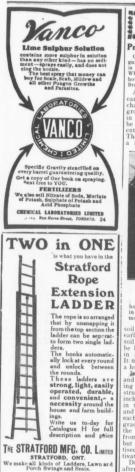


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HORTICULTURE course, it should not be heavy the first season. Immediately after the cutting season is the proper time for cutting season is the proper time for manuring, and a very heavy applica-tion should be applied at that time and worked well into the soil with a disc or spading harrow. The tops are then allowed to grow, but should be cut down and burned before the seeds ripen in the fall—Prof. J. W. Crow, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont. Preparation of Asparagus Bed Can you give me any information re-garding the growing of asparagus? When is the best season to plant the roots? What kind of soil is suitable? Also how would you treat the land?-G. W. W., Brant Co., Ont.

Irant Co., Ont. Asparagus roots are planted in the early spring. They may be pur-chased from a nursery or may be grown very easily by swing the seed in a drill in the garden. Plants will be ready for setting. Plants will out a drill in the garden. Plants will be ready for setting in the perman-ent bed at the eard of one or two years. The best soil for the permanent bed is a loam, although any well drained



The Best way to Interest Farmers in Spraying

Many farmers who do not spray their orchards would do so did they know how to go about it. Spraying demonstrations as carried on in Ontario and in Nova Social supply this knowledge. The illustration shows a spraying de-monstration in progress in a N. S. orchard.--Photo farmished by O. H. Vrcom.

each other. The furrow is filled in gradually as the plants grow through the summer. No crop can be cut from the land for three or four years, but annual manuring should be prac-tised as well as thorough clean cul-

During the third or fourth seasor after the plants are strong enough, some cutting may be done but, of

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can be used satisfactorily. For ists now prefer lime-sulphur. The y asparagus, of course, a sandy greatest objection to it in the past is preferred. The ground should has been that it is difficult to prepare, heavily manured at least one year but concentrated lime-sulphur is now advance and thoroughly worked, put up commercially. The commersoil can be used satisfactorily. For ists now prefer lime-sulphur. The early asparagus, of course, a sandy greatest objection to it in the past soil is preferred. The ground should has been that it is difficult to prepare, be heavily manured at least one year in advante and thoroughly worked, put up commercially. The commer-satistic same time be producing a hood cropped the beaution of the same based time-sulphur is now in divante and thoroughly worked, home boiled time-sulphur and can be and deeply fall-plowed be horoughly leasily applied. For the first appli-ing time in spring furrows should be bedre the buds start to burst, the inches in depth. The plants are set inches in depth. The plants are set each other. The furrow is filled in and a half to three feet distant from and a half to three feet distant from in the bottom of these furrows one each other. The furrow is filled in have fing and before the calyzes have an before the calyzes have an before the calyzes. days later. In the last two sprayings poison

In the last two sprayings poison should be added to stem the ravages of the coding moth, the lime-sul-phur acting as a fungicide and pre-venting scab. Two pounds of lead arsenate to 40 gallons of water is the insecticide used with lime-sulphur. insecticide used with lime-sulphur. Paris green should not be used with this mixture.

Pointers on Potato Culture

W. C. McCalla, Lincoln Co., Ont. An important point in potato cul-ture is the selection of seed. Seed should be chosen from the best pota-tions not from the near ones. The anound be chosen from the best pota-tees, not from the poorer ones. The ideal way is to go over the patch, choose the plants that look the healthiest, have the best foliage, and so forth, and mark them, using the best potatoes from these plants for seed. Small petatoes from a good plant are better then here agene from plant are better than large ones from a poor type. Plant one eye pieces, and place them in drills. Better re-sults are obtained when planted in drills than when planted in hills.

The soil for potatoes should be well cultivated, ploughing deep, and going down to the subsoil in the fall. Then in the spring do not plow so deeply. In the spring do not plow so deeply. We plant the potatose quite early three inches deep, placing the trench-es about three feet apart. Use the cultivator often, even after potatoses are nicely up. Keep the soil locse and open, but do not cultivate so May 25, 1911.

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often as to injure the roots. Every week that growth is continued as much is gained. Spray with Bor-deaux mixture three or four times. I use machines both to plant and to dig potatoes

Fruit Outlook Favorable

Orchards were not in blossom when the Ontario Department of Agri-culture assued its latest crop bulletin, this season being later than usual, and about three than usual, and about three weeks behind last year's very early period of bloom. Fruit buds, how-ever, promise to be plentiful.

War upon scale, colling moth, and other pests is being conducted with more vigor than ever, and several correspondents point to the improves correspondents point to the improved appearance of fruit trees as the result of work done in the last year or two in the way of spraying, pruning, and the better general culture of orchards. A few reports of damage to trees from mice come from some of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Counties.

Disinfectants for Pruning Tools

One pint formalin diluted to two gallons with water, or corrosive sub-limate one part to 1,000 by weight (1 tablet to one pint of water) can be used to disinfect pruning tools. The solutions can be applied with a swab on the end of a stick.

Corrosive sublimate deadly Corrosive sublimate is a deadly perison to man or beast if taken in-ternally. It will also corrode iron or metal. It must be used, there-fore, in glass or wooden vessels. For-main is not poisonous. Pruning tools if not disinfected ari-ter using on each tree infected with

ter using on each tree infected with canker or other diseases will spread the infection.

Peterboro Orchards -- Some demon stration orchard work is being carried on this year in Peterboro Co., in conon this year in Peterboro Co., in con-nection with the local branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture in charge of Mr. H. C. Duff. Three acres of a 10-acre orchard belonging to Mr. Ben Caldwell has been renobeen reno to Mr. Ben Caldwell has been remo-vated and put in a condition which local people before would not have believed to be possible. Spraying demonstrations are also being made on Mr. J. Sargent's orchard and a number of small orchards in the vica-ity of Norwood are being sprayed by their owners under the direction of the Department, which is supplying material for the purpose.

There is no mulching system that is equal to thorough cultivation in the orchard. Mulching in some casthe orchard. Mulching in some cases has given good results where it - oughly done, but very few grouts are therough enough to make a side cess of this system. Mulching, however, is better than leaving the orchard in sod.-W. T. Macoun, Do minion Horticultarist

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