

## HORTICULTURE

### Vegetable Growers' Program

The program for the convention of the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association, Toronto, Nov. 11, during the week of the Ontario Horticultural Exhibition will include the following papers and addresses:

"Report of Investigation on Cabbages and Cauliflower Growing in the United States," A. McMeans, O.A.C., Guelph.

"Report on Vegetable Growing at Jordan Experimental Station," H. S. Peart, Jordan.

Address, G. H. Clark, Seed Commission, Ottawa.

Reports of inspection of Experimental Plots conducted by O.V.G.A.

"The Best Method of Increasing Membership and Furthering Interests of the Association," C. W. Baker, Byron.

Address, Hon. J. S. Duff, Minister of Agriculture.

"Potato Culture," P. Prof. Macoun, C.E.F., Ottawa.

"Small Fruits in Connection with Vegetable Growing," W. C. McCalla, St. Catharines.

"Insects that Affect Market Gardens," C. W. Nash, Toronto.

### The Apple Situation

Rains last month helped the apple crop considerably but much of the fruit turned out undersized. The crop is below the average. Prices have been fairly good. From all the provinces reports have been received by Farm and Dairy. The following are typical ones:

Kings Co., N.S.—Quantity nearly equal to last year which was 700,000 barrels. About half will be stored. Prices range from \$2 to \$2.25 tree to \$3; \$2.75 for Kings packed; \$3 to \$3.25 for No. 1 Ben Davis, inspected.

Ralph S. Eaton.

Queens Co., P.E.I.—Apple crop is not up to early expectations. Hardy varieties in cultivated orchards have a fair crop. Fall varieties are scarce locally at \$1.50 to \$2—D. J. Stewart.

Queens Co., N.B.—Apples are good size and quality, but not up to the average in quantity, free from fungi and worms. Prices better than last year. Alexanders bring from \$1.50 to \$2. Winter varieties held at \$3 to \$4.—Geo. MacAlpine.

Two Mountains Co., Que.—Wealthy, Faneuse and McIntosh have been good crop; prices good. Some barrels of Faneuse and McIntosh sold at \$4 to \$5.—G. Reynaud.

Jacques Cartier Co., Que.—Faneuse are large and of fine appearance; good crop. No. 1 selling for \$3.50 to \$4.50; No. 2, \$2.25 to \$2.75, McIntosh are higher in price.—J. Brodie.

Hastings Co., Ont.—Apple crop light. Growers selling for \$1.50 a bbl. tree run, growers picking the apples and buyers furnishing the barrels. Other growers sold at \$1.50 to \$2 for good. No. 1 and No. 2 packed, the buyers doing the picking, packing and furnishing the barrel.—F.S., Wallbridge.

Durham Co., Ont.—Apple crop larger than expected, fairly good quality. Ben Davis is light and good quality. Stark, Fallwater and Golden Russet have barreled up well. New-Forest but had previously promised their output.—W. H. Gibson.

Oxford Co., Ont.—Apples a fair crop but small and wormy. Buyers are paying \$1.35 to \$1.50 picked and \$1 to \$1.25 on trees.—J. C. Harris.

Wentworth Co., Ont.—Crop poor to good. We are picking 300 barrels an acre of fine Spys. They are free from worms and scab. Winds are bringing down much of the late crop.—Joseph Tweddie.

Brant Co., Ont.—Apple crop is variable, some orchards turning out well, others condemned to the cider mill. Apples generally are clean of fungus. Prices range from \$1.00 in orchard to \$2.75 a bbl., f.o.b.—B. J. Palmer.

Simcoe Co., Ont.—Apple crop is an abundant one. Fall apples sell for \$1 a bbl., grower to picker; winter varieties \$1.25, seller to gather. Co-operation in handling the product of the orchard would undoubtedly give the grower a much better return.—Wm. Bacon.

Grey Co., Ont.—Spys are of much better grade than expected. We are offered \$3.15 a bbl., f.o.b. for No. 1, have sold most of our pack at \$2.25 to \$2.75 for No. 1 and No. 2.—Adam Brown.

Bruce Co., Ont.—Apple crop is better than expected, fairly clean and free from culling worms, but undersized. Price \$1 per tree, \$1.25 picked.

—A. E. Sherrington.

Yale-Cariboo Co., B.C.—Apple crop rather light; good size and clean. Good percentage should pack Fancy. Two and two and one half cents a pound is being paid for No. 1 picked and delivered at packing house. Few will be stored.—Pommier.

### Dentistry as Applied to Trees

The Division of Zoology of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture received a letter recently asking how to prevent decay in a tree from making further progress. The writer said: "We have a cherry tree whose trunk has rotted considerably. What can be done to save the tree? Is it a good plan to cut out the dead part and fill up the hole with cement?"

Professor Surface, the State Zoologist, replied: "The proper treatment for the cavity of your cherry tree is to clean this out, removing the decayed wood; then wash or spray the interior with an antiseptic, such as a two per cent solution of formalin, or a very dilute solution of mercuric bichloride, which is corrosive sublimates, then paint it with ordinary paint of any kind, and finally fill the cavity with sand or cement, or use one of Portland cement with about four or five parts of sand."

