WEEKLY MONITOR.

## WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1901.

Practical Talks and Plain Precepts for Farmers.

Edited for the Farmer readers of the MONITOR by an Anna polis Valley Agriculturist.

The following has been adapted from bul. ] selves readily to the cultivation of the par-72, of Cornell Exp. Station, by L. H. ticular soil in question. In all friable or loose soils, shallow cultivation is always preferable, and in these some form of cut-away

or smoothing harrow will be found to be The Cultivation of Orchards! efficient. When the land is once in good

There is probably no subject upon which pomologists differ so widely as the methods of cultivating orchards. These differences arise very largely from the different soils and purface, and wood should be build be the orbit of the source of t circumstances of the various orchards, and it is useless to attempt to reduce them to one system of practice. Yet, whilst all advice touching the cultivation and management of fruit plantations must be subject to many exceptions and modifications, there are cur-tain underlying principles which every fruit grower must consider and which must for the basis of all operations. The object of all cultivation is to furnish the plant with the best materials and conditional to a sub-tan cultivation is to furnish

The object of all cultivation is to furnish the plant with the best materials and condi-tions of growth. Plant-food must be sup-plied and moistore must be conserved. It should be remembered that the soil itself is the greatest storehouse of plant-food and that the first consideration of the farmer

the greatest storehouse of plant food and that the first consideration of plant food and that the first consideration of plant food in the form of farm mancres or other forelingsee must be as a trademy to start tops ondary considerations. It should also be known that the very treatment which besi-notingsee the statemy it of resources of the soil, is also the best conserver of moliture. *Preliminary considerations* — All sub-statest in first place, the reatings fruit-greating for the statest in the solu and location are adapted to the particular fruit be detest to plant. In the soond plant, solution of the statest in the solution of the statest in the solution of the solutions the matter sub-trate waik of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solutions the matter sub-trate waik of the solution of the solutions the matter sub-solutions the matter sub-trate solution of the solution of the solution of the solution of the solutions the matter sub-trate solution of the solution of the solution of the solutions the matter sub-solutions the matter sub-solutions the matter sub-trate solution of solutions the matter sub-solutions are adapted to the solution of the solutions are adapted to the solution of the solution of the solution of the solutions are adapted to the solution of the solution the solution of the solution and give up their fertility easily, but also because they allow of very early cultivation, which is an important requisite in the man-compared problem of problem is.

when the limbs bend low with fruit. agement of orchards. If this perfect natural drainage does not exist, tile-drainage should be employed, un-til the soil is brought into the best possible condition. It should be eaid that many wet and hard soils make excellent pear and plum lands when thoroughly tile-drained. It is a duced to a single wide strap entirely devoid common opinion that only flat lands need ducations, but one often finds rolling lands in which the subscill thick and have a state of the second ducation of wadding. Harnesses of the Sherwood araining, but one often finds rolling lands in which the subsoil is high and hard and holds the water likes dish-pan. Judicions drain ing not only carries off the superfluous wa ter, but it also losens the subsoil and allows it to retain its moisture better in times of drought. An stampt sheald he made to frown in the carthard contine the product of the subsoil and frown in the carthard contine the product of the subsoil and from in the carthard contine the product of the subsoil and from in the carthard contine the product of the subsoil and from in the carthard contine the product of the subsoil and from in the carthard contine the product of the subsoil and allows the subsoil and allows in the carthard contine the product of the subsoil and allows in the carthard contine the product of the subsoil and allows it to retain its moisture better in times of drought. An stampt sheald he made to

drought. An attempt should be made to bring the land in the various parts of the or chard into conditions as uniform as possible, the term in the orchard. Grain and hay, never! Any heed crops may be used for the first few years; but it must be remembered so that the same tillage and treatment may be applied to the whole area. All hard and food and moisture, and whatever may befall, "sour" spots should receive particular care the trees should not be allowed to suffer. "sour" spots should receive particular care in drawed to should be left about the tree, in draining and subjugation, or they should free of crops, at least several feet in extent. Theory of tillage of orchards.—The first in fact, this spread should correspond with the spread should correspond the spread should corresp

