

For trees which are not seriously affected, the disease can be kept well in check by spraying with lime-sulphur or bordeaux just as for apple scab, with the addition of one application after the leaves drop in the fall. This should consist of strong lime-sulphur, or of a copper sulphate solution (not bordeaux) of suitable strength. In addition to this it would be wise to examine the trees to see if the branches have become affected. If they have, such branches should be pruned out and burned. For trees whose branches are now more or less seriously affected, the pruning saw is the chief instrument. Prune out the worst, even to one-third of the total top, a similar portion of the total top, and the remainder of the old top the following year. By this method 60 or 70 per cent of the orchard may be saved. During this time the orchard should also be treated with fungicides as indicated in the preceding paragraph.

Pear scab gains an entrance to the branches during their first year's growth, when they are green and delicate. After the corky bark is formed, entry is made only through wounds.

When Selecting Grapes

F. G. Stewart, Lincoln Co., Ont.

If I were asked to select the six best varieties of grapes for planting I would choose them as follows:

(1) Concord: The buds of this grape are woolly in the spring and frost does not injure them easily. They will grow on either sand or clay and are good shippers.

(2) Warden: This grape has good bearing qualities and is a splendid table grape.

(3) Niagara: This is a desirable green grape.

(4) Cornell's Early: An early grape I would not advise planting on hard ground.

(5) Vervengues: A good red grape, grown on either sand or clay.

(6) Agawam: A good grape for light soil. On heavy soil it goes too much to wood.

Soils for Sweet Peas

W. T. Macoun, C.E.F., Ottawa.

An easily worked clay loam is the best kind of soil for sweet peas. It is usually a moist cool soil and fairly rich in potash and phosphoric acid. With the addition of well-rotted barnyard manure thoroughly incorporated with it, it should be sufficiently rich to grow very good sweet peas. Sweet peas are liable to run too much to vine if planted in clay loam and heavily manured, hence, as stated before, only moderate fertilizing is necessary or desirable.

I have had good results in growing sweet peas in light sandy loam soil with a moderate dressing of manure, but if the season were a hot one the results would not be so good. If there is no soil available except a sandy loam the surface should be kept heavily mulched for eighteen inches on each side of the row with the lawn clippings during the summer, or better still with short manure on top of which may be put the lawn clippings for cleanliness.

It is an unfortunate thing for the apple industry when we have a year like it was year before last when all fruit is clean without having been sprayed. Fruit growers then come to think that it is just as well "Trust in the Lord" and they expect clean fruit again the next year. How sad is their experience has been demonstrated time and time again.—P. J. Casey, Dominica Fruit Inspector.

Repeated croppings with any one crop wear out the land. Better rotate.

POULTRY YARD

Shipping Day-Old Chicks

A great many people are surprised to hear that chicks, before they are fairly dried off, can be safely sent by express from 200 to 1,000 miles and reach their destination alive and in good condition, says a writer in Farm and Fireside. But such is the case, and today the shipping of day-old chicks is a great business, thousands and thousands of the little chaps being shipped all over the world during the hatching season.

Some people do not know that a chick which escapes from the shell in which it has been a prisoner for three weeks, will stand a lot of abuse and live, provided you are not too harsh with it. Nature has provided a supply of nourishment for the little fellow in the form of the yolk of the egg, from which it is hatched. The chick comes from the shell with the undigested yolk in its body, and this furnishes all the food that the chick needs for the first 48 hours of its life. When the little chicks are packed away for several hours during shipment, they continue to gain strength and are much better off than if they were exposed to the sudden changes of running in and out of the hove of the brooder. And these are the reasons why so many a fawner sent.

When Shipping Small Lots

After the chicks are hatched and nicely dried off, they are ready for shipment. I have found baskets to be excellent for shipping the little fellow in small lots of from 12 to 50. These baskets should be strong and few. About four inches the proper height. I line the basket with burlap. Cut clover and chaff are then put in a layer of burlap and sowed over the top of the basket. I label, "Live Chicks," is sewed on in a conspicuous place, and they are ready for shipment. I like baskets best, for they are light and easily handled. Manufacturers can supply you with any sized basket you wish.

If you prefer to ship in boxes, make them four inches high, of light material, and line them with the material for the basket. If any great number are to be shipped, the chicks can be placed in boxes containing several chicks. Don't feed them anything for the journey. It is injurious to them.

The shipping of day-old chicks has come to stay. Buying young chicks will save you a lot of trouble and money, too. Send your orders early and don't expect to have your chicks shipped the day after you order them. You know you cannot get them until after they are hatched.

Poultry Expert

Chas. T. Dakin, Prince Edward Co., Ont.

We have 40 Ancona pullets on our farm and four or five old R. I. Reds. We got our first eggs from last season's crop of pullets in December, and up to the present time have received a little over 1,600 eggs. We ran out of wheat lately and I find that the egg yield dropped immediately.

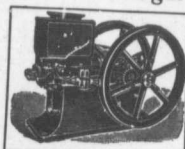
We keep grit and shell before our pullets and also a hopper of bran. Corn, buckwheat, oats and wheat are zant-red morning and night in the litter. A mash of corn meal, bran and house scraps almost dry, is fed at noon. We have also used some meat meal. We have a cotton front house 13 by 26 feet.

A. Marston told me that those 60 pullets that he kept in a house 14 by 14 feet.

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