

RENNIE'S I.X.L. TOMATO

**EXTREMELY EARLY,
WONDERFULLY
PROLIFIC**

A week earlier than the Earliana. More productive than the Chalk's Jewel. As large as the Plentiful. As solid as the New Globe. In fact, the world's leading extremely early Tomato.

In our field tests, I.X.L. Tomato proved to be a week to ten days earlier than the Spark's Earliana, with an abundance of fruit larger and more prolific than Chalk's Jewel; in fact, any number of specimens could be found as large as the Plentiful Tomato. The I.X.L. Tomato is without a single exception the leading extremely early Tomato. Do not experiment with it, but plant your entire early crop in I.X.L. Tomato. Your crop will net you big returns.

1. A beautiful, brilliant red color.
2. Vines are a perfect mass of large, smooth fruit, a single plant yielding 1 bushel.
3. Fruit is extremely early, enormously abundant, ripens all at once.
4. Vines compact and can be placed two feet apart in three-foot rows.
5. The largest growers tell us that we cannot say too much in favor of the I.X.L. Tomato.

Price: 1 lb. \$2.45, oz. 75c, 1/2 oz. 40c, pkt. 15c

OUR SPECIAL OFFER

We want every person who uses seeds to see our 1914 Seed Book and try this Splendid Early Tomato, and we will send a packet for 10c. with Seed Book. This book is full of new photographs of Vegetables, Fruits and Flowers. Send your address to-day.

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Lime-Sulfur Injury

In discussing the prevention of lime-sulfur injury with reference only to that injury to fruit or foliage caused by the dissolved sulfur in the spray. Prof. V. I. Savro, of the Oregon Agricultural College, in a recent bulletin, writes as follows:

A fine mist spray would not be as injurious as a coarse or drenching spray. It is good horticulture, in fact, to apply only a light even coating of spray, where possible. Though this procedure can be followed in many parts of the country, however, it is difficult for some regions. In some of the fruit growing sections, a fine mist spray can be rarely used. Frequently the winds are strong enough to necessitate a coarse spray in order that the tree may be sprayed thoroughly. In such cases no choice remains; a coarse spray must necessarily be applied. Drenching, however, may be avoided by using care and judgment.

In cases of lime-sulfur injury induced by previous fungus infection, there is no question as to the proper procedure. It is much more advisable to destroy the leaves by means of the spray than to allow the fungus to become destructive.

The most simple method that presents itself of avoiding lime sulfur injury is to weaken the soluble sulfides by increased dilution. From our own experiences and those of several others we are led to believe that lime-sulfur properly made (i.e., boiled for not more than one hour) is not injurious at the strengths generally recommended. Home-boiled preparations are rarely injurious for this reason. On the other hand, we know of lime-sulfur factories that prolong boiling for three or four hours. This gives a concentrate that is more injurious (on account of the greater proportion of sulfides in solution) than a properly made concentrate testing the same specific gravity. It is rather difficult to recommend a practical method of deciding whether the concentrate is liable to be injurious or not, and the procedure to follow upon ascertaining this point. In general, a concentrate that has been boiled for not more than one hour, may be considered safe at the dilutions generally recommended (1 to 30, at 30 degrees B. for apples, 1 to 40 for pears). Again we wish to call attention to the fact that we are considering only that injury caused primarily by the sulfides in the spray. Our own experiments have shown, in one case, that injury followed an application of lime-sulfur diluted 1 to 75. This, however, was not strictly lime-sulfur injury, but injury due to other causes to be explained later.

Another method of avoiding lime-sulfur injury is by rendering the sulfides insoluble. This may be done by adding various substances to the spray that will break down, not necessarily all the sulfides in solution, but enough to render the remaining sulfides non-injurious. It may be argued, however, that in breaking down the polysulfides the insecticidal properties of the spray are impaired. In reply it may be noted that lime-sulfur is used during the growing season primarily as a fungicide, and its insecticidal value at the strength used upon foliage is questionable.

I have found The Canadian Horticulturist a gem as regards its relation to the fruit interests.—Ernest Flindall, Lovell Ont.

Progressive Jones, Says:

Harab Fertilizers Make Champion Crops

The success my friends have had with Harab Fertilizers has made me proud. Mr. A. Gilchrist, of Runnymede Road, Toronto,

used Harab Fertilizers and raised Gladioli which won the Gold Medal Diploma at Toronto Exhibition. Another Harab user was a prize winner at the International Apple Growers' Association, Chicago. Mr. F. G. Bridge of St. James Park, London,

used Harab Fertilizers for tomatoes, which grew to giant dimensions, eight of them weighing 8 lbs. 6 oz.

I am sure you will get champion results, too, if you will use Harab Fertilizers according to directions. The Harab Fertilizer

booklet tells why these animal fertilizers are superior to other fertilizers. If you'll take my advice, you'll write for a copy right now.

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