

roduction and

CANADA from her abundance can help supply the Ecupiry's needs, and this must be a conforting through for hoses upon whom the heavy burden of directing the Ecupiry's affirs has been had. On the second second second second second second second second int year-they must preduce abundantly in order to meet the demands that may be made, and I believe this to be especially true in regard to this vast errors. If any of which must be particularly affected in this vast errors. If any of a which must be particularly affected in before this traffic darks will be have the second be the instan-and Canadisas will do their daty in the highest as an out to the the word."—HON. MARTIN BURERELL, Mineder of Agriculture.

MODERN war is made by resources, by money, by foodstuffs, as well as by measand by municipan. While war is our first busi-tis the imperative duty of every man in Ganada to produce all in order that thereas doubly hard while our soldiers are in the trenches, increased, for the great strugged that its many not cally be conserved, but increased, for the great strugged that its many not cally be conserved, but is a good moto for War-time."—SIR THOMAS WHITS, Minister of Finance.

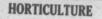
THE CALL OF EMPIRE COMES AGAIN IN 1916 TO CANADIAN FARMERS, DAIRYMEN, FRUIT GROWERS, GARDENERS WHAT IS NEEDED ? THESE IN PARTICULAR-WHEAT, OATS, HAY, CANNED FRUITS, FRUIT JAMS, BEEF, PORK, BACON. SUGAR, HONEY, WOOL, FLAX FIBRE, CHEESE, EGGS, BUTTER, POULTRY, BEANS, PEAS, DRIED VEGETABLES We must feed ourselves, feed our soldiers, and help feed the Allies. The need is greater in

1916 then 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, Ottawn.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

TRANSLAS - CONSISTENCES INTERNET DE LA CONTRACTOR DE LA CONT



How to Grow Raspberries By F. L. Gable, Fruit Inspector.

By F. L. Gabie, Fruit inspector. Restriction of the second secon

The original sets should be planted about seven to nine inches in the row, with rows 18 to 20 inches apart, so that 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 the and through picking dime in case the and through picking dime tration after picking, up until early fail, will also be beneficial. In the fail, failer that courts has cound the fail, will also be beneficial. In the fail, after the growth has ceased, the ground should be ploved up toward the canes, leaving a light dead furrow in the centre. In the spring this is cultivated again and pulled back to-ward the centre, away from the row. With a reversible disk harrow.

with a reversible disk harrow. To get the best results, ranpberries should be a strength of the second second This is done by piling manure at the ends of the rows during the winter time, and with the ald of a one-horse out, distributing the manure in the row in the spring, spreading it amongst the came as carrolity as po-sible. In this way what is left of this manure in the fall is covered by the furrow that is plowed up to the came, and thus your after years the become furrow that is ployed up to the came, and thus year after year it becomes well incorporated in the soil and year loces good results, not only furring ing fertilizer, but assisting very ma-terially in holding moisture and avoiding the disastrous results that occur during the hot, dry season of raspberry harvesting.

Canes should not be out back dur Cance should not be cut back dur-ing tell growing assess. I leave my cance in the condition in which they grow, until gaving time. I have a then cut back and the dead cance then cut back and the dead cance about be taken to avoid damage from disease and insects. One of the worst tmsects we have had to contend with during the last few years is the worst imsects 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,

W^E prune primarily to obtain bet-ter fruit, and in so far as our pruning practices help along that one line, just so far is our pruning a

that one sine, just so far is our pruning a success We do not, or at least about 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 front.

The different types of trees that we grow may be roughly divided into three chasses. One is the pyramidal three chances. 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 brancness radiating off from is, gives too large and too high a tree for our conditions. It shuts out too much sunlight, thus making the productor

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well-pruned Jas. E. Joh

of clean, well-difficult task th insect pests naturally thriv directing the sanitation, and cannot be call tree. The open sessing admiration possess the st leader type, so the two is mor bination type c year until five arranged in a can be selected work of the tre

Having decid tree shall take, follow the prun first year, or th out, it will be n all branches in an opportunity make our trees and willowy. years of a tree wood. This add this first cutting to form a good, head, we must four or five yea towards that en

If the tree is leader type, it central branch 1 and five other be selected, as p other branches five selected bra considerable weaker ones the branches will 1 laterals on them, move these at th



Lakeview he production of 3 ighest producing bu rtablished a new i conths after calving