

RENEWED GRANT FOR CO-OPERATIVE SPRAYING

The Ontario Department of Agriculture is again offering a grant to any five or more farmers or fruit-growers in the Province who will unite to form a fruit-growers' association for the proper spraying of their orchards. We understand that \$6,000 is available for the purpose. There is no restriction this year as to the kind of machinery to be bought, as it was found that last year some of the best work was done with the large pumps, operated by hand-power, such as are now used at Simcoe and St. Catharines. Following is a copy of the regulations:

REGULATIONS AS TO CO-OPERATIVE SPRAYING.

1. A grant will be made to any five or more farmers or fruit-growers who will unite to form a fruit-growers' association for the proper spraying of their orchards.
 2. These grants will be distributed on the basis of so much per acre of efficient spraying, as determined by the inspection of the officials of this Department.
 3. At least 25 acres of fruit must be thoroughly sprayed during the proper season by each association applying for a grant.
 4. At least one acre of fruit must be sprayed on the farm of each of the parties subscribing to the above agreement.
 5. Such associations, before receiving any portion of the grant, shall satisfy an inspector of the Department of Agriculture that the above conditions have been complied with. Such inspector shall have free access to the orchards throughout the season for this purpose.
 6. Before the end of November, a short report as to the results of the spraying and general crop conditions in the acreage covered shall be sent to the Department of Agriculture, on a form provided for that purpose.
 7. No restriction as to the outfit to be purchased shall be made. It will pay to purchase the best equipment possible, as thorough work is absolutely necessary to success in spraying.
 8. On request, the Department of Agriculture will, if possible, send a man well qualified in the preparation and application of the various spray mixtures to assist in starting the work or advise as to methods.
 9. The grant will be payable on completion of the spraying season, and the receipt of a report from the inspector that the work has been carried out in accordance with above conditions.
 10. Regularly organized co-operative fruit-growers' associations will be given preference in the distribution of the grants.
 11. Where an association or member of an association has participated in the grants given during the previous year, such association or member thereof shall be entitled to receive a grant on the acreage previously taken into reckoning at only one-half the amount given to newly-organized associations.
 12. All applications for consideration must be filed with the Department of Agriculture by June 1st.
- NELSON MONTEITH,
Minister of Agriculture,
Toronto.

A GOOD NAME.

Reputation tells, and will in some degree redound to the advantage of an individual, a company, or a state, even in spite of occasional shortcomings, albeit one lapse works it more injury than many months of faithful fulfillment can overcome. In a report, some weeks since, to the Department of Trade & Commerce, at Ottawa, W. A. MacKinnon, Commercial Agent in Bristol, Eng., reported that Canadian apples still held a leading place in the markets, in spite of unusual complaints as to poor quality and irregular grading. In a subsequent communication, he was pleased to report a most satisfactory and encouraging incident: A Bristolian, wishing to obtain some particularly good apples, ordered, on his advice, some boxes of Northern Spy, put up by the Mount Nemo Fruit-growers' Association, Halton Co., Ont. The fruit turned out exactly as represented, with not more than one or two damaged apples in each box. "This," adds Mr. MacKinnon, "is the sort of trade which can be extended almost without limit, so long as everything is strictly as represented, quality and packing being both maintained at the highest standard."

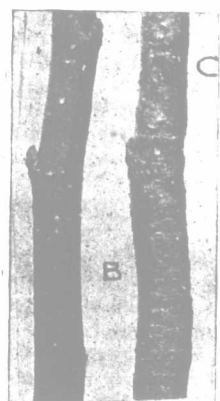
It is said that influential firms of produce distributors in the district of Leeds, England, have been on the look-out to secure the buying or selling agency of Canadian firms exporting canned fruit. The most active demand is for canned apples put up in gallon tins, but it is said that almost any fruit could find a market in supplying the demands of restaurants and other trades. Those interested should correspond with the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Can.

SUCCESSFUL WAR WITH ORCHARD PESTS.

A CURE FOR APPLE AND PEAR SCAB.

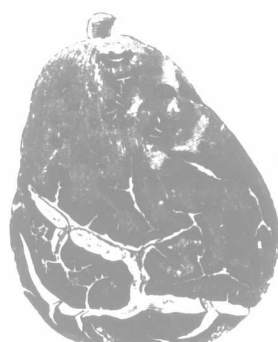
Next to the San Jose scale, there is, perhaps, no pest more terrifying to the commercial apple-grower than the apple scab, the former one of the most minute forms of insect, the latter of fungus, life. About the year 1860, when the writer first began practical orcharding, the scab was almost unknown in Ontario, and the beautiful, clean, bright samples of Fameuse and early harvest apples, and Flemish Beauty pears, were a joy to gather and pack for market. In those days, I have put up in barrels, from my own orchard, a whole carload of fall pippins without a spot, and sold them f. o. b. at Grimsby as high as \$2.50 a barrel. Alas! nowadays the above-mentioned varieties are so badly affected with scab that they are almost worthless, unless subjected to the most careful spray; while scab and codling moth, together, often destroy nearly one-half the apple crop.

In view of the evident fact that the scab is on the increase in our orchards, it is most gratifying to learn that careful investigators have found a cure. This fungus, like some others, has a winter stage, that winters on the young apple-wood, which "presents a blistered appearance, due to the presence of numerous blackish pustules of spores, which break through the bark." Our illustration, reproduced from the Gardener's Chronicle, shows at B a cutting of healthy wood, and at C a cutting of wood showing the pustules of spores breaking through the bark. These pustules are each a cushion-like mass of fungous spawn, and the young spores which escape are shown at D, with three of them germinating. This they will begin to do immediately under



Apple Twigs.

