

Horticultural Matters.

THE GOOSEBERRY WORM.

The saw-fly has come from her winter retreat.
On the gooseberry bush you will find her.
She deposits her eggs beneath the first leaves
In the place Mother Nature assigned her.

The larvae will hatch in ten days, praps a week.

If the weather conditions be kindly;
At first they are whitish, have appetites meek,
But they later turn green and eat blindly.

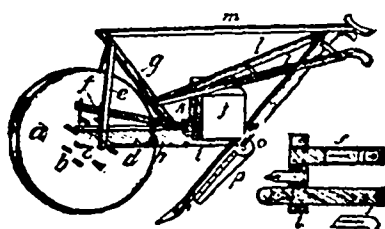
These worms you may combat with hellebore fresh.

Very simply if done while they're little;
A spray when the leaf buds first swell into leaf.

Will be death if they eat the least little.
M. G. KAISER.

A HOMEMADE PLANTER.

Mary gardeners and farmers with small farms would like to make a planter. They will find one simple of construction by following the illustrated



A PLANTER AND FERTILIZER.

plan. The wheel, *a*, is 2 ft in diameter and 2 in thick, made of tough inch boards with thin tire. Four inches from the center, holes are bored for pins, *b*, which are 1 1/2 in long. Six holes will drop seed 1 ft apart, 12 holes 6 in apart, 18 holes 4 in apart. The point of the axle in the wheel is shown at *c*, boxing can be made by a blacksmith if desired. The frame of plow, *d*, holding axle is of 2 x 3/4 in. Axle is 1 inch in diameter. The braces, *e*, are of 1/2 by 1 in stuff. Operating bar, *f*, is 1 in square with 1/2 in pin to catch on pins *b* as the wheel revolves. Brace, *g*, is of 1 x 3 in. A spring is placed at *h*. A crossbar, *i*, connects grain and fertilizer attachments *j* and *k* respectively, a solid board 1 in thick for the bottom, to which two spouts, *o*, are attached at rear end of each box to 1 1/4 in by 1 in from back end, to run the grain and fertilizer into chute *p*. On this the slides for dropping work. The seeder slide is 1/4 in thick, 2 in wide and has four holes 1/4 in, 1/4 in, 1/4 in and 1/4 in for different sized seeds. These are 3 in apart, to be changed by a bolt in cross bar, *l*, from one hole to the other for the various sized seeds. Handles are placed as at *l*, breast rod 1 in square at *m*, plow shaft 1 1/2 x 2 in, spouts *o* from boxes to spout *p*, spout *p* on plow shaft, four holes for seeder at each end of board *f* in lower board of small figure, hole for fertilizer in end of board in upper board of lower small figure and *f* iron to gauge the fertilizer with set screw.

SUCCESSFUL FRUIT GROWING.

The address delivered by the superintendent of the Lenox sprayer company of Pittsfield, Mass., before the Lenox horticultural society at Lenox, Mass., mention of which we made in previous issues, was such a popular success that the company have been obliged to change the plan of distribution. The address is almost a college education to fruit growers, fruit dealers, and in fact anybody eating fruit or even having but few fruit trees, or in any way concerned. It was an admirable address, as quite lengthy, about an hour's talk. It is said that had it been placed on the market in book form it might have yielded the speaker a fortune. It no doubt would have sold at a good price. All rights were reserved, however. The full address, profusely illustrated, in pamphlet form, was intended to be sent to fruit growers and owners of estates, free for the asking, but requests for it came from all sorts of people, many who never owned a fruit tree or even a bush under the sun, sent for it. The company had to draw a line at this point, as it was never intended for these classes of people. To prevent imposition the address will only be sent to people interested in fruit culture, and a fee of 50c in postage will be charged. This book exclusively treats of the interests of owners of fruit and shade trees, the kind of pumps in orchard or in the park to be used, with comments upon the "homemade" Bordeaux, made on a barn floor by Mike—or Jim—with a hoe in hand, and its failure. Published on good paper, easy reading, plain language, free from technicalities. We believe this book to be a good investment for owners of country seats or fruit growers. We have one on our table, the book is all right. Send for the lecture to the Lenox sprayer company, 21 West street, Pittsfield, Mass. "Cut this out before you forget."—[Adv.]

On each side of the slide strips, same thickness as slide on which the bottom of hopper rests, a 1/4 in hole is to be bored over the slide 1 1/4 inches in front of the hole over spout *o*. Operating bar *f* catches on pins *b* and draws sliders back to holes in bottom of hopper where seed falls into slider just as bar is released from *l*. Spring *h* throws sliders back over dropping holes. Operating bar is fastened to crossbar *i* with a bolt. The fertilizer slide is 1/4 in thick by 2 in wide, made same as the seed box, only holes above and under slider are larger. The figure *f*, lower piece, shows iron to regulate quantity of fertilizer with set screw in slot. Operating bar *f* slides through cleat on *e*. A horse can be attached to top of *g* if desired.—[W. A. Sharp, Meadow Bluff, W. Va.]

