

## HORTICULTURE

### Orchard and Garden Notes

**M**AKE clean, smooth cuts and leave no stubs when pruning.

Set out rhubarb and horseradish roots now. Asparagus may be set now or even as late as the last of May.

There are a few grapes, such as the Beta and Delaware, that might well be tried in every garden.

A box and sash over the rhubarb plants will hurry their growth.

Watch the hedges closely. Do not leave the sash on without air while the sun is high. Close down the sash early in the afternoon.

If you want early melons, sow the seed in pots, boxes, or on sods under glass about six weeks before they can be set outdoors, which in this locality is about June 1.

Remember that the fruit of raspberries, blackberries, etc., is borne on wood of last year's growth, hence pruning should not be done until after the bushes are through fruiting except to remove dead or old wood and to thin the canes.

Spinach, peas, lettuce and radishes should be earliest.

Sow your lawn grass seed as early as possible, but do not put it on sticky, poor soil. Wait until the land works easily.

Don't forget to plant a large bed of strawberries. Do it this year as soon as the ground can be worked.

Early maturing crops should be planted on light, open, rich soil. An exposure to the south will hasten germination and growth.

Have you sprayed your orchard? It is a pretty profitable kind of insurance. Clean, well-formed fruit will

usually sell at a good price. Wormy, poor fruit does not sell readily, if at all.

Scatter some fresh grass seed over the lawn, rake this in, and add some soil in low places. Old, worn-out patches on the lawn may be spaded up and resown with blue grass and white clover seed.

### The Small Garden Drill

R. Brodie, Oxford Co., Ont.

**O**UR garden drill cost us seven dollars or eight dollars; we are not sure of the figures, but they were in this neighborhood. Considering the cost, it is one of the most useful implements on the farm. It is the life of the garden, as it makes the seeding of a good size kitchen garden so simple.

Our garden is a tract of fine, fertile loam, between an eighth and a quarter of an acre in extent, beside the house. Every other fall it gets a fair coating of manure and is worked up in the spring with the regular farm implements, and finally cross harrowed and rolled. Then comes the seeding. In most kitchen gardens this consists in opening out drills with a hoe, dropping the seed by hand and covering with the hoe. In our case, we get out our garden drill, put in a package of carrots, parsnips, beets, or other garden vegetables, as the case may be, and complete the whole operation in one quarter of the time it would take to open a drill by hand. These small drills are so finely adjusted that they will handle the smallest quantities of seed just as accurately as they will larger quantities. Our first planting in the spring is all over in an hour, and the men folk on the farm don't object to help putting in the garden, as they are usually supposed to do.

Our drill has a wheel hoe attachment. As soon as the crops show above ground in the garden, the wheel hoe is run down each row, killing any weeds that may have started and all that are germinating. We find the wheel hoe a wonderfully useful implement in the mangel field, where it is run up and down each row just as soon as the mangels can be seen.



### A War Measure

**P**OUULTY keeping at all times is a pleasant and profitable industry. Just now it might be looked upon as something more—a patriotic duty—a war measure. More eggs are required by the Motherland. While she is compelled to exclude some imports for a time, she welcomes eggs. Poultry pays. In spite of high prices, eggs are a necessity. Larger flocks and increased production could be brought about without undue expense. Poultry keeping is an industry that can be carried on with the lighter kind of labor. It can be made a success when only the older people or the younger members of the family are available for the work. Poultry thrives in every climate under almost any conditions; little expense is required to start; returns come quickly, and every month should see some cash receipts.

In all probability there are not as many breeding hens in Canada this spring as there were a year ago. Because of the high price of feed, too many layers and breeders were sold last fall. For the same reason, many hens are not in prime laying condition this spring. To meet the situa-



## Real Daylight Saving

In the harvest time every hour between daylight and dark is worth money to the busy farmer.

You get an early start in the morning intending to do a big day's work, but the

binder, mower or other implement breaks down and you must go to town for the repairs. If you have a Ford you are soon away and its speed clips two hours off the former three-hour journey there and back.

### Count up the extra half days that a Ford will save you

during the rush of seeding, haying and harvest. You will find that the Ford will save you a week or more of valuable time on your necessary trips alone.

Many times you will want to take some produce along with you. Then your staunch

Ford is ready to carry a load of 1000 pounds. How handy this would be?

Once you own a Ford and find out the many ways you can use it for business and pleasure you will wonder how you managed without it.

*The Ford is an economical investment, and a necessity on every farm.*

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