

# EASTER MILLINERY



From Paris and New York

## SMART HATS

HATS from the lesser modistes of Paris, but hats with the unmistakable Parisian air. Hats demure and dashing, hats piquant and simple, hats all verve and vivacity, and hats of most gracious dignity—all reveal the inspired touch of Paris in the restraint and originality of their trimmings and the excellence of their materials. There are hats for so many occasions, from the little rose massed cloche to the pull-on sports hat. Pokes that are picturesque, wide brimmed flower-trimmed hats are to be seen, and hats to accompany every variety of smart tailleur of Spring. With these hats from Paris are extremely smart black milan hats from New York. Cloche, babin and rolling shapes, they maintain the chic of the all-black hat with the help of taffeta and burnt goose trimmings.

## For Girls from Six to Sixteen



Cunning little soft straw caps, that turn up in front or poke with snap cap crowns for the little girl. Simple cloche shapes and pokes, swathed with crepe or banded with ribbon for the girl in her teens. Could anything simpler and more becoming be devised for the moderate sum? In each group there is splendid variety. The pokes are cut away at the back and perhaps in the front, or they own-domed crowns. The cloches are in various straws, some with crepe brims. In Mexican brown, sand, sage, nigger, navy, black, red, yellow and various combinations.

## Untrimmed Hats of Coburg Braid

Fashionable, well-made cloche shapes that provide variety by the width of their brims, the bannin roll, or the box edge by debbed or rigid crowns, hats of the type that lend themselves to simple trimmings. The colors include black, sand, toast, navy, grey.

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## The Misses Claridge

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## FRUIT FERTILIZERS

Different Fertilizers Required For Fruit and Grain.

Nitrogen More Needed by Fruit Than Grain. Phosphoric Acid or Lime—Must be Important in the Orchard—This your Fruit and do it Early.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

In the past fertilizer recommendations for fruits have been based largely on the plant food requirements of field crops, as grains, etc. Recently completed investigations, however, indicate very strongly that we must recast our ideas in many particulars. The food requirements of grains and fruits have been shown to be materially different. These experiments show:—

**Potash (Potassium).—**Average fruit soils contain sufficient for fruit crops. Applications therefore are not warranted.

**Phosphoric Acid (Phosphorus).—**Average fruit soils contain sufficient for the direct needs of fruit crops. However, this may not be sufficient for the needs of green manuring crops. If such are grown phosphoric acid may give a decided increase in growth and thus influence the growth and fruitfulness of the fruit tree.

**Lime.—**Fruit crops, with few exceptions are acid tolerant, i.e., they will grow equally as well and sometimes better in an acid as in a neutral or basic soil, unless the acidity is extreme. Therefore the application of lime merely to correct soil acidity is not warranted. On the other hand many green manuring crops require a "sweet" or limed soil. Lime applications on clover, etc., are often warranted in the increased growth secured, which in turn favorably influences tree growth.

**Nitrogen.—**A sufficient nitrogen supply is often lacking in our fruit soils. Its application is usually warranted, whether in the form of leguminous green manuring crops, barnyard or commercial fertilizers. There is a place for all three and all three may be used to advantage.

**Humus.—**Humus (decayed vegetable matter) is the basis of soil fertility. Phosphorus, potassium, nitrogen may be in your soil in abundance, but without a sufficient humus supply it will not be a fertile soil. Maintain the humus supply with barnyard manure, or green crops plowed down, or both.

Our fertilizer recommendation for fruit is—no potash; phosphoric acid and lime only where green manuring is practiced, and if such crops show benefit from applications; nitrogen and humus in the form of barnyard manure and legume crops; nitrogen also in a quickly available form as in nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia in early spring before growth starts.—E. F. Palmer, Hort. Exp. Station, Vineland Station.

### THINNING FRUIT.

Prevents Irregularity of Bearing—Experience in Thinning Plums—Hints for Thinning Peaches.

Unbalanced production of fruit occurs frequently on nearly all kinds of tree fruits. In some years certain varieties or kinds will yield a very heavy crop while in the following year little or no fruit is produced. This irregularity of bearing is undesirable, because it adversely affects both the market and the vitality of the trees. After the 1922 crop the vitality of some plum trees was so low that they were seriously injured, and in some cases killed outright, by the severe winter following.

Some of the factors that affect the setting of fruit, such as moisture and temperature conditions, are beyond the control of the orchardist, but cultural practices such as tillage, pruning, spraying, fertilizers and thinning can be used to a great extent to regulate the fruiting habit of the tree.

Experimental work with plums done at this station shows definitely that thinning is a valuable factor in getting annual crops and also exerts a beneficial effect on the health and vigor of the trees. Where thinning was done during 1923, there was a good crop on trees which made a heavy set of fruit in 1922 and where no thinning was done there was very little fruit to be found. Thinning plums perhaps did not pay in 1922, even though all thinned fruit graded as select, and unthinned fruit graded only as medium or less. Market conditions were too poor, and there were too many poor grade plums. However, there was the effect on the vigor of the trees and on the following year's crop which was much larger than it would have been as previously noted. Thinning should be done shortly after the June crop.

In the case of peaches, the work should be done when the fruit is quite small, before the pits harden. This sufficiently prevent individual fruits from touching when fully matured. Generally four to five inches apart is about right for peaches.—E. F. Palmer, Hort. Exp. Station, Vineland Station.

Grinding the grain saves the energy and work of the cow. What is the use of feeding a cow a lot of grain and then have her spend a large portion of her energy in grinding it herself? Take this load of the cow and let her reserve her energy for putting the feed into the milk pail.

The usual provision is to allow three to four feet of glass per cow. The more light the better, especially if the windows are provided with double panes to provide for warmth.

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