

**Celery for the Home Garden**

George Baldwin, York Co., Ont.

No home garden, no matter how small, is complete without a trench of celery, though from personal observation in the gardens of people with whom I am acquainted, the proper quality and size of celery is not brought out as it should and can be done.

The elements of success in celery growing are many. First and foremost among them is a love for your work. If you do not like your job, you will never be a real success.

Providing you can make room for a three row trench, I would recommend White Plume, Paris Golden and Rose Ribbed Paré. As soon as seedlings have got three leaves, prick them out into more space, giving them about

better than the old one of marking by the plow and cultivating but one way.

My method requires only about one-third the amount of seed used in the old method. The ground can be kept clean with much less expense, and practically all of the ground is cultivated and more moisture retained which is so desirable, especially in dry seasons.

**System in Planting Onions**

A. H. MacLennan, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.

The soil for onions should be worked down very fine and level and rolled as the onion grows on the surface of the ground and the seed requires to be barely covered. First of all the seed should be tested for germination power.

**An Ideal Plantation, showing Thorough and Intensive Cultivation**

The strawberry plantation in connection with the Pelissotte Orchards, Victoria, B. C., here illustrated, is a model one. Notice how vigorous are the plants, and how thoroughly cultivated is the soil. Strawberries are the ideal crop for the young orchard. They must be well fertilized and well cultivated, and in winter the strawberry mulch is also an insurance against the winter killing of young trees.

one inch or room each way, keeping them as close to the glass in the hot bed as possible to prevent them getting too long and spindly. Stir the earth frequently with a small pointed stick and when they are about two inches high transplant again, giving three inches of space. About the second or third week of May they will be ready to plant out in the trench.

**Methods With Potatoes**

Chas. Pierce, Prince Edward Co., Ont.

For a good crop of potatoes I have the ground fine and mellow to a good depth through working with plow, disk, cultivator and harrow. I take the cornmarker and mark the ground both ways the same as for corn. Then take the spring tooth cultivator and remove all teeth but four. These teeth are placed close together in pairs and the pairs far enough apart to make two furrows.

These furrows are narrow in the bottom and this makes the potatoes line up well for the cultivator. The soil in the bottom of the furrow is loose and when the potato is dropped it does not lounce. By stepping on each piece dropped, it is pressed in the mellow dirt, and by watching the cross marks made by the cornmarker it is quite easy to have them as straight and easy to cultivate as corn.

**CULTIVATE AND COVER AT ONCE**

In covering I use the spring-tooth cultivator with all the teeth on except in centre. This fills one furrow each time and gives the ground an extra cultivating leaving the surface quite level. I like this way much

There are two methods of getting the crop into the ground—One: The seed may be sown with a drill in rows 12 inches to 14 inches apart, which will require four to five pounds per acre. The seed drill should be tested and the sowing done accordingly, so as to be sure of sowing enough and not too much. This will save much tedious work of thinning later on. This system is suitable for all of the medium sized onions. If the sowing is done properly, no thinning will be necessary, as the small percentage of smaller onions may be used for pickling. Two: The seed is started in a hot-bed or greenhouse in February and later transplanted into the field. This will give a large onion and is suitable for the onions of the Gibraltar type.

**Lime on Seed Potatoes**

We have picked over our potatoes and sprinkled the good ones with old lime fallen apart. I now hear people say that lime destroys the seed sprouts in potatoes, making them useless for planting.

Is this so?—E. F. Bruce Co., Ont. Air-lacked lime should do no harm to the sprouts of potatoes. The trouble is that many use fresh lime which is only partly hydrated.—A. H. MacLennan, O. A. C., Guelph.

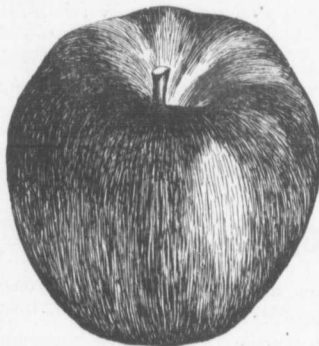
I bought a power sprayer last year. It is the only way to spray. In the last sprayer season the wind did not change and many orchard men got only one side of their orchard sprayed. With my power sprayer the trees were thoroughly drenched on all sides and we did not have one per cent. of worms.—J. W. Clark, Brant Co., Ont.

# A Big Money Maker

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