The growing of nursery stock in orchards

ment which may be essential to the varying

In orchards which are thoroughly tilled, It will now be asked what is the best plant tion of potash should be made upon bearing the use of barn manures should generally be discouraged, unless the land is lacking in humus. This advice is particularly applic-able to vineyards, and all other fruits which in the season, and it should stand on the manual stand is lacking in the season, and it should stand on the stand to be asked what is the best plant the of plane about be made upon besting orohards. Of the muriate, from 200 to 500 pounds may be used to the acre in mature orohards. run very strongly to wood. It is better | land an entire season in order to obtain its | fertilizer to be applied artificially to orcharde. economy to apply barn manures to the an- full value. Upon good and well-tilled lands It may be got as plain high grade supernual crops of the farm. The old neglected and in favorable seasons, considerable herb-apple orchards of the country, however, may age can be obtained for turning under in the in the bone fertilizers, and perhaps in Thomas receive barn manures with safety; yet, even bere it is a question if economy would not dictate tillage and late green manures to supply the nitrogen, except perhaps for a Rye is a favorite cover-crop in peach or-tion are in the bone tertilizers, and perhaps in thomas sage can be obtained for tarning under in the spring if it is sown the preceding August or September; but in general it is unreliable as an annual crop. Rye is a favorite cover-crop in peach or-tion are in the bone tertilizers, and perhaps in thomas sage. Of the plain superphosphates, from Supply the nitrogen, except perhaps for a recomment to make the perhaps for a superphosphates by means of thorough tillage (to promote nitri-content of the perhaps for a superphosphates).

chard with manure often gives fairly good good growth with the most indifferent preresults in cases in which the land cannot be paration of land; and it can be sown very tilled and cropped. tilled, but better results in the way of ferti- late. It contains very little fertilizing value, Nitrogen promotes can be obtained by pasturing closely with Common field beans are open to much the orchard trees should be grown for fruit rather

plied every year in some commercial form. One of the best sources of potash for or-chards is wood ashes, but this material is so softened by leaching that it cannot confident- always endure our winter. In New Jersey, ly be recommended. A good sample of un-leached hard wood ashes should contain from Station of that state, the following points,

potash per acre, but a normal and economi- found to be sufficient."

cal application is from 200 to 500 lbs. Sul-"No failures to stand the winter have phate of potash is also thought to be a good been reported when good, American-grown form in which to buy potash. The commer- seed was used. It is more hardy than red cial article will analyze 50 per cent or less clover. Foreign seed has not proved satisof actual potash. Sylvinite is sometimes factory. It contains as impurities weed bought by farmers as sulphate of potash. seed and less hardy varieties of this clover Its potash is in the form of both muriate and The seed is not as yet produced in any consulphate. Its value-like that of other ma- siderable quantity in this state. That used terials mentioned-should be reckoned upon | in our experiments was raised in Delaware, where the business of seed growing is assumthe amount of potash present. Phosphoric acid may be obtained in the ing considerable proportions and is reported form of a high grade plain superphosphate to be profitable."

"Regarded as a green manure, particularly (dissolved South Carolina rock), in bone compounds, and Thomas slag. The plain super- as furnishing nitrogen derived from the air phosphate contains about 16 or 18 per cent this crop possesses many advantages due to of phosphoric acid, and 300 to 500 lbs. per its time of growth and development." ore is a liberal and very useful dressing for "Good crops of this clover can be obtained bearing orchards. The bone fertilizers are on naturally poor or worn-out lands when always valuable. Those which are untreated fertilized with the mineral constituents only give up their phosphoric acid slowly unless these soils are rapidly improved by the addi they are very finely ground. Dissolved tion of the nitrogen and accompanying or "This plant provides a good pasture be

season or two when an attempt is make to rejuvenate an orchard. Mulching a sod or-light soils and can be depended upon to make There is rarely occasion for buying it for fruit plantations, if the lands are properly