B—Healthy wood. C—Wood affected with apple scab.



Unsprayed Pear Affected with Scab.



Scab Spores.

favorable conditions, so that, in early spring and summer they are blown off the diseased wood upon the leaves and fruit, and immediately begin to affect them. I have given this account of the fungus to show how it is that our fruit-growers, who have sprayed their orchards faithfully in April or May, before the leaves appear, with the lime-sulphur wash, have, to their surprise, found their orchards afterward in a remarkably healthy condition, and free of scab.

To make sure of perfect success, however, it is well to follow the lime-sulphur spray with the Bordeaux as soon as the leaves and young fruit appear.

The remarks regarding apple scab apply so nearly to the pear scab that we need not repeat them. Our cut of a scabby pear, taken from the Gardener's Chronicle, will remind our readers of the usual appearance of the untreated Flemish Beauty pear at harvest time.

THE POLE FOR GATHERING PRUNINGS.

To gather and burn the prunings of the winter in the orchard is a very formidable task, unless one knows how to do it. In the old days we counted ourselves wise in having a brush boat, made of 2 x 4 runners, twelve feet long, with cross beams, and covered with inch boards. We had movable stakes, and the load was picked up by hand and unloaded with a fork. Now, this method is antiquated. Instead, the pruner simply forks his prunings into the middle of the rows, and the man with the pole clears it. The

one used in my orchard is a young tree, cut about eighteen feet long, and perhaps four inches in diameter at the butt. The chain from the doubletrees is attached about four feet from the butt, and the man takes hold of the small end; and while one man drives the team, the former handles his pole to gather immense loads of prunings. Reaching the fire, the horses are swung around the far side in such a way as to drag the load well into it, after which the horses complete the round and pull back the pole out of its entanglement.

In this way the work, which once occupied weeks in our large orchard at Maplehurst, is now finished in a few days, and the ground cleared ready for the plow. The same method is used in clearing the prunings of the vineyard, but if the rows are too long for one trip to carry, it is necessary to begin the first well down the row.

BLIGHT AND BLACK KNOT.

Now is the time to clear the orchard of these fungi. While we cannot explain the cause of pear blight, we notice how it spreads in early summer, if neglected, especially in a very vigorous young orchard. Cutting out and burning without delay is the safe precaution, while the tillage and manuring of the ground should be managed so as to bring about early maturity and less succulent wood.

Black knot is a fungus well understood, the spores of which fly from the winter form in early spring. A sharp look-out should be kept in the orchard of plum trees, and of Pie and Duke cherry trees, and every knot carefully cut out, and at once consumed in the fire. A few years' neglect of these precautions often proves the ruin of a fine young orchard. LINUS WOOLVERTON.

APIARY.

GERMAN DEMAND FOR CANADIAN HONEY.

There appears to be no reason why Canadian honey should not enjoy a larger sale on the British market than it does at the present time, writes John B. Jackson, Canadian Commercial Agent in Leeds and Hull, Eng. From such countries as Jamaica and Australia, considerable quantities of this product arrive; in fact, only recently a large consignment of 444 barrels, weighing close upon 40 tons, was imported into the above district from Chili. The largest honey buyers in Britain are undoubtedly those firms engaged in the manufacture of patent medicines, sweetmeats and confectionery goods. At the same time, however, it should also be of interest to those dealers in Canada who may be inclined to open up the trade to know that large quantities of honey are used in the lager-beer industry in Germany. Indeed, manufacturers in that country are said to be keen competitors with local buyers for the supplies that reach English ports. When imported in anything like large quantities, this commodity is generally sent in barrels holding from 1½ to 6 cwt. Canadian exporters, however, would do well to remember that, as there are so many sources of supply, it is necessary to always forward samples when submitting prices to English buyers.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

EQUANIMITY TOWARDS AUTOS.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

We have been taking "The Farmer's Advocate" now for some little time, and I have been an interested reader of the letters about automobiles running on country roads. I think most of the correspondents are unfair and one-sided. I don't see why the automobile has not as much right on the road as any other frightsome-looking vehicle. And if people would use a little common-sense, accidents could be avoided. I have driven my horse now two years, and it is terribly frightened of one, and I have neither been thrown out or killed yet, for in every case the driver of the automobile has led my horse carefully past, for which I did not forget to thank him, as some evidently do.

Some claim that these people do not pay taxes, or help to keep up the roads in any way. Now, only yesterday, I met a Jew with a load of rags, and my horse put me in the ditch, while he grinned at the fun, and never thought of offering to help me past, and how does he help keep up our roads?

Others claim that the women and girls cannot drive out for fear of meeting these awful machines. Now, that amuses me, for ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, the class of horses women and girls drive would not frighten at anything, no matter how frightful it looked.

So I say, let the automobile come; the more there are, the sooner our horses will get used to them. I have been put in the ditch by autos, but so I have with lots of other things; but I don't blame the autos; I blame the horse, which was not properly trained in his youth, as were some of these people who want the whole road to themselves. There are dozens of other things that frighten horses just as much as the auto, only we don't hear of them so much, as people think these loads must go on the roads, so they put up with