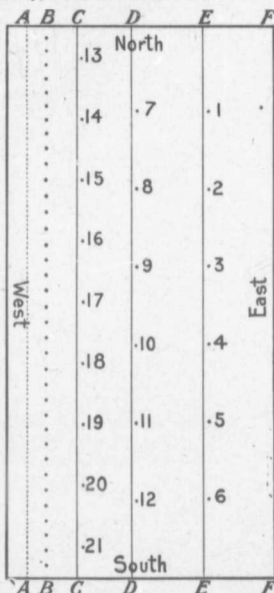


How to Plant a Family Orchard in Eastern Quebec

J. C. Chopais, Asst. Dominion Dairy Commissioner,
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(Concluded from last week)

In the outline of the orchard given in the accompanying diagram, the line FF, which is the eastern limit of the orchard, must, in most cases, excepting only those where the site offers a natural shelter against eastern winds, be made a hedge placed at three feet, one from the other, and not longer than 20 inches in growth, in order to insure success. Line EE is to be planted with apple trees at a distance of 25 feet in the



rows and between the rows. The same thing is to be done with line DD. Line CC will be planted with plum and cherry trees. This line is placed at a distance of 30 feet from line DD and the trees in it also at a distance of 30 feet one from the other. The next line, BB, is at a distance of 10 feet from this last one, and is to be planted with small fruit bushes placed five feet apart in the row. Lastly, the dotted line AA is planted with strawberries, the plants being placed 18 inches apart in the row, and the row being five feet from the one planted with small fruit bushes.

Here is the most important part of the present paper, since the selection of varieties is chiefly the key to success:

In line EE are to be planted, at the points marked 1 and 2, Yellow-Transparent apple trees, at 3 and 4, Low Land Raspberry, and at 5 and 6, Duchesne.

In line DD, at points 7 and 8, should be planted Alexander, at 9 and 10 Fameuse, and at 11 and 12 Wealthy.

In line CC are to be planted, at points 13 and 14, Plum trees of the Blue Dawson variety, at 15 and 16, Reine Claude de Montmorency, and at 17, one Early-yellow.

In the same line CC, at points marked 18 and 19, should be planted two Early-Richmond, and at points 20 and 21, two Montmorency cherry trees. Line BB is to receive 36 bushes of small fruit, being composed of nine Daumeg Gooseberries,

nine Fay's Prolific red currants, nine black champion currants and nine Marlborough red raspberries. The last line AA, will be a row of 120 Sharpless and Williams Strawberry plants. We would advise farmers to plant another piece of land by itself in those varieties of small fruit.

I have only two remarks to make in explanation of two points alluded to in the present paper. The first one is about the selection of varieties. All the varieties of fruit mentioned have been subjected to experimental culture during the last 20 years in many localities in the eastern section of the province of Quebec, and have always proved satisfactory. It is to be hoped that a similar paper for the western part of the province will be given by those who have had experience in that section.

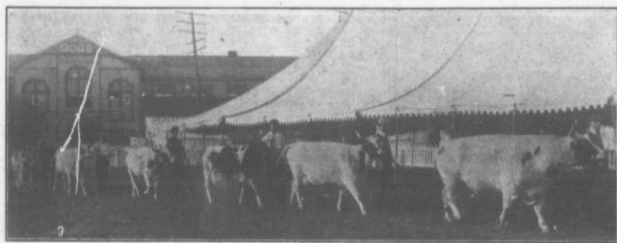
The second remark is about the distance apart to plant apple trees. I can but repeat what I wrote in another of my lectures on that subject: "we have already advocated to never have more than 25 feet between the trees in the row." Now, we know that 40 feet generally is the indicated distance. We found that under our severe climate they must be planted close together, in order to offer protection against the heavy, damp winds of our region. We are often told that when planted as close as that, they soon intermingle their branches, prevent the fruit from getting enough air and light and are an obstacle to the cultivation and spraying of the orchard. To this we answer that there is so much difference between our climate and that of the west of our province that none of those disadvantages of close planting are to be feared. We have seen in the County of Essex in Ontario, an orchard of 20 years' plantation where the trees set 40 feet apart and had all their branches intermingling, so that not a ray of sun could reach the ground. We have seen around Montreal a few orchards planted in the same way for 20 years, in which the trees were not yet intermingling their branches. Then

