

### FALL PLANTED TREES SHOULD BE CUT BACK.

OF late some have advocated leaving the branches uncut on newly planted trees. This we count a mistake, both from theory and experience. Evaporation takes place from a tree most rapidly from the leaves in summer, and it also continues, though in a much lesser degree, from the wood of its branches all through the winter. A tree that is growing renews the supply from water in the soil, but a newly planted tree is not yet able to do this rapidly enough, unless the wood surface is much lessened by pruning, and the colder the air the more it draws upon the moisture of the tree wood.

Peach, plum and cherry trees are much more inclined to lose moisture rapidly than apple trees, and hence need much closer pruning when set.

For this reason it is usually found unsafe to plant trees in the fall in Ontario; the cold of winter robs them of moisture and consequently of their vitality so rapidly during the time between setting and the spring time, when the rootlets begin to act in supplying moisture, that they are usually much stunted for the first season, if not entirely killed. For these reasons we are advocates of spring planting of trees of all kinds in Ontario, rather than autumn. There is plenty of work in the autumn ploughing and laying out the ground, and getting it in readiness for setting the trees in spring, when, if they come fresh from the nursery ground, with no exposure to dry them, they should continue growing as if they had never been moved.

### A SPRAYING OUTFIT.

THE increasing necessity of thorough spraying, year after year, renders it most necessary that we prepare the best apparatus for the work. We have evils

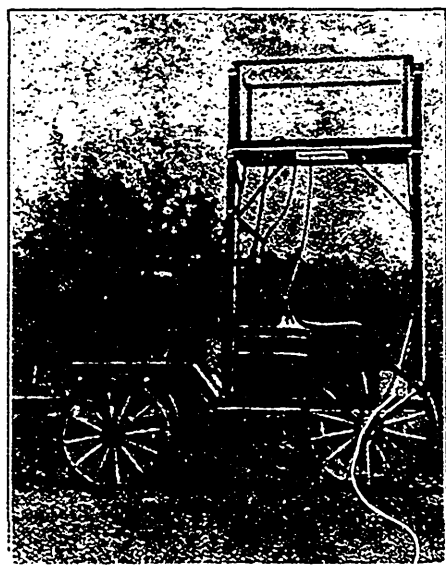


FIG. 2518. A WELL-BUILT SPRAYING OUTFIT.

enough already to fight in codling moth, apple scab, etc., but Mr. G. E. Fisher, San Jose Scale Inspector, warned us at Walkerton that this worst of all evils was spreading rapidly in districts where it has a footing, and that almost every possible means helps its spread, as birds and insects and even the wind. Cold does not prevent its growth, nor check its spread, for in Minneapolis it is known to thrive with a temperature 40° below zero. Fortunately we have in the lime and sulphur treatment, a cheap, effective, safe and easily applied remedy.

Our worthy exchange, the American Agriculturist, gives the accompanying illustration of a well built spraying outfit with the following remarks:

For spraying large trees a platform above the bed of the ordinary wagon is needed. The tops of the trees can be reached with extension rods to which the hose is attached, but such spraying is not satisfactory. Best results are obtained where the spray is