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luscious fruits, there is great need of cold storage stations here and there throughout fruit sections, in order that the markets may be supplied more evenly, thus saving a glut at any time. Many varieties of fall apples, pears and grapes can be kept till spring, if placed in cold storage as soon as taken from the tree or vine.

Prof. Craig. of Ottawa, has been experimenting with cold storage during the last summer, and up to the present time. Early peaches kept well for eighteen days, plumbs for two weeks grapes and pears are still in splendid condition, as well as Duchess and other perishable fall apples. Mr. Pettit, in referring to the keeping quality of fruit after coming out of cold storage, said that apples kept perfectly in a warm temperature for six weeks after being removed from 35°.F., cold storehouse.

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

Prof. Hutt. as a result of a tour through the Province, mentioned some improvement which he deemed needful. It is very important to know that a soil is adapted to the class of fruit to be planted upon it. Apples do well on a variety of soils if rich and well drained; grapes require a light, loamy soil, peaches light soil, plums heavy, but well drained, and strawberries on light, moist land. Fruit trees should be set in the hexagonal plan, as by it six more trees can be planted to the acre than by the square plan; that is, when the trees are set thirtythree feet apart, which is considered the best distance for apple trees. Cultivation of the soil between the rows is necessary, except when trees are producing wood at the expense of fruit. Thinning fruit, especially on young trees, was highly recommended when very heavily loaded. The idea is to hinder undue exhaustion of the tree, and to produce a better sample of fruit.

CODLING MOTH AND PLUM CURCULIO.

Prof. Fletcher, Central Experimental Farm, Prof. Fletcher, Central Experimental Farm, in referring to the codling moth, said it came out in the spring and fed for some time on the bark and wood of young twigs, and that spraying with Paris green just as soon as the flowers fall, and before the apples turn down, was all that was neces-sary to deal successfully with that pest at Ottawa. Spraying with Arsenites was the remedy given for Curculio. Flea louse of the pear was also referred to as a destructive insect in some sections. They to as a destructive insect in some sections. They do their damage by puncturing the stems of the leaves, causing them to fall prematurely. The remedy is kerosene emulsion in the spring. The hud moth has been quite destructive in places, but can be destroyed by kerosene emulsion. For borers the Professor recommended washing the tree trunks in June with a solution of soda and soft soap diluted to paint-like consistency. The ravages of the Canker worm can be very much lessened by arsenic poisons, and also by any practical method of hindering the worm from crawling up the tree trunk. To sum the whole matter, thorough spraying is the great insect destroyer. Half-hearttrunk. ed work will only result in disappointment and dis-gust. Therefore, be careful as to the proper time, and apply the proper remedy, and do it well. Should a rain-storm follow an application within a few days, it had better be done again as soon as dry. "BULBS."

by Rev. W. Bacon, Orillia, was a paper of importance to floriculturists. We give a few general principles. Any well managed garden is suitable for the growth of bulb flowers The bulbs should be stored in a dry, cool place, and must be planted before any root action takes place. Shady locations are most suitable to their growth and flowering. The most common mistake made in setting bulbs is to set them too near the surface. His experience has taught him that four or five inches is shallow enough in most cases. Care should be taken not to remove any leaves before flowering time. Director No. 12—A. McNeil, Windsor. "13—G. C. Caston, Craighurst. Auditors A. H. Pettit, Grimsby. Geo Fisher, Hamilton. It was decided to hold next year's annual meet-

ing in Woodstock.

Winter Pruning in the Orchard.

BY PROF. E. E. FAVILLE, NOVA SCOTIA SCHOOL OF HORTICULTURE.

