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FRESH—PURE/
RELIABLE

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Production and Thrift

"CANADA from her abundance can help supply the Empire's needs, and this must be a comforting thought for those upon whom the heavy burden of directing the Empire's affairs has been laid. Gain or no gain the cause before the farmers of Canada is as clear as it was last year—they must produce abundantly in order to meet the demands that may be made, and I believe this to be especially true in regard to live stock, the world's supply of which must be particularly affected in this vast struggle. Stress and strain may yet be in store for us all before this tragic conflict is over, but not one of us doubts the issue, and Canadians will do their duty in the highest sense of that great word."—HON. MARTIN BURRELL, Minister of Agriculture.

"MODERN war is made by resources, by money, by foodstuffs, as well as by men and by munitions. While war is our first business, it is the imperative duty of every man in Canada to produce all that he can, to work doubly hard while our soldiers are in the trenches, in order that the resources of the country may not only be conserved, but increased, for the great struggle that lies before us. 'Work and Save' is a good motto for War-time."—SIR THOMAS WHITT, Minister of Finance.

THE CALL OF EMPIRE COMES AGAIN IN 1916

TO CANADIAN FARMERS, DAIRYMEN, FRUIT GROWERS, GARDENERS

WHAT IS NEEDED? THESE IN PARTICULAR—

WHEAT, OATS, HAY,

BEEF, PORK, BACON,

CHEESE, EGGS, BUTTER, POULTRY,

CANNED FRUITS, FRUIT JAMS,

SUGAR, HONEY, WOOL, FLAX FIBRE,

BEANS, PEAS, DRIED VEGETABLES

We must feed ourselves, feed our soldiers, and help feed the Allies. The need is greater in 1916 than it was in 1915. The difficulties are greater, the task is heavier, the need is more urgent, the call to patriotism is louder—therefore be thrifty and produce to the limit.

"THE AGRICULTURAL WAR BOOK FOR 1916" is now in the press. To be had from The Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

HORTICULTURE

How to Grow Raspberries

By F. L. Gable, Fruit Inspector.

RASPBERRIES are better planted in the fall on well prepared and manured land, preferably on land which has grown a plot of potatoes or some such good hoe crop. Early spring planting is also satisfactory, but owing to the rush at this season, it is usually more difficult to get it done properly. Raspberries are better planted in the row system than in hills. The rows, however, must be kept to a suitable width, not more than 10 inches, as the great bulk and the best quality of fruit is grown on the outside canes, and little more would be produced from wide-rows than from narrow ones.

The original sets should be planted about seven to nine inches in the row, with rows 18 to 20 inches apart, so that cultivation can be carried on with two horses. The berries should be well cultivated during the summer, up to picking time and through picking time in case of dry weather. A little cultivation after picking, up until early fall, will also be beneficial. In the fall, after the growth has ceased, the ground should be plowed up toward the canes, leaving a light dead furrow in the centre. In the spring this is cultivated again and pulled back toward the centre, away from the row, with a reversible disk harrow.

To get the best results, raspberries should be mulched yearly with manure. This is done by piling manure at the ends of the rows during the winter time, and with the aid of a one-horse cart, distributing the manure in the row in the spring, spreading it amongst the canes as carefully as possible. In this way what is left of this manure in the fall is covered by the furrow that is plowed up to the canes, and thus year after year it becomes well incorporated in the soil and produces good results, not only furnishing fertilizer, but assisting very materially in holding moisture and avoiding the disastrous results that occur during the hot, dry season of raspberry harvesting.

Canes should not be cut back during the growing season. I leave my canes in the condition in which they grow, until spring time. They are then cut back and the dead canes taken out in one operation. Care should be taken to avoid damage from disease and insects. One of the worst insects we have had to contend with during the last few years is the snowy tree cricket that deposits its eggs in the growing cane and kills them back from the tip. The only remedy for this is to watch closely and cut out the affected canes.

Pruning Trees for Production

M. B. Davis, B.S.A., Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

WE prune primarily to obtain better fruit, and in so far as our pruning practices help along that one aim, just so far is our pruning a success. We do not, or at least should not, prune to obtain a beautiful or sightly tree. A tree possessing beauty alone does not add dollars to our pockets, so that look at it as you may, we prune only to obtain better fruit.

The different types of trees that we grow may be roughly divided into three classes. One is the pyramidal form, another is the open centre, and the third is a combination of the two. The first or pyramidal form, which consists of a central leader, with branches radiating off from it, gives too large and too high a tree for our conditions. It shuts out too much sunlight, thus making the production



A well-pruned tree.

Just E. Johnson

of clear, well-difficult task to insect pests naturally thrive directing the sanitation, and cannot be called tree. The opening admiringly possess the st leader type, so the two is more combination type of central leader year until five arranged in a can be selected work of the tree. Having decided tree shall take, follow the pruning first year, or th out, it will be all all branches in an opportunity make our trees and willow; years of a tree wood. This adds this first cutting to form a good head, we must growth, and pruning four or five years towards that end. If the tree is leader type, it is central branch and five other branches selected, as per other branches a five selected branch a considerable weaker ones the branches will laterals on the move these at the



Lakeview

The production of 37 highest producing but established a new 10 months after calving.