Nitrogen promotes growth. It should therefore be used with some caution, for On and after TUESDAY, APRIL 2nd, 1901, the Steamship and Train Service of this Railway will be as follows (Sunday exthan for timber. Yet, an occasional application of nitrate of soda may be very helpful. Barn manures are generally more econom-

ically used when applied to farm crops than when applied to orchards; yet they can be Trains will Arrive at Bridgetown: used with good results, particularly when rejuvenating old orchards. In general, the commercial complete fer-Accom. from Richmond.......... 4.35 p.n Accom. from Annapolis......... 6.20 a.n Trains will Leave Bridgetown: Express for Yarmouth..... Express for Halifax ...... Accom. for Halifax ...... Accom. for Annapolis..... . 11.06 a 1.17 p.n complete fertilizers give much better results than the prevailing indifference and neglect. 4.35 p.

> BOSTON SERVICE: S.S. "Prince Ceorge."

2,400 Gross Tonnage; 7,000 Horse Powe far the finest and fastest steamer plying of Boston, leaves Yarmouth, N.S., Wed nt of Boston, leaves remediately on arrival esday and Saturday, immediately on arrival it the Express Trains, arriving in Boston car iext morning. Returning, leave Long What Boston, Tuesday and Friday, at 4.00 p. 3 Dordinion Atlantic I Royal Mail S. S. 'Prince Rupert

rives in Digby ...

1.200 Gross Tonnage; 3,000 Horse Powe ST. JOHN and DICBY. Four trips per week: Monday, Wednesday Thursday and Saturday. eaves St. John .....

Leaves Digb Arrives in St. John .... Buffet Parlor Cars run each way daily on Express trains between Halifax and Yarmouth. S. S. Evangeline makes daily trips be-tween Kingsport and Parrsborc. Trains and Steamers are run on Eastern Standard Time. P. GIFKINS, The Only Liniment

Gen'l Manager Kentville, N. Are You Going South From the New England States? JOHNSON!S The Best Route to Travel is from Boston to Norfolk, Virginia, Anodyne Liniment BY THE will double the value be kept on ha

Merchants' and Miners' Steamers.

..... 3.35 p.m



## while the second second DOK ly in weight? DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY **Steamship Lines** St. John via Digby -AND-Boston via Yarmouth. Land of Evangeline" Route

an' peeked a while, An' he curled his lip an' snorted an', says he, e is tookerboobtes in ... they're thicker'n fleas !" wonder, friends an' neighbors, that stirred ?

(Copyright, Walter B. Guild, 1901.) How He Sabbied. Some time ago a well known San Francisco wyer, who prides himself upon his handling

of Chinese witnesses, was defending a rail

way damage case. Instead of following the

usual questions as to name, residence, if the

nature of an oath were understood, etc., says

be left outside the plantation.

the best conserver of moisture-is a fre. to raise between the trees is caltivatore! the best conserver of molature—is a re-quently stirred, soft and fine surface soil. And all the grateful effects of this surface mulch are ordinarily most marked when the sil contains considerable vegetable fibre or humus, which, of itself, is a saver of mola-But if orchards should be plowed early in seasons. It may be true that enough fertispring, it does not follow that they should lizer can be placed upon the land to replace be plowed in the fall. In fact, fall plowing is commonly to be discouraged, for it leaves the soil is an open and loose condition which may be injurious to the roots, and it often by the orchard. Nursery stock is known to may be injurious to the roots, and it often starts the trees too early in the spring. I know persons who plow vineyards late in the fall for the express purpose of starting an early growth and of securing an early orea. crop; but this is safe only in those favored Sod may sometimes be allowed in an orhocalites in which late spring frosts are prac-tically unknown. Fall plowing may be ad-never be cut. Sod lands are not only drier tically unknown. Fall plowing may be au-visable as a preparation for many farm crops, but in orchards better results are usually se-favorite breeding places of insects. Borers favorite breeding places of insects. Borers Notice favorite breeding places of insects are usually se-

cured from clover-crops than from fall plow-ing. Cultivation should also generally stop late in summer or early in fall, as explained Apples and standard pears may now and If the above propositions are true, it fol then be seeded with safety, but it is certain--lows that the best results are obtained only when this treatment is applied from the start. It is in the first two or three years of the life of a point with the treatment is applied from the the start of the start is applied from the start. the life of an orchard that the roots are strongly deflected downwards under the in-fluence of cultivation. Orchards should before the trees become checked in vigor.

