

FRUIT GROWERS AT ROCHESTER. I.

BEING invited to speak on the export of tender fruits, the writer attended the annual meeting of the Western New York Horticultural Society, which was first organized forty-seven years ago, five years before our own. The division which arose last year between fruit growers and nurserymen over the proposition to seek legislation for compelling fumigation of nursery stock has been agreed to by both interests, and, in spite of the snow blockade, a large number of the best fruit growers were present. Among those representing Ontario were Messrs. E. D. Smith, Winona; Joseph Tweedle, Winona; and E. Morris, of Fonthill.

Dwarf Apple Trees.—Prof. Beach, of Geneva Experimental Station, advocated training apple trees in a different manner in view of the necessity of fumigation and spraying, and Dwarfs were advocated as one way of meeting the conditions. These are made using the Doucin, or the still slower growing French Paradise stock. Every variety of apple succeeds on Doucin stock, and bears early, say in five years after planting; while on Paradise it may bear still earlier. Planted 8 x 8 or 10 x 10 one may set 400 or 500 trees per acre, and thus to a certain extent, they will make up in number what they lack in size. These little trees will not of course live to the age of standards, and their usefulness will be over in 20 or 30 years, but it is suggested that possibly these disadvantages will be counterbalanced by ease in reaching them from the ground for pruning, spraying, thinning and fruit gathering, while, if the apples are blown down, they will not be so liable to injury by winds. The planting of such trees is on the increase in England where the Dwarf is growing in favor.

The Bismarck apple was spoken of as a very early bearer of very fine fruit, for even on standard it has been found bearing fruit at the age of two years; surely it will be worth while to try this Bismarck apple at all fruit stations.

New Ideas in Strawberry Culture was the subject of a vigorous address by R. M. Kellogg, of Three Rivers, Michigan. The first runner plants, he said, were the most vigorous and productive, and he had made it a rule to use only these. In this way he had succeeded in raising plants of the highest value for productiveness.

Mr. Kellogg has promised to give us