

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THE SHORT WINTER COURSE of Horticulture at the Nova Scotia School of Horticulture opens Jan. 7th. The course is practical, embracing instruction for the needs of young men engaged in farming or fruit growing. An outline of the course will be furnished on application to Prof. E. E. Faville, Wolfville. The tuition is free, and the board reasonable.

THE ANNUAL REPORT of the Bureau of Industries has come to hand. It contains the usual valuable information on weather and crops, live stock, dairy and apiary, farm rents and wages, but does not give enough statistics about the orchard and garden to satisfy the fruit grower. To these only three columns are devoted, while a whole page is given to turnips, the same to carrots, etc. To us it would be very useful and interesting to know the quantity of apples, of pears, of peaches, etc., grown in each county.

We note that the amount of orchard and garden land is increasing, about 4,000 acres being added in 1894-5, and 10,000 acres in the last ten years.

INJUSTICE TO CANADIAN FRUIT AND FRUIT TREES.—We have received from the Minister of Agriculture of British Columbia, a copy of a resolution passed by the Board of Horticulture, strongly protesting against a proclamation by His Excellency, Sir H. Robinson, Governor of Cape Colony, strictly prohibiting the importation into that country of stone fruits and trees, scions, roots, or seeds, those of, grown in and being the product of the Dominion of Canada. No doubt this has reference to Black Knot and Yellows, the former of which is seldom seen on nursery stock, and could not be carried in the fruit or in the pits; and the latter of which is not known in

Canada, except in a very limited district. The Horticultural Board of B.C. claims that that province is entirely free from these diseases, and therefore a special injustice is done to that province.

THE LADY APPLE must be profitable when grown near New York City. Garden and Forest says these apples are selling at 15 cents a dozen. Never were they more brilliantly colored. Comice, Winter Nelis, and Sheldon bring \$1 to \$1.25 per dozen for the finest grade. Surely the Sheldons could not be kept till this date except in cold storage.

FRUIT AND FRUIT TREES — The following note concerning fruits in 1896 appears in Bul. 60, Bureau of Industries for Ontario:—The remarks in the August bulletin regarding the great yield of apples are verified by the reports just received. The yield was enormous, the market is glutted, and in many counties, more especially in Western Ontario, thousands of barrels of good apples are going to waste. The average price per barrel paid farmers is from 40 to 60 cents; extra choice bring slightly higher figures, and poorer sorts go lower. For these prices the grower is usually expected to pick the fruit, board the packers, bring in the empty barrels and carry the filled ones to the station. Some aver that it pays better to feed the fruit to live stock. The codling worm and the canker worm have been reported by a few correspondents, but the bulk of the statements regarding the quality of apples claim that the fruit is remarkably free from worms or other injury. Ice storms last winter, and the heavy bearing of this season, have caused a good many limbs to break, but fruit trees generally are in good condition. Grape vines made a vigorous growth, and the yield of fruit was abundant.