

four feet in length. All spurs are cut back to one or two buds, from which the fruiting branches will grow out during the summer. For this method at least three wires are

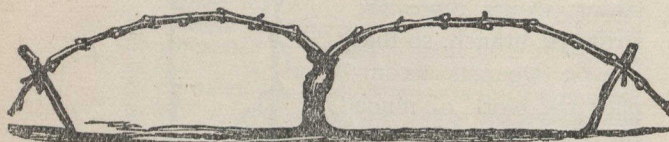


FIG. 62.

FIG. 2728. THE FULLER SYSTEM.

needed, so that the young wood may be tied up as it grows.

The renewal method differs from this only in that the uprights are each grown for two years before cutting down, and young canes are meanwhile grown in readiness to take their places. The number of these depends

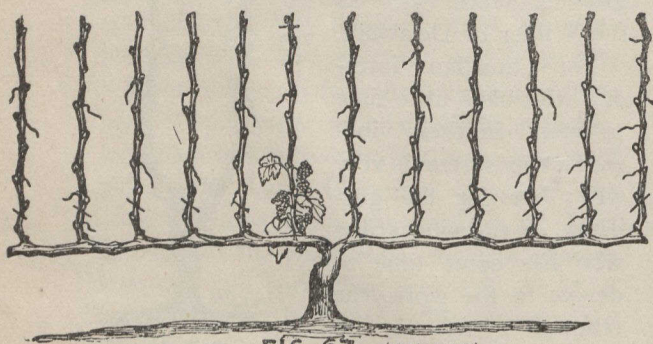


FIG 63 (FULLER)

FIG. 2729. THE FULLER SYSTEM.

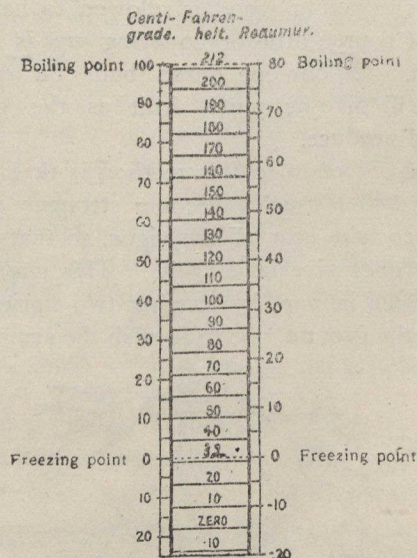
much on the variety and strength of the vine, and the fertility of the soil. The usual distance apart for the upright canes is from twelve to fifteen inches. On each of these upright canes there will be seven or eight fruiting buds.

Temperature Scales Compared

IN Canada and England such universal use is made of the thermometer invented by G. D. Fahrenheit, in which zero is 32 degrees below the freezing point, and 212

is the boiling point of water, that we are quite at sea when we read in a foreign journal of 10 degrees R or 10 degrees C, representing quite a different scale of graduations.

It seems to us that the Centigrade thermometer used in Europe, in which zero is the freezing point and 100 is the boiling point of water, is as much superior to the Fahrenheit thermometer as the decimal scale of counting money to the old English division into pounds, shillings and pence. There is another, the Reaumur scale, which is similar to the latter, only that 80 degrees is the boiling point instead of 100. During this season, when we are closely watching our thermometers to know the probable danger to our fruit crops, a diagram showing these different scales of temperature notations will interest our readers. We also attach formulæ for converting one system into another.



Formula for converting from one system to another

$$F = \frac{9C}{5} + 32$$

$$C = \frac{5(F - 32)}{9}$$

$$R = \frac{4(F - 32)}{9}$$