



A well-pruned tree in the orchard of Jas. E. Johnson, of Norfolk Co.

of clean, well-colored fruit a more difficult task than it should be. Where insect pests and fungous diseases naturally thrive, the first factor in directing the shape of the tree is sanitation, and the central leader type cannot be called a sanitary type of tree. The open centre tree, while possessing admirable qualities, does not possess the strength of the central leader type, so that a combination of the two is more desirable. The combination type consists in allowing the central leader to grow for the first year until five or six good branches, arranged in a whorl and well spaced, can be selected to form the framework of the tree.

Having decided on the form our tree shall take, we are now ready to follow the pruning year by year. The first year, or the year the tree is set out, it will be necessary to head back all branches in order to give the roots an opportunity to get a hold and to make our trees stocky instead of long and willowy. During the first two years of a tree's growth, prune for wood. This adds to the importance of this first cutting back. To enable us to form a good, strong, well-balanced head, we must have abundant wood growth, and pruning during the first four or five years should be directed towards that end.

If the tree is to be the modified leader type, it is pruned so that the central branch will maintain the lead, and five other branches at most will be selected, as previously stated. All other branches are removed, and the five selected branches are cut back a considerable distance, cutting the weaker ones the least. As these main branches will probably have some laterals on them, it is advisable to remove these at this time.

### Which Is Your Way?

TWO men were leaning over the pasture bars. Their conversation is related in the Western Farmer of Spokane, Washington, as follows:

"Yes, sir, that colt is for sale, but he belongs to my son in the field yonder. You'll have to bargain with him," said the farmer, motioning to the boy. "He'll be here presently and you can talk to him."

"That boy!" ejaculated the stranger. "Yes, George is seventeen, and a smarter boy never was raised on any farm—if I do say it. You ought to hear him in debate. He can hold his end with the best of 'em. He raised that colt and the sale money goes into the bank in his name. He's saving for a course in an agricultural college; then I'll step down and out and he'll run the old farm. Here, George, this man is looking at your two-year-old."

The bargain was soon concluded, but not before the buyer had learned that the seventeen-year-old boy was a keen judge of horse flesh and knew the worth of his colt.

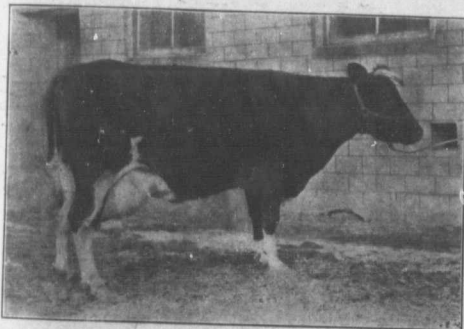
Two men were leaning over the pasture bars.

"Yes, sir, them steers are as good as ever was raised in this town. That boy over there calls 'em his, and has fussed with 'em ever since they were calves. Hey? Oh, that makes no difference when it comes to selling. They the cash goes into my pocket. Boys are ungrateful nowadays. He keeps talking of quitting, and I can't keep him longer than he is twenty-one. He might take the old farm and let me have a rest, but he will not listen to that. Well, it can't be helped, as I see. You don't offer quite what I consider the steers worth, but there's no use in feeding 'em any longer. They're yours."

Which boy made a successful, contented farmer, and why?

### Rural Leadership Course at O.A.C.

The Ontario Agricultural College has made arrangements for its second annual Summer School for Rural Leadership. It is the purpose of this school to discuss the country home, school and church, and their relationship to the community life. Along with these subjects will be given a few outline lectures on strictly agricultural topics, with the idea of bringing all rural leaders, such as clergymen, teachers, and so forth, more closely in touch and more sympathetic towards the problems of the farmer. Further information may be had by applying to Dr. G. C. Creelman, O. A. College, Guelph.



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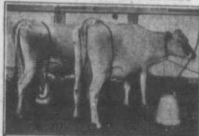
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