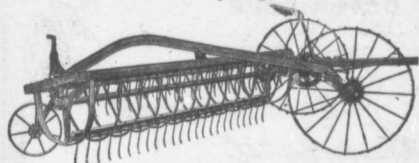


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Orchard and Garden Notes

ALL annuals and bedding plants may go into the ground after May 30th.

Peas and beans may be planted between rows of newly set raspberries to advantage.

Don't plant melons, squash, or other tender heat loving plants outside until about May 20th or 25th.

White Spine cucumber is a good variety to use because of its quality and productiveness.

Soak celery or tomato plants thoroughly for several hours before transplanting. This will enable you to carry more dirt with the plant.

Hotbed or greenhouse plants should be "hardened off" before being set in the field. They are hardened by giving them all the air possible and by reducing the amount of water. Cabbages and tomatoes have a bluish cast when hardened.

Flowering cannae require a warm, rich soil, and must be given plenty of water in hot weather. Many varieties flower well. The bulbs are quite easily stored over winter if not allowed to get wet or too dry.

Codling Moth

THE time is near when it will be necessary for the fruit growers to again put up the annual fight against the codling moth. The overwintering larvae, which can be found under the rough bark and in the crotches of the trees have now come through the winter unharmed. Often a large per cent of them are killed, but not this season.

All machinery should be in readiness, and the arsenate of lead on hand, so when the proper time comes for making the first application, which is the most important one that can be made, the spray can be applied when the blossoms are in just the proper condition. This time is just after the blossoms have fallen and before the calyx cup of the little fruit has closed. The idea with this application should be to get some of the poison into the calyx end of each apple. We have found that over 60 per cent of the little worms enter the fruit through the blossom end. Thus it is possible, with thorough work, to kill 60 per cent with this one application.

The later applications will be to form a coating of the poison over the entire surface of the fruit for protection against worms that remain 40 per cent of worms that enter through the side. The number of applications will depend upon the degree of infestation. In some parts of the province, a second application following about three weeks after the first will be sufficient, but in others, it is usually advisable to make an application about the last of July or first of August to protect against the second brood of worms. In still other sections where orchards are very badly infested, as many as five applications may be advisable.

Foes of the Raspberry

By E. C. Stekman

THERE are three diseases of the raspberry against which every grower of small fruits should carefully guard. These are anthracnose, cane blight, and crown gall.

Cane blight has only come under observation as a serious disease in the last few years. The cane first wilt. On close examination the affected portions are seen to be discolored. Later

the bark peels off. The blight is gray but shows small black eruptions. The wood in affected areas is usually very dark.

Both of these diseases live during the winter on affected canes and the greatest precaution should be taken therefore, to keep them cut out. As soon as the canes are cut they should be burned. All diseased canes should also be promptly removed.

Evidence shows that a raspberry plantation ceases to be very profitable after about four years, and a rotation should, therefore, be practiced.

If spraying is resorted to, also, it should be begun about the time the leaf buds are commencing to break. The canes should be well protected until they are, at least, two-thirds grown. It is questionable, however, whether or not spraying raspberries pays commercially. The method of sanitation, before outlined, are probably more important.

Crown gall is a bacterial disease which gives trouble by its eruptions on the roots and at the crown of the raspberry plant. There is probably little doubt in the minds of raspberry growers about the damage done by crown gall to raspberries. There is absolutely no method of prevention or cure except to set out healthy plants. Very serious losses can be prevented, therefore, by examining all canes carefully and by rejecting all of those which show any signs of gall, at the time they are set out.

Improve by Careful Thinning

By E. S. McIntosh

SUPERIOR fruit always sells. Size and color attract the eye and win the favor of purchasers who would otherwise hesitate. Well-colored Wealthy apples often bring 60 cents a barrel more than poorly colored fruit of the same variety. The present season promises a large crop, too large a crop, in fact. For this reason every owner of an orchard should make it his aim to get, not the largest possible crop, but the best possible crop by sacrificing quantity he can improve the quality of his product. This shift from quantity to quality is made by "thinning."

Thinning should be done in the early summer. To thin properly, but one fruit in a cluster should be left, and there should be about six inches between the trees. Poor, mis-shapen, or injured fruits should be removed. The earlier the work is done after the imperfect fruits have dropped off, the better will be the results.

Resumption Canadian Pacific Great Lakes Service

Passenger service via the Great Lakes Canadian Pacific route from Port McNicoll will resume on the following Saturday, May 22nd. The service this season will be maintained by the Steamers "Keewatin" sailing Tuesdays, "Manitoba" Wednesdays, "Alberta" Thursdays, and "Assiniboia" on Saturdays, from Port McNicoll at 4.00 p.m. The "Manitoba" sailing Wednesdays, will also call at Owen Sound each sailing day at 10.30. A special train will leave Union Station, Toronto, at 12.45 a.m., arriving Port McNicoll 4.00 p.m., daily except Friday.

For reservations or other information regarding this service, consult any Canadian Pacific agent, or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

Brood

By D. J. R. T. P. I. C. A. and it

chicks be well hatched or must furnish ventilated hove

may have access to the ventilated ex

door run for p

Before putting brooder it should be covered with fine sand and cut litter or should be heated before the chicks are moved there.

It avoid draught in transfer to the incubator.

He this Nova Scotia possible. Edison he finds them

important that the cold and drafts therefore, be reduced. If they great distance in a basket with soft cotton is important as is likely to result and consequent

The brooder a temperature F. This temp will be reduced fourth week it F. Temperature taken with the ether two inches much better to warm than too easily remedy the away from the positions in temperature fully avoided. side for much possible during the

Sour Milk On removing take each chick its beak in sound make sure that when into its three or four days be the only drink