

### HORTICULTURE

The season of 1932 was not as favourable for crop production as that of 1931, which was one of the most satisfactory on record during a period of 25 years. Although precipitation and mean temperatures were about normal in 1932, there were periods of drouth and excess heat, and the season did not open as early.

The apple crop, although large, the second largest on record, was below normal in colour and size, and insect injury was more prevalent than usual. In the small fruit plantations there was some winter injury to raspberries and strawberries, affecting yields considerably. The grape, currant and gooseberry plantations were below normal in yields.

Vegetables, likewise, were not up to normal in yield or quality. Diseases, in both the celery and potato crop, were serious, resulting in decreased yields. The onion crop was also below normal, due in part to the drouth of the early season.

The College grounds, in spite of short periods of drouth, continued to attract much attention. The flowering shrubs and perennial flowers, particularly the iris, peonies, delphiniums, lilies, and spring bulbs, were notable. During the summer the delegates to the Women's Institute Conference, and clergymen and their wives attending the special Summer School arranged for them, had an opportunity to view the many fine plantings of trees, shrubs, and perennials on the campus.

#### Teaching:

The regular classes in the degree and diploma courses were held. In the second year diploma class 60% of the students specialized in the fruit farming group, which has indicated a trend along these lines.