fuence of cultivation. Orchards should never be put into sowed crops or into grass for the first five years of their life, and grain crops should always be withheld. Every-where one may see young orchards in wheat-fields or oat-fields, and the short growth, frantiv hodies and vallow leaves tell the knotty bodies and yellow leaves tell the story of shallow roots, dry soil, borers, and all the ills which every farmer who follows is not a state of the store of such methods deserves to have fastened to is rewarded, but the greater number continhis trees. A useful lesson upon the value of us to exercise the most thorough going necultivation in conserving moisture is given further on, under the discussion of green Yes, plow the old apple orchard; then fertifurther on, under the discussion of green manures. I am convinced that many of the apple orchards of New York state were ruined in their youth by just such methods, and no amount of subsequent cultivation can send the roots down where they belong. The best treatment for many orchards in the state is extermination. If there is any The best treatment for many occurate in the state is extermination. If there is any profit in them, it is for fire wood.

the state is extermination. If there is any profit in them, it is for fire wood. Cultivate the orehard from the first and begin the cultivation early. "But I don't have time; there is too much farm work to be done," I here everywhere. Then do not plant the orchard! It is strange that farm ers feel that if anything is to be neglected it must be the orchard. Perhaps it would be well to put the most attention upon the most profitable part of the farm, and as likely as not this part will turn out to be the orchard. profitable part of the farm, and as likely as not this part will turn out to be the orchard. This dialegue occurred in Niagara county this year: this year: "You should cultivate your peach orchard chards might do more harm than good, in

better and get into it earlier." "Yes, I know; but farm work was too better and get into it earlier." pressing, and I couldn't," replied the owner. "What part of your farm brings you the

most money?" asked the visitor. "Well," said the other, reflectively, "I In general, it is better to supply nitrogen by ess it is the peach orchard." "Then I should attend to the peach orguess it is the peach orchard."

hard first, and let the farm work go." "Say, that's so! I hadn't thought of it in chard first, and let the farm work go." say, that soi I hadn't thought of it in that way before," and the owner turned a new leaf. Methods of cultivation.—The best tillage is that provide horizonta is not growing and is yellow-ish in ioliage, good cultivation—begun early and repeated very frequently—in connection with the use of potesh, phosphoric acid and

Methods of cultivation. —The best tillage is that which begins early in the season, and which keeps the surface stirred until mid-summer or early fall, and the best imple-ments are those which secure this result with the least amount of time and labor. For the feat faw years, it is generalized at For the first few years, it is generally advis- which fails to respond to ordinary tree For the first lew years, it is generally advic. able to turn the land rather deep with a plow at the first spring cultivation. There are many styles of olod crushers, spring-tooth harrows, out aways, and moothing harrows which will adapt them

Theory of tillage of orchards. —The first object of tillage is to furnish plants with food. A fine physical condition of the soit allows the plant to reach every part of it. and sids greatly in unlocking and utilizing materials which are more or less unavailable. But the advantage of tillage which I wish now to impress upon the reader, is its con-servation of moisture. The first plowing or cultivations is hould to be shallow and very frequent; in order to make a mulch—that is the best conserver of moisture—is a fre-

closely the behavior of his trees and then ap-

plies such materials as they appear to need.

Any of the materials mentioned in the fore-

going remaks may be mixed together, so

that the phosphorous and potassium can be

applied at the same sowing. However,

heavy applications of any one or two of the

fertilizing elements causes heavier demands

to be made upon the remaining element in

Cover-crops and green-manuring. - A sowed

crop in the orchard may be valuable in two

ways; by affording a cover to the land, and

by improving the soil when it is plowed in.

