

bud outwards, always leaving the bud on the side you would like to have the limb grow. Do not leave too many limbs. Think of them when they will be four to six inches in diameter and will need room.

Be careful to prune for sunlight and air. Both are essential to good crops and good color, as well as to keep the tree stocky, and able to stand up under a good weight of fruit without breaking. It also helps in spraying and every other department of orchard work.

7.

SPRAYING

As for spraying, if one uses the lime sulphur, Black leaf 40, and arsenate of lead in earnest as one should, there would be little to bother about with other sprays. Get a good outfit and find out what you are spraying for. Do it thoroughly, and the results will be sure and satisfactory. The Provincial Government Bulletins, Agricultural Department, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B. C., will be furnished free by that Department and will give detailed information on sprays and spraying.

8.

PLOUGHING

In ploughing, run the plough shallow near the trees, especially if the good soil is not deep, and plough deeper as you leave the trees towards the centre of the row. The same with the cultivator. Plough once in the fall and cross-plough in the spring. Cultivate up to August 15th to kill weeds, and conserve moisture with dust mulch.

9.

GRAFTING OLD TREES

The old-fashioned cleft grafting is the simplest and probably the best for beginners, and when the stock is not too large. On very large trees one can put a scion in the thick bark in the shape of a one-sided wedge, putting it in something like a bud, only inserting the scion from top of stub or stock down like cleft grafting, but splitting the bark only. The essential thing is to see that the