"This is practically nothing else than the principle of modern dentistry applied to the preservation of the tree. The dentist cleans out the cavity of a decaying tooth, applies an antiseptic to prevent further decay, and fills the tooth with some substance that by preservation prevent the possibility of further decay. We are coming to see that the treatment of all living things is based upon the same fundamental biological principle."

### Renewal of Old Orchards

J. C. Chapuis, St. Denis, Que.

(Continued from last week)

All the amputations finished, I dressed every wound by cauterization with the hot iron applied on the live wood. Then I painted all the cut surfaces with white lead. Some of the branches of those old trees were split but sound still. I brought them together by means of bolts tightly fastened with nuts, after having washed the cracks with Bordeaux mixture. When the cracks were not completely brought together by the bolts, I filled them with putty and used the same to fill the hole left in same places by the eradication of cankers. I finished the work by scraping the bark in order to remove all moss, lichen, scaled barks, which harbor the insect eggs and larvae, bark-louse and all insects which like to take shelter over or under the bark and by washing all the trunks and limbs with a solution of one pound of concentrated lime in five gallons of water.

PRUNING AND GRAFTING  
This work being done, I lopped off one third of the branches which had grown too high on the old trees during

the course of their prolonged growth and, on those thorned branches, I top-grafted scions of the same varieties of fruit that were borne by the original tree or of some other varieties.

### CULTIVATION

Having thus brought the old trees in good condition, I applied in the fall of the year, 20 bushels of unleached ash to the arpent on the ground which I had vainly tried to plow and which would have required the use of the buttock and spade, a work too onerous to be undertaken. In the following spring of the year, I applied 60 single loads of coarse farm-yard manure to the arpent and covered that manure with some old straw and coarse hay collected on an uncultivated piece of land.

### RESULTS OF THE TREATMENT

Most of the top-grafts were a success and grew well the second year. Under the influence of the good manuring given, the trees got an extraordinary renewal of youth and vigor and, at the end of three years, a very large crop of fruit was the reward of the owner, for the pains he had taken to renew his old orchard. But, the marvel is that, 30 years having elapsed since that work has been done though the young orchard begins to give signs of old age, some of the old trees above mentioned, though very much worn out, still give some fruit.

### Fall Spraying for Scale

The best thing to do for trees with San Jose scale is to boil 17 pounds of sulphur and 22 pounds of lime in enough water to boil it, using anything but a copper vessel. It will not injure iron. Stir it occasionally. After it has boiled for fully an hour, strain it, add enough water to make a total bulk of 40 gallons. The water be added during the process of straining and will help to wash it through the strainer. Do not use a cloth strainer for the fibers or little threads may go through and help to clog the nozzle. The best kind of strainer is one with a strainer wire put across the bottom in such a way that it will be higher at one side and lower at the other, or one built like a cone standing upright and pointing upward with the funnel. The best material to use in making this strainer is brass wire cloth, with about 30 meshes to the inch. You can have such a strainer made by any tinsmith at a cost of about \$1.00.

Spray your trees thoroughly after



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the leaves drop. There is no use to spray for scale while the leaves are on. Do the work when the wind is blowing slightly in one direction, and when it blows in another direction spray them again. Be sure that you touch every speck of the lark from tip of the most remote branches to the base of the trunk. Cost them so this is not a spot missed. If you do this faithfully and thoroughly, you will be surprised at the beneficial results that will appear next summer, and which will pay you many times over for your efforts. In addition to the spraying, cut or prune back the trees about 10 per cent, or in proportion to the amount of injury, leaving not only the dead but also the living wood.

## "Galt" Shingles

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## POULTRY

### Feeding

F. C. Elford, Montreal

How best to feed us to have the best throughout the winter prices are higher interests the wider or at this time of experiments, have along this line we. One thing seems to winter eggs are must be matured. pullets should be re-l. This presupposes strain that can p-winter time. The much the condition of farm, but pullets ed in any part Farm pullets have develop of any.

If they are hatched in May, and fed liberally if the pullets lay before Christmas and breeding. One station one tried to find out the growing pullets been printed from the following:

The object of the described was to find early hatched pullets cure best results in direction and production. Letts are generally most profitable when commonly supplied at extra early age.

It has been thought that pullets should be treated designed, ing tendency during the winter. The egg yields in the treatment is called pullets of whole eggs, a gross number of pullets of whole proportion of beef ground grain.

It is thought by pullets should be a rich, stimulating egg production—the small eggs and thus greatly reduced that, in this case, time before they were stunted, and their size smaller than variety.

This experiment with the hope of either for or against and of finding a which could be re-l by hatched pullets.

The experiment single comb White and conducted for a the one being distributed of 28 days each July 28, 1906, and 1907.

The four pens were 3 and 4, respectively, obtained 20 pullets, making them five in each.

Some of the pens (though most were all seemed to be hatched so selected that as possible were equal or maturity, a ings were practical were put in the pens.

The pens were all were separated from wire partitions. The space of 86 square feet per hen. The