the land, and hold the rainfall. As a green

As a cover, it may keep down weeds, protect

manure, it may add fibre to the soil and

thus augment its power of holding fertility

and holds leaching nitrates, which the tree

As a rule, crops grown for cover alone

should be sown not earlier than midsummer

The most thorough tillage can then be given

early in the season, and the benefits of the

cover can be secured for the early fall and

winter. It is generally advisable to grow a

crop which answers for both a cover and

green manure, although it is easily possible

o make the soil too nitrogenous for some

fruits by the extravagant use of such ferti-

There is much confusion in the populat

mind concerning the relation of clover crops

to moisture. Some contend that any crop

which shades the ground, will keep the sur

face moist and conserve moisture, while oth

ers, knowing that all plants exhale water.

consider that any crop tends to make the

land dry. Both these opinions are partly

correct. A crop which occupies the soil the

Headache

Hood's Pills

at all druggists or by mail of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Thile they rouse the

hey do not gripe

pid or inactive. More serious ables may follow. For a prompt, pient cure of Headache and all

organs,

er of moisture.

roots utilize earlier in the season.

the soil and thereby tends to exhaust it.

not be economical. The best results are to be expected when the fruit-grower observes

etire.

rchards.

failing.

If orchards are to be made profitable, they must receive as good care as other crops. Good drainage, natural or artificial, is essential to success. Trees are impatient of wet feet.

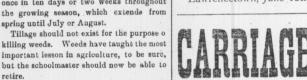
eft. Call and see them. Well drained lands are drier in wet spells and moister in dry spells than other lands. A Fine American Carryall They can be worked earlier in spring. Good tillage increases the available food with top and lamps will go cheap supply of the soil and also conserves moisture 25 Good Second-Hand Buggies Trees should be made to send their roots

deep into the soil, in order to fortify themsingle and double seated. A few selves against drought. This is done by draining the soil and by plowing the orchard Armstrong Carts rather deep at first. This deep plowing should begin the very

Again

till on hand. year the trees are set and it should be con-New ox wagons and horse truck tinued every spring until the habit of the agons, harnesses of all styles and trees is established-say two to four years. Moisture is retained in the upper soil by rices. Call and see these goods, very frequent but shallow tillage, by means or let us know and our agent will f which the surface soil becomes a mulch call for the soil beneath.

Tillage should be begun as soon as th JOHN HALL & SON. ground is dry enough in spring. This tillage should be repeated as often a Lawrencetown, June 12th, 1901 once in ten days or two weeks throughout



Late cultivation may be injurious by in-Just arrived, one carload of Car-riages, built by the Brantford Car-riage Co. These goods are unex-celled, none as good in quality, workmanship or style. The best is always the cheapest. ducing a late growth. At all events it can be of small utility when the tree begins to mature and rain becomes frequent. This season of respite gives the grower the opportunity of raising a green-manure, and of adding fertility to his land at trifling expense The famous "Starr" Cart and with no harm to his trees.

The BEST on earth, Fall plowing may be advisable for farm rops, but it should generally be discouraged in orchards. The land in orchards should usually be left compact in the fall, and it is advisable to cover it with some close herbage Only cultivated crops should be allo in orchards early in the season. Grain and

hay should never be grown. Nursery stock should not be grown in

the trees of moisture and fertility if they are allowed to stand above the tree roots. Cultivators is the best crop to raise in a

orchard. Sod is sometimes allowable in apple and standard pear orchards, but never in other fruit plantations; but even then it should generally be pastured closely with sheep or hogs. If the stock is fed at the same tim

Experiments have exphasized the fact that the land will fare better. Watch a sod orchard. It will begin t tillage alone is better than green-manuring alone. But the best results would no doub il before you know it. have been obtained if good tillage had bee Probably nine-tenths of the apple orchards given for two or three months, and if the green-crop had been sown in August or Sep of New York state are in sod, and many of greate cut p has used a with a tright or the tember. In general, I believe this combina-tion to be an excellent one for orchards, particularly for such lauds as lack nitrogen and vegetable matter, and for those fruits which, like peaches, are benefitted by some white protection of the soil.

nem are meadows. Of course they are The remedy for these apple failures is to

out down many of the orchards. For the remainder, the treatment is cultivation, ferilizing spraying-the trinity of orthodox apple-growing.

