

HORTICULTURE

The Fruit Crop Outlook

There has been no apparent change in the condition of fruit trees and buds since last report. Present ap-



Except in Exceptional Seasons, Clean Fruit Cannot be Grown Without Spraying

The time for the first spraying is in spring, before the buds swell. To give the best results, the work must be done thoroughly. Every twig and branch must be covered with the mixture. Spraying on the wind comes from the opposite direction spray the other side. Our illustration shows a power sprayer in operation.

pearances give promise of good crops during the coming season. The following reports from crop correspondents of Farm and Dairy state present conditions in some districts of Ontario that were not mentioned in last week's issue:

BRUCE CO., ONT.

Walkerton.—All trees and bushes seem to be in fine condition. The buds are healthy. The prospects are for an early spring. The winter was remarkable. The lowest temperature was five degrees below zero and that only once.—A. E. S.

MIDDLESEX CO., ONT.

Ivan.—The outlook for fruit is good. The long ripening season in the fall makes us look for a bumper crop of apples, plums and pears, which are the principal crops grown here.—E. T. C.

WENTWORTH CO., ONT.

Fruitland.—All kinds of fruit trees vines and bushes have come through the winter in good condition. Pear, cherry and plum fruit buds are abundant. In orchards near the mountain, peach fruit buds are in good condition, but nearer the lake, they are badly killed.—W. M. O.

HASTINGS CO., ONT.

Belleville.—Apple trees appear to have come through the winter in fine condition and the green bark trees appear to have escaped injury from mice during the winter. The show of fruit buds on apple trees is very promising.—F. S. W.

DURHAM CO., ONT.

Newcastle.—Most varieties of apple trees are full of fruit buds, also Bartlett pears and all kinds of plums and cherries. Strawberry rows are narrow because of the dry autumn. Will plant extensively apple and pear trees in this locality this spring. The Newcastle Fruit Growers' Association received good prices for apples exported this winter.—W. H. G.

Send reports of crop conditions and prospects for publication.

Crotch Injury In Fruit Trees

W. T. Macoun, Central Experimental Farm.

The effects of crotch injury have been very serious in the province of Quebec and in some parts of Ontario in recent years. On examination it is found that in the centre of the crotch and on the branches diverging from it, but close to it, the bark is

tree is destroyed by the loss of one limb after another at the crotch.

This crotch injury is evidently due to ice lodging in the crotch. There are several theories as to why the ice should cause the bark to die. One is, that it acts as a lens and concentrates the rays of the sun, causing a scalding of the bark. The position of the injured limbs alone would seem to be sufficient to show that this theory is not a good one. It seems more likely that the injury is caused by the softening of the bark by the melted snow or water before freezing and that after freezing the bark, which is, even before this probably, tenderer than any other part owing to its being most shaded there in summer, is subjected to severe frost, and it and the cambium are both destroyed. One of the best means of preventing crotch injury is to grow trees with an little crotch as possible, training with a central leader.

I received the post cards you sent me for securing one new subscription to Farm and Dairy. They are much better than you told me they were. I take a delight in showing them to my friends.—B. Milgate, Wellington Co.

dead. As a result of this killing in the crotch the tree loses its strength there, rot sets in and eventually the

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PETERBORO, ONTARIO

Renewing Seedless Apples

In 1907, I planted two seedless apple trees that were about eight feet high. The following winter, I thought that they had been killed but last summer two or three shoots sprang out just above the ground. The rest of the tree was dead. The shoots are about 15 to 18 inches long. What should I do?—R. A. H. Hastings Co., Ont.

Whether the shoots are of any value will depend upon the point of their origin. If the shoots came from a point above where the trees have been grafted, as it is probable that they did, (as you say that they start from above the ground), it would be best to select the strongest one, cut away the rest of the old tree and allow the chosen root to grow. When it reaches three feet in height, nip off the top to induce formation of branches, if such do not start naturally. Another thing to do perhaps the best from a commercial standpoint would be to throw the whole thing away and replant with some good standard variety. No seedless apple yet originated is worth growing other than for the sake of novelty.

Renew Your Subscription Now.

Why buy another farm?

Are you thinking of buying another farm in order to extend your operations and produce larger crops?

You will find it better in almost every way to build a new farm on top of the one you now have.

Do not seek to farm more acres but make your land produce more bushels.

If the farm you now have produces—say 35 bushels of oats per acre, instead of buying more land to get an additional 35-bushel yield, why not make the farm you have produce 70 bushels per acre? You can do it.

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It is the machine which enables you to take the manure produced on the farm and in a few years fully double the productive power of your land.

It does this by placing the manure on the soil in the most available condition to support plant life.

It also makes the manure go further than can be done in any other way.

I. H. C. manure spreaders are made in two styles: Corn King and Cloverleaf.

The Corn King is of the return apron type. The steel roller equipment of the apron on this machine reduces friction to the minimum, even with the heaviest loads. This machine will be supplied with either a ratchet feed or a double pawl worm feed for the apron. Either of these feeds can be regulated to bring the desired amount of manure to the beater. The beater is equipped with long, square steel teeth with chisel points. It is driven by means of a chain from a large sprocket on the rear axle. A vibrating rake is used on this machine to level the load as it comes to the beater. The Corn King spreader has steel wheels of the most serviceable construction and a frame made of thor-

oughly air-dried wood stock and put together in a very durable manner. There are three sizes of this machine: No. 2 small, No. 3 medium and No. 4 large.

The Cloverleaf is of the endless apron type. It is also supplied with two feeds for the apron—ratchet or double pawl worm feed. The beater on this machine is constructed the same as the beater on the Corn King. This spreader also has a vibrating rake to level the load as it comes to the beater, has steel wheels and a well made main frame. This spreader is made in three sizes: No. 2 small, No. 3 medium and No. 4 large. It is very attractive, being well painted and symmetrically designed.

Many Excellent Features

It is impossible to describe all of the features of the above machines in this small space. However, we have catalogs which illustrate and describe in detail the many excellent features of these machines. These catalogs are well worth procuring, not only because they describe the spreaders, but because they contain information on soil fertility.

Points that are well to bear in mind in connection with these spreaders are that you can top-dress your fields and grow large crops of clover to turn under and enrich the soil, so that you may grow still larger crops and add to the soil's fertility. They do double the value of the manure, save much time and labor and greatly increase the value of your land by increasing the soil's fertility.

Any one of these machines will pay for itself in from one to two years, depending upon the amount of work you have for it to do.

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POULTRY

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Poultrymen are rough were fortunate Prof. W. R. rior Agricultural popular illustration to and how not Professor review industry of Ontario all classes of millionaires to interested in p- strides have been industry in recent times are correct, per cent. more Ontario to-day th years ago, and deal with the bird or than 25 years. 000,000 chickens.

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