************************* HORTICULTURE

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Our Fruit in Foreign Markets

Mr. William Edmunds of Orondo,
Wash., a scientific orchardist and one
of the founders of the Wenatchee
Fruit Growers' Association of that
state, has just returned to his home
from the British Isles, where, in Covent Garden, London, he exhibited four
cars of Washington apples. He brought
back with him information of the
requirements of European markets
and some ideas regarding the packing
of fruit which are of interest to growers in the United States and Canada,
whether they supply the export trade
whether they supply the export trade
or confine their operations to American markets.

can markets.
"Perfection is the ideal toward
which every grower should strive."
Mr. Edmunds said, "After the fruit
has been picked, it should be packed
with regard to uniformity, exercising
every care in placing only the highest
grade in the boxes. This will make
the apple offerings distinctive and
recognizable wherever exhibited,
whether for sale or in competition.

the apple offerings distinctive and recognizable wherever exhibited, whether for sale or in competition. "I would also urge the use of heavier boxes and packages. Europe is ready to buy the cream of our apples and is willing to pay the highest market price for them. By supplying this increasing demand with the best the orchards afford, a profitable trade can be built up. The coming season will see a greater demand than ever before for apples grown in those disbefore for apples grown in those districts of the United States and Canada where high grade fruit is produced.

Horticulture at Macdonald College

Much labor and expense has been autor labor and expense has been put into the equipment and preparation of the horticultural department at Macdonald College. It promises to be complete in all details. Besides work along the lines of experimentation and investigation, excellent tion and investigation, excellent tion and investigation, excellent courses in horticulture have been outlined and already are being given to students. During a visit to Mac-donald College last fall, an editor-ial representative of Farm and Dairy learned from Mr. Saxby Blair, the horticulturist, that this department aims to give one areas borticulturist, that this department aims to give one and two-year studies are complete and practical instruction as possible in small fruit growing, vegetable gardening, or charding and plant propagation. In addition to this, several lectures and laboratory work on the improvement haboratory work on the improvement of horticultural crab selection with the propagation of ture, and to demonstrate their applica-tion as far as possible by laboratory practice. For this purpose the col-lege has provided a lab-ratory-green-house where the planting, pruning and care of various small fruits is carried on representative of actual field work. The same applies to vege-table growing, and amateur floricul-ture.

In the orcharding course, in addition to lectures, they not only use the greenhouse for demonstrating the laygreenhouse for demonstrating the lay-ing out, planting and pruning of an orchard, especially with reference to young trees, but have as well labor-atories for the mixing of spraying ma-terials, budding, grating, and as forth. This, together with an apple-packing room where the student has an opportunity of doing practical work in apple packing in boxes and barrels, affords as complete and prac-

tical a course in this branch as can be given during the winter. In the plant propagation course, material is supplied in the laboratory-greenhouse so that the student can receive

supplied in the laboratory-greenhouse so that the student can see and practise the multiplication of plants in the most practical manner. The third and fourth-year courses deal more especially with special horticultural studies, such as elementary forestry, systematic pomology, greenhouse management, plant breeding, landscape gardening, literature of horticulture and research work.

The apprentice students have an

horticulture and research work.
The apprentice students have an opportunity of spending the summer working in the different outside departments, thus getting into close touch with the best way of doing work on the farm. Those specializing in horticulture, should they wish to continue as apprentice students after the second summer have a proportunity. tinue as apprentice students after the second summer, have an opportunity of taking up some special line of in-vestigational work urder the super-vision of the head of the department for which they will be held responsi-ble. In this way the college aims to develop graduates having some knowledge of planning and directing experiments of value. The horticultural department of some 70 acres has been planned with this object in view and affords ample scope for giving stud-ents just such a training and, at the same time, an opportunity to work out various problems of horticultural importance.

Top Grafting Fruit Trees

A. C. Blair, Peterboro Co., Ont. Varieties of fruit that have be planted and found not suited to local and climatic conditions or to the de-mand of the market, may be topworked or grafted with some variety of desirable merit. Top-working may be useful also to reform tops of trees if they have been found untrue to ing it have have been found untrue to ing it.

saving time in testing new varieties by grafting them on bearing trees. Self-sterile trees or those that will not produce fruit when planted alone may be made fruitful by grafting into their tops fertile varieties to insure cross-pollination.

The usual method of top-grafting rapple trees is known as cleft-grafting. Cut the branches of an inch or an inch and a quarter in diameter off squarely, making a clean cut with no ragged edges. Split this in the centre and insert the scions or twigs from the and insert the scions or twigs from the variety that you want, using two, one on either side, so that the green layer just beneath the bark of each, comes in contact. Cover with grafting wax or waxed bandages so as to ex-clude the air and the spres of disease and to bring about rapid healing. If old trees are to be grafted, only do a part each year for, say, two or three years, so as not to be too severe.

Notes

Currants, gooseberries and rasperries are easy to grow and handle. A sucker on an apple tree is called a sucker because it sucks the vitality out of the older limbs.

There is no reason why every farm house should not have a constant supply of green vegetables throughout growing season.

the growing season.

I have been getting Farm and Dairy for five years, and I am more than satisfied with it.—Jacob Anlemann, Wellington Co., Ont.

In many cases the ruin of old apple trees has been brought about by allowing a growth of many shoots all over the limbs and body of the trees.

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Corn King and Cloverical.

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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.

small, No. 3 medium and No. 4 large.

The Cloverleaf also supplied with two feeds for the apron-ratchet or double pawl worm feed. The beare on this machine is constructed the same as the beater on the Corn King. This spreader also has a vibrating rake to level tile load as it comes to the beater, has steel wheels and a No. 2 small, No. 3 medi, Inc. 8 medi may be a large. It is very attractive, being well painted and a symmetrically designed.

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