

vation of the ground the year previous when under the hoe crop. I do not mulch nor use any protection whatever for the winter and have had little trouble with my plants winter-killing.

The following spring we do not cultivate before picking the crop, simply cutting the weeds between the rows with a hoe and pulling out of the rows by hand whenever they appear. Great care should be taken not to have many weeds to remove at time of blooming as much

damage may be done to the crop at this time by disturbing foliage and blossoms.

#### CROPPING

We invariably crop the plantation two years, simply preparing for the second year by narrowing up old rows after the first crop is picked and by continuing the cultivation and keeping the rows free from weeds by hand the remainder of the season. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture is very important, especially

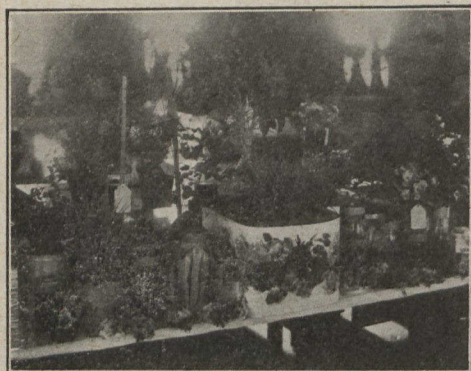
when the plantation is kept over for a second crop.

I have said nothing about varieties as it is impossible to lay down hard and fast rules. It is absolutely necessary that each grower study his own case, what is best suited for his particular district and market. The Williams is the great commercial strawberry at Jordan. But it would not be so well adapted for a grower who was catering to a fancy local market.

## The Outlook for Horticulture in Saskatchewan

Angus MacKay, Superintendent, Experimental Farm, Indian Head

THERE need never be any doubt about the growing of vegetables, flowers and small fruits in Saskatchewan. In the early years of its settlement, whatever else failed vegetables never did,



Some Horticultural Products of Saskatchewan

Exhibited at Prince Albert Exhibition by G. T. Barley

and the myriads of bright native prairie flowers proclaimed the hope that the cultivated sorts when tried would equal, if not surpass, in numbers and beauty those to the manor born. Small fruits, also, in those early years, greeted the newcomer in every vale and valley in profusion, and to-day currants, raspberries, gooseberries and strawberries are found throughout the length and breadth of the land, unsurpassed in quality in the Dominion.

Large fruits, such as apples, plums,



Tomato Forcing in Saskatchewan

Greenhouses of Mr. Coster, Prince Albert

pears, peaches and cherries were not found in the early years, and are still conspicuous by their absence. For some years back, however, apple cultivation has assumed a more promising aspect from the fact that several very hardy varieties of crab apple from Siberia have fruited, and from this hardy stock, in time, equally hardy apples will be obtained, suitable for all parts of the province. With great care in protecting a few hardy apple trees have fruited in favorable localities, but a variety hardy enough to stand the summer's heat and the winter's cold in all districts, will require a large share of the Siberian crab apple in its composition. This has been well started by cross-breeding on the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, and the numerous small orchards on the Indian Head farm testify to the fact that time alone is required for Saskatchewan to grow apples, in part, at least, for its own use.

Manitoba native plums have for years been successfully grown in this province, but none of the Ontario or other cultivated sorts have ever stood the climate. Cross-bred sorts, like the apples, are more promising and in time these, too, will be in the settlers' gardens.

Peaches and pears are a decided failure, with little or no hope that our climate will ever permit these to grow outside glass houses. While we have the Ontario wild cherries (pin- and choke-cherries) in all districts of the province in profusion, there seems very little progress towards much improvement in this fruit. We have, it is true, Rocky Mountain cherries and sand cherries, but these are very far from taking the place of the real fruit.

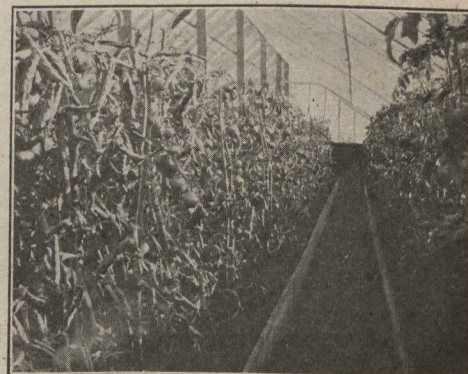
I need not take up space recounting what varieties of vegetables succeed in this province. Leaving out tomatoes as uncertain of ripening, corn, water melons and musk melons for the same reason, any one of Ontario's seed catalogues may be taken and from first to last the vegetables contained therein can safely and surely be grown in every district in Saskatchewan. Where early sorts are

chosen, and the soil prepared in accordance with the climatic conditions, Ontario cannot surpass in quality or quantity the vegetables of this western province.



Vegetables Grown in Saskatchewan

In flowers it is safe to assert that no Ontario garden can ever hope to equal in brilliancy a flower garden in Saskatchewan, with its long hours of sunshine and cool nights. Every known variety of annuals succeeds. Asters, petunias, verbenas, stocks, sweet peas, pansies, phlox, nasturtiums, are but a few of fifty sorts grown year after year on this farm, and all do equally well. Tulips, peonies, iris, columbine, pinks, delphiniums and other perennial sorts have bloomed year after year in the experimental farm garden, remaining in the ground all winter.



Other Side of Same Forcing House