In general, level culture is best. The odern cultivators and harrows make such altivation easy. Trees, especially apples, are often trained o high, because of the difficulty of working

e to them. Modern tools will bring the eads within reach. Harnesses with no projecting hames o netal turrets should be used in bearing

are also useful. Potash may be had in wood ashes, and muriate of potash. It is most commonly

The "McCormick" Mowers and Rakes! These goods speak for themselves, obtaining the highest awards both at Paris and Chicago Expositions. Harnesses, Plows, Harrows, Cultive tors, Seed Sowers, Bicycles. Call and examine goods. Terms to suit customers Even hoed or cultivated crops m y rob D. G. HARLOW. Bridgetown, May 15th, 1901. WARREN GUY, 2.12 1-4 TERMS-Season \$10.00; warrant, \$15.00. P. F. REAGH, Owner, P. REAGH, Owner, C. T. REAGH in charge. May 1-3m LANDS FOR SALE!

Belonging to the estate of Robert 1 F'Randolph AT DALHOUSIE. Neeves Lot or Schofield Farm, 188 at mchards. Those requiring no whiffletrees Taylor, say 500 ac One hundred acres south of the Schofield Farm

ity acre lot near property of Bartlett Gillis GEORGE S. DAVIES, ed in the latter form. An annual appl April 3rd, 1901,-2 tf



JOHN HERBERT HICKS, EDWARD ARTHUR HICKS, HENRY BRANDON HICKS,

MESSENGER & HOYT.

the Argonaut, he began: "What your name?"-"Kee Lung." "You live San Francisco?"-" Yes." "You sabbie God?"-"Mr. Attorney, if you mean 'Do I under stand the entity of our Creator?' I will simply say that Thursday evening next I shall address the State Ministerial Associaticu on the subject of the 'Divinity of Christ,' and shall be pleased to have you atand " Needless to say, a general roar of aghter swept over the court-room at this clever rally, and it was some minutes, much to the discomfiture of the lawyer for the de-

nce, before ordered was restored and the examination proceeded upon ordinary lines. Didn't Forget Butler.

To the clergy who were studying under him, especially to those who were at all shy or overawed by his presence, Dr. Stubbs was always friendliness itself. A young curate, a very nervous and generally anaemic young man, was on the eve of being examined by him, and Dr. Stubbs invited him to spend a day or two at the Palace for a few preliminary words of advice. Dr. Stubbs foresaw that "Butler's Analogies," one of the textbooks of the examination, was likely to be the young man's stumbling block. Bidding him farewell, the Bishop said, "Above all thinge, my young friend, don't forget Butler." "My lord," stammered the youth, in KITCHEN FURNISHINGS a flutter of nervousness, "I have already given Your Lordship's butler half a crown." Following the Directions.

The census taking reminds one of an incident which occurred ten years ago. On the printed forms were the words : Age of father if living), age of mother (if living). One of the papers was returned with the startling information that the father was 120 years old and the mother 112. The authorities hastened to see this ancient pair, and were Meal & Feed hastened to see this ancient pair, and were much surprised to hear that they died long

> "Then what do you mean by this ?" said an angry official, pointing to the ages. "Why, that's right enough. It says 'Age if living,' and that would have been their ages if living now." A Lesson in Punctuation.

A high school girl said to her father the

her night: "Daddy, I've got a sentence here I'd like have you punctuate. You know someing about punctuation, don't you ?" "A little," said her cautious parent as he ok the slip of paper she handed him. This is what he read : A five dollar bill flew around the corner. He studied it carefully. "Well," he finally said, "I'd simply put period after it, like this." "I wouldn't," said the high school girl. 'I'd make a dash after it."

## A Conservative Choice

Mies Highstep-"'Seuse mah bluntness Honey, but why did yo' marry sech a homely

Mrs. Washington-"Wa-al. I preferred a homely husband dat would stay home an' wring mah clothes radder dan a handsome niggah dat would kite aroun' an' wring mah

Determination. "It's the only tolme on earth," said Mr. Dolan, who was struggling with a balky horse, "that I wisht for an ottymobile." "Would yez sell the horse ?" "No, sir. I'd never give in like that. I'd hitch the animal up in front of the ma-chine, an' then I'd see whether he'd go or or?"

6 H Groves

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets