sday, August 20, 1907



seven at 21b. and so ever, allowing more than to a shoot. With trained high culture and the use centrated manures, these hay be, and are, greatly ex-nd that without detriment to but to the amateur and bethe rule is a safe one to fol-

eties of grapes will set freerods are occasionally tapped hands, to help to distribute while, they are in blo cases the precaution should if possible, of slightly inif possible, of slightly in-the temperature by adding heat for a short time in orvide a dry and warm atmos-essential while this process

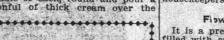
oner the berries are thinned y are formed the better, ex-the case of the beginner or when an advantage is a few days' delay-indeed, berries have attained the hall sweet pea seeds-bec rable proportion of the ber-bunch will refuse to swell at e ratio as the others, in con-of defective fertilization, and e delay enables the grower to which these are and to cut t first. There are other points ing grapes to which attention fully be drawn, for the benefit beginner more particularly eginner more particularly. speaking, it has been found thirds of the berries of a grapes have to be removed. ment, however, requires In the case of large-Golden Champion, Duke when the case of Black Hamburg, of Alexandria, Madresfield Buckland Sweetwater that in the case of set water that d Buckland Sweetwater that at in the case of small-berried such as Foster's Seedling, scot, Black Prince and the aes, not more than half the should be thinned out. In the f an expert the work may be cilitated by reducing the numerries to this standard at the ng, when the bunch will re-little further attention than rhauling when the berries are ned, to see that each berry a for full development withich pressure from one berry another. At the same time, ald be careful not to go to the treme of taking away too erries, thus causing the bunch a lanky form and the berries yl about in whatever receptable by be placed, greatly to the de-of the beauty of the same the beauty of the bunch, ing away many points from its in case it may be exhibited. perly thinned bunch the rest firmly against her without any suggestion of 5, so that the bunch is held nd in good shape in it may be placed. I have said le hands of an expert a bunch may be thinned practically only takes a few minutes, the inexperienced the case is I will now try and show proceed. The bunch is of a main stem from the base. From this stem little of grapes form. At the top m they are a large size in ieties and are then termed s, becoming smaller as the pers down to its base. Armed lean, sharp pair of grape scis-i a small light twig \$ inches h a V fork at the end, com-



VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST.

Tuesday, August 20, 1907

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the top shoulder high enough e you easily to cut away the erries taking care to clear out ther ones first, and those berries which are near a more severely than those on s of the bunch, as in that posi-re is not the same room for ex-

finished one shoulder or at proceed with the next down-until the whole of the bunch hed. In the course of about reeks after the first thinning, tecks after the first thinning, ne berries have attained the a Marrow Pea, the bunches gone over again. This time t necessary to thin out each anchiet separately, but the nust be looked at as a whole, thinning this time governed lisposition of the herries in the lisposition of the berries in the They will be found probably k in the center of the bunch so on the outside, where there room. In any case, a space an inch all round should be left erry and berry in the bunch stage, and in the case of the varieties mentioned a little After another three weeks or a growth it will be well to have careful examination of the to see if any further thinning saary. It will generally be sary. It will generally to this time that the removal berries will be neces e and there the crowded parts, to secure that perfect balan which always characterises perly thinned bunch. On no must a berry be touched by d .- Owen Thomas in The Gar-

CK ROT OF TOMATO

disease did much damage to large percentage of the fruit endered useless in some planta-When the disease begins When the disease begins to on the fruit, small, roundish hay be seen usually towards the hend. These rapidly increase in nd the tomato becomes discol-drotten at the parts affected, ores are given off from dark like masses on the surface of it, and these being scattered the fruit. The disease also the leaves The tomato rot can the leaves. The tomato rot can trolled by spraying with Bor-mixture. Begin in the hotbed ep the plants covered with the until the fruit is nearly ripe. Macoun, Horticulturist, Ot-