Some, however, are not of a valuable sort, such as ironwoods, but they serve as a nurse crop to grow the other and more valuable varieties up, such as oak, cherry, basswood, etc. Another five acre lot I fenced three years ago. The stand of larger trees was getting thin and three-quarters of the area was grown in grass. Last spring got 1,500 trees from the Forestry Department at Guelph and planted them in the open spaces of the bush. They all lived in the shaded places but where it was open and covered with grass, fully one-third of them died. In this area this spring, I see quite a few little elms, basswoods and maples creeping up through the winter grass. In the shaded places the maples are more numerous.

I have planted comparatively few trees along fences and never with the view of attaching wires to them. I have seen quite a few, however, and it seems to answer very well but I think trees along the fence, close enough for posts would spoil a lot of land for cropping. A few trees along a roadside fence or any other place certainly add a great appearance to a farm and many of our farms have too few. It has always seemed to me, however, that the right place for growing fencing material was in the bush or swamp, though trees

from 30 to 40 yards apart along a fence, that are supplemented by posts between, have a nice effect.

The soil here is a soft loam, very favorable for the planting and growth of trees. Spruce trees can be planted up till the middle of June, out the last of May is better. A moist day should be chosen for planting if possible. If the day is dry, it is safer to dip the roots in a puddle of earth and water, mixed up thick enough to leave a coating on the roots, in fact it is a good practice to puddle all the roots of all trees before setting them out.—James Fate, B.Ant. Co., Ont.

The Split Log Drag A Success

Having heard Mr. D. Ward King lecture upon the split log drag at the Winter Fair at Guelph last winter, I decided to make a split log drag, and give it a trial this spring. I am much pleased with the success of the somewhat crude road-making implement. We have had it out five different times and the road does not seem to rut so badly with the wheels this wet weather after the drag has been used. On the second occasion that I used my drag, a pathmaster from a neighboring beat chanced along. He examined it very closely, and praised the work it was doing. The next day, he had one of his own working on his beat. An acquaintance of mine from a town near by drove past just as I had finished dragging the road for the first time. He had gone over the road in the forenoon and was then returning home. I had dragged the road in the meantime and was just unclenching. He looked at the drag closely and said: "Is that the machine that levelled this road since I was up this morning?" I assured him it was. "Well," he replied, "it certainly does a great job for a simple looking thing."

Last year we obtained a grant from the council to crush a quantity of stone and put it on the road. As we could not get the stone conveniently this year, and owing to the efficiency of the split log drag, I did not ask the council for any grant this season as we can live on a clay road now with the aid of the split log drag; besides, when it is dry, the clay road is the smoothest road we have.—H. R. Nixon, Brant Co., Ont.

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Canadian Air Motors, with tanks, pumps, grinders, etc., also a shipment to Pretoria, South Africa, which indicates that trade is picking up in that part of the world and that Canada is securing some of it.

This firm is also erecting a 100-foot Galvanized Flag Staff for the "Daughters of the Empire" at the Old Fort, and the old flag, as a permanent steel flagstaff, should command itself to all the loyal subjects of Canada.

Sheep shearing should be done about the 10th of May. I would strongly recommend a shearing machine. They cost about \$200 each, and one will do for two, or even three flocks. A man that can shear by hand can easily use them as the main point in operating a machine is to hold the sheep in such a manner as to keep their skin tight. In this way, there is very little danger of cutting a sheep; there is quite a saving in wool and you get a much nearer looking job.—Stanley A. Logan, N. S.