will be experienced in obtaining satisfactory results. Take an interest in the work, see how straight you can plow. Teach the boys how to plow. The old adage that more grain will grow on a crooked furrow than on a straight furrow is a poor incentive and will not conduce to build up a reputation for you as a model farmer. Plow the back field as carefully as you do the field joining the road, and see to it that your land is plowed in such a manner that strangers passing your farm will be attracted by its neatness. It is a cheap and efficient way in which to advertise.

Good plowing is profitable. If a fair crop can be obtained from poor plowing, a better crop can be obtained from good plowing. There are many features to be taken into consideration if good plowing is to be done. In the first place you must select a good plow, that is, one which will do the proper work in your soil. If your soil is loamy, and requires to be turned flat, choose a plow with a good width of share, a board with plenty of turning capacity, a high beam which will enable you to use a jointer when plowing under green or coarse manure, and sufficient length of handles to enable you to handle the plow with ease while at work. If the soil is heavy and inclined to cement choose a narrow plow, one that will set the soil up and give a good harrowage, and with sufficient press to the board to place the furrow over so that it will not fall back.

TWO-FURROW PLOWS ARE POPULAR

In the last few years a great many of the more progressive farmers of Ontario have adopted the two-furrow plow, some makes of which are first class implements and will do just as good work as can be done with a single furrow walking plow. Of the two-furrow plows there are the walking and riding styles, either of which is profitable to the farmer as a labor-saver. In choosing a two-furrow plow care should be exercised in its selection as before mentioned, and also see that your dealer does not pan off an over-grown gang-plow



Prize Winners in an Interesting Class.

The graded herd of Ayrshires at the Canadian National Exhibition, made one of the grandest displays in the cattle section. A graded herd consisted of one bull, any age; two cows, over three years; two-year-old heifer; yearling heifer, and heifer calf. The herd illustrated, owned by R. B. Ness, of Bowick, Quebec, won first.

we have in our own orchard, on good, rich, and well drained land; trees planted for 20 years, 25 feet apart, having yet no intermingling branches. This shows the great difference there is in the growth of trees under different climate. Let western people plant their apple trees 40 feet apart, but let us plant ours 25 feet. Both systems are beneficial where they are needed.

The Art of Plowing

Claud Mitchell, Brent Co., Ont.

Plowing is an art. With a great many farmers it is a lost art. Far too few of our younger generation of farmers have learned the art of plowing. One sees repeated evidences of the little interest taken in this important farm work.

Many attribute this lack of interest in plowing to the advent of the two-furrow and machine plow. In using machine plows it is first necessary to become acquainted with the workings of the plow in order to be thoroughly conversant with it when in operation. Then little or no difficulty

on you. See that you get a plow built on proper lines, one that will do its work properly in your land. The same applies to a riding plow. There are several makes of these which are as good as single-furrow plows, but there are only a few really good two-furrow riding plows.

In operating a two-furrow plow, lay out your field systematically in lands of a uniform width, set up stakes to start the land, and adjust the plow to let the front plow cut a shallow furrow and the rear one nearly the depth you intend plowing the field. The next time have the front furrow just heavy enough to nicely cover the first furrow turned. By striking the land in this manner you will have a crown of sufficient height, and it will give the land the proper slope. Then plow the land down to one green furrow. In finishing take this furrow with the front plow and at the same time take out the sole furrow with the rear plow. If this method is followed no difficulty need be experienced in doing a first-class job of plowing with a two-furrow plow.