FERTILIZING STRAWBERRIES.

Poor land will not grow strawberries profitably; remember this when locating the plant. A complete fertilizer is not necessary, but one quite rich in both nitrogen and potash. Nothing is better than stable manure, in spite of the fact that it sometimes carries many weed seeds. Too much manure cannot be used. Distribute the manure evenly over the bed and then supplement with high grade fertilizer in varying quantities, according to the character of the soil and amount of stable manure used.

The formula should be so constructed as to contain about 4 per cent nitrogen with ammonia equivalent of 4.3 per cent, 8 per cent phosphoric acid and 8 per cent potash. This would be very closely approximated by the following formula. High grade acid phosphate 1140 lbs, nitrate of soda 540 lbs and muriate of potash 320 lbs (or kainit 1230 lbs), a total of 2000 lbs, which should be bought for \$27. It can readily be mixed on the barn floor. Use at the rate of 800 to 1000 lbs per acre. One-half should be applied broadcast at the time of second harrowing before planting, either in spring or fall. Apply the remainder as the cultivation progresses during the season. Early the second year, just as the plants are ready to begin growth, an application of 50 or 100 lbs of nitrate of soda per acre, divided into two or three doses, would be beneficial.—[Prof. A. L. Quaintance, Ga. Exper. Sta.]

GUMMY CHERRY TREES.

Gummosis has been seriously troublesome throughout Oregon, especially during the last two years. This is an unknown difficulty so far as the scientific status of it is concerned. No one knows, so far as I have been able to find, what causes it or what induces it or what conditions tend to cause it. Nor does anyone presume to say what will cure or prevent it. There are many so-called remedies and so-called preventives, but with the experienced growers for 10 or 12 years no treatment has been successful in combating the difficulty. One condition favorable to the prevention of the disease, or trouble, seems to be a lack of cultivation; in other words, cultivation as ordinarily applied to orchards appears to induce this trouble in a measure. Some varieties like the May Dukes and Kentish cherries are quite exempt.—[Prof. E. R. Lake, Ore. Exper. Sta.]

SPRAYING FOR CODLING MOTH.

Ordinarily the first spraying should be done soon after the blossoms drop. When the blossoming period is short and most varieties bloom at nearly the same time, the first application should be just as the last petals fall. If, however, the blossoming is slower and some

fruits begin to form before the last buds are out, it may be necessary to spray during the blooming period. But this should be avoided if possible, for the spray prevents many blossoms from being fertilized. The time of subsequent applications can only be determined by observation in each locality.

Paris green will, under ordinary circumstances, remain on the leaves in sufficient strength to protect the fruit from three to four weeks. A high wind or dashing rain may take it off sooner, but with little or no rain it will remain effective much longer. There is danger to the trees, if too frequent application is made, from the accumulation of the poison on the foliage. For late varieties special care must be taken, for they require spraying until late in the season, when the leaves, being old, are particularly susceptible to injury from Paris green. The great abundance of codling moths at this time makes spraying necessary.

Methods of Spraying.—A fine, light mist is the best form of spray for the codling moth and eating insects where it is desirable to cover the foliage as completely as possible with the poison. When every part of the plant is completely wet with these fine drops a better application of the poison will be given than if the spraying is continued until the water runs off the leaves. As soon as the drops begin to run together and off the leaves they carry off the poison and less is left on than if the spraying had been stopped sooner. For scale and soft-bodied insects, particularly the former, a strong, driving spray that has considerable force is wanted. For scale the harder the stream is used the more likelihood of a good job.

Profit in the Dairy is one of the subjects that is discussed by able men in the farmers' institutes. Hardly a gathering of this kind assembles in these days without devoting more or less of attention to ensilage and silos. In fact the silo is the all absorbing theme with many speakers. Keeping abreast of the times, Mr. George D. Harder, proprietor of Empire agricultural works, Cobleskill, N. Y., has invented and developed the patent round silo which is manufactured on such a large scale at those works. The demand has grown each year as the silo has come more into use, until now this department of Mr. Harder's business is large, and constantly growing. He has especially attractive features in his silo, and makes a specialty of silo filling machinery.

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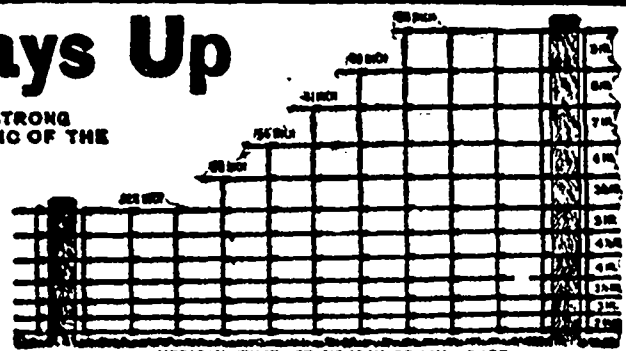
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