The pruning of orchards, aside from any stated time, presents many perplexing problems, for the reason that no conclusions have been reached as yet, or at least recognized, sufficient for the establishing of a perfect science of such practical importance that its application may be easily understood and followed. Although the art of pruning has been conducted from time immemorial, no set rule has as yet been evolved and adopted, and perhaps never will, as to how much or how little, when and how, our fruits should be properly pruned. The clearest solution is the application of judgment acquired by practice or the observance and enforcing of a few general principles which are attended with the best results. If in the pruning of any plant these princi-ples are wrongly applied, it resolves itself into one of the most injurious operations that can take place, but if, on the other hand, they are well directed, it becomes one of the most useful operations for the mutual benefit of the plant and pruner. The winter pruning of fruit trees tends to encourage the growth of wood and the building up of the tree generally, while summer pruning, usually carried on in the month of June, when the leaves are twothirds formed, assists greatly in the production of fruit. So at this season of the year we are confronted with the often repeated query: "Is the winter pruning of apples and other fruits advisable, and under what conditions should it be done ; when and how?

In pruning the apple in winter, warm days should be selected during the latter part of the season, after the severity of the young winter has passed away, especially in climates where the thermometer is liable to register several degrees below zero. The exposure of cut surfaces may cause it to become injured, and would fail to heal over as readily or as perfectly. Large limbs in orchards that have been neglected are best removed during the warm winter days, enforcing judgment so as not to make too large a removal, as it is liable to bring about too great a shock to the vitality of the tree, and should be practiced only when necessity calls for it. This removal of large limbs is delicate work, and may be avoided in the orchard by inspecting the trees every winter during their young days. These shoots occur generally where orchards are pruned the following season, and should be removed by breaking off. In pruning, remove the limbs or branches close to the trunk or stem, making the surface smooth with a knife, cutting away ragged edges of bark to prevent liability to decay. The wound should then be treated with a com-

The wound should then be treated with a composition material, serving the purpose of preserving the wood, excluding the air, preventing injury to cell structure and cracking of the surface of the wound, and assisting the new bark in forming over the cut made. Any surface of an inch in diameter should be treated. An efficient composition is alcohol and gum shellac, mixed to form the consistency of paint, applied with a brush. Common white lead paint is equally as good. Coal tar may also be used. Winter pruning of enfeebled trees will give them a stimulating vigor, if done judiciously, causing the cell development to become larger by increasing the nourishment in a less number of branches. If young trees are pruned in the early part of the winter, especially in a north latitude, the ends of the shoots will die back, and if wounds are exposed, will not heal over as readily as if treated later on in the season. The best time is the latter part of February and the first half of March.

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ROSE CULTURE

was discussed by T. H. Race, the out-going President of the Association. Mr. Race has one of the largest and finest collections of roses of any amateur in the Province. In the course of his talk, the most suitable varieties for a beginner were given as follows: General Jack, Fisher Homes, White Madam Plantier, Perpetual White Moss, Glory of Mosses, and Magna Charta. These will give a variety of colors very suitable for the most lovely bouquets. The best location is entirely away from shade, and in nice, warm, mellow earth. They should be well protected in winter, and well trimmed back in spring. Then keep them free from insect pests by spraying with Paris green, 1-3 oz. to a pail of water, and splendid blooming is insured. The bushes should be well pruned after the first blooming, and a second flowering season will result. Mr. Race advised cultivators of house roses to plant them right out in the garden, and by careful culture they will bloom till snow buries them.

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The pear is treated the same as is the apple. Winter pruning in of great value, as the wounds heal over perfectly.

Where it is necessary to prune a plum, it should be done in the middle of the winter season, as it is dangerous and very injurious to prune after the sap has started in the spring. The culling or heading back of the shoots which have made an overluxuriant growth during the season, should take place usually in February, about the time peaches are being cut back. These shoots should be pruned back from one-third to one-half of their growth, making the cut as small as possible, just above a bud, not too close or too far above, bearing in mind that leaving a bud on the inside tends to produce a straight top, while the outside bud more of a horizontal growth.

The cherry should be pruned but little, pinching and shortening-in being practiced to produce a compact, spreading top. If pruned in winter, it is apt to form gum in the wound and cause decay.

In the vineyards in the north, grapevines should all be pruned and laid down by this time. Those who have only a few vines in the garden, who have not done this, should see to it at once, and prune severely, as the fruit has torne the season's growth and should be pruned back to at least three lateral buds, from which new bearing vines will form. If left on the trellis over winter, the evaporation will weaken the vines, as winter circulation is very great. In conclusion, if winter pruning is judiciously carried on, paying results may be looked for.