



THE SEEDS THAT GROW BRUC

Our beautifully illustrated 100-page Catalogue of Car. FREE Our beautifully Illustrated too page Catalogue and den, Field and Flower Seeds, 1 ants, Bulbs, Garden and Farm Tools and Implements. Poultry Supplies, etc., is now ready. SEND FOR IT.

A GRAND RECORD FOR BOTH

Mr. S. N. Watts, Portsmouth, writes us: This is my 50th year in the gardening business. I have just been made an honorary member of our Horticultural Society after 47 years of membership. I don't know how many years I have done business with you, but it is a long time, about 40 years, and I have had no reason to change.

Our motto since the inception of this business has been, NOT HOW CHEAP, BUT HOW GOOD.

John A. Bruce & Co., SEED MERCHANTS, Hamilton, Ont.



HORTICUL TURE

Growing Tomatoes in Pots S. B. Courtis, York Co., Ont.

For the benefit of those readers of the Canadian Dairyman and Farming World, who, like myself, work only a world, who, like myself, work only a few acres in mixed gardening, and whose patches of tomatoes consist only of a few hundred plants, I will give a few facts from my experience. Fourteen yeers ago, I purchased 200 give a few facts from my experience. Fourteen yerrs ago, I purchased 200 six-inch pots, and planted them with tomato plants, in a rough green house, placing the pots as close together as I could. When the plants met I placed the pots farther apart, so as to give them at least ten inches for each plant. I planted also the same plants of the plant of the plants of t

same number of plants in botbeds.

I planted out the lot, the 400, on June and. They were all good plants out of the same seed bed, the only difference being in the treatment of same. The pot plants had numerous stems as high as the main stem, while the hotbed plants had only a good main. They were planted side by side, two rows of each. A rapid growth set in with the result that I gathered tomatoes for fully four specific plants. The conclusion that I came to is that in small pots, the roots soon between the conclusion that I came to is that in small pots, the roots soon be

The conclusion that I came to is that in small pots, the roots about become logged, with little to feed upon, and beome stunted, whereas in larger pots they are not punished to the same extent. However, I would not advise the use of pots to any great extent. They are very difficult to look after, but to get the best results in localities as far north as Toronto, we must have good plants.

plants.
The easiest and the best way that I know of, is to dig up a spent hotbed, say, one that lettuce has been grown in, and plant in strawberry boxes. Give them as much room as you can afford. Place on the bed and fill with loose earth to level of boxes. They are easy to water and the roots will feed from the bed.

Beginners' Difficulties in Spraying

Robt. Thompson, St. Catherines. Ont.

As the season for spraying is rapid-As the season for spraying is rapid-yla proaching we find many of our growers dreading the work of apply-ing the lime-sulphur wash. In the preparation of this mixture, if there is no boiling plant nearby, and the grower wishes to prepare his material grower wishes to prepare his material cheaply and effectively, he can make a plank box, about three or four feet wide, from five to seven feet long, and 12 inches high. Secure a sheet of boiler plate, that will project a couple of inches outside of box. Fasten the box to the sheet iron securely by means of screws though deal. means of screws through

orous'y all the time. Add more water to make the 50 gallons. The last few gallons added may be of cold water, so that the mixture, if going directly into the pump to be used, water, so that the mixtue, it going directly into the pump to be used, will not be boiling, and thus injure the hose. Great care should be exercised in straining into the tank, using cised in straining into the tank, using for the last straining, a strainer fifty meshes to the inch. Fine nozzels can then be used, and no truble will be experienced from clogging. Better work can be done with small nozzles, and less material used. Spray the first ime about two-

and, less material used.

Spray the first time about twothirds of the tree from the windy
side, then, when there is a change of
wind, to one of the opposite quarters, the other third can be sprayed.
A good breeze is found to be a good
aid in spraying, especially for large
trees. Be sure and cover every spot
on this trees.

trees. De saw.

When spraying with Bordeaux mixture and poison for coddling moth,
see that every twig and leaf is covered
and every apple covered, so that the
poison will have filled the calyx end
of the fruit. Thoroughness in every the trees. particular is one of the secrets of suc cess in spraying.

Wood Ashes for Vegetables.

I have the chance to buy a quantity of wood ashes at five cents a bushel Will it pay to buy them for vegetables? How much should be applied per acre 1—R.L., Digby Co., N.S.

Wood ashes contain potash, phosphoric acid, and lime, all of which are useful in the growing of vegetables. The ashes are usually valued more for userti. In the growing of vegerators. The ashes are usually valued more for the post of the control of the cont per acre.

Moss on Apple Trees.

What strength of potash should be used on old apple trees to remove moss and lichens ?— U.E.N., Huron Co. Ont.

It has been found from experiment, that a two per cent. solution of caus-tis potash will remove moss and lichens from trees satisfactorily, and will not injure the trees when they are dormant Even a two and one-half to three pay cent. solution may be used without injury to the trees when dormant, but this strength is not necesmant, but this strength is not neces-sary and, as caustic potash is un-pleasant to use, even in a two per cent. solution, we would not advise using a stronger one. One thor-ough application would accomplish much, but two applications would be better, and should be sufficient.

by means of screws through drill holes.

A fire place can be built of bricks, so that the boiler plate will rest on brick-work. Leave open at end and prick-work. Leave open at end and sulphur. The above makes the chapter of the prick-work. Leave open at end and sulphur. The back end of the past of the past of the past of the past open at end and sulphur. The back end of the past open at end and sulphur. The back end of the past open at end and sulphur. The back end of the past open at end and sulphur. The back end of the box cash of the past open at end and sulphur. The back end of the box cash of the past open at end and sulphur. The back end of the box cash of the past open at end and sulphur. The back end of the box cash of the past open at end and sulphur. The back end of the past open at end and the past open at end and the past open at end and sulphur. The back end of the past of the past open at end and sulphur. The back end of the past open at end and sulphur. The back end of the past open at end and sulphur. The back end of the past open at end and sulphur. The back end of the past open at end and sulphur. The back end of the past open at end and sulphur. The back end of the past open at end and sulphur. The back end of the past open at end and sulphur. The back end of the past open at end and sulphur. The back end of the past open at end and sulphur. The back end of the past open at end and sulphur. The back end of the past open at end and sulphur. The back end of the past open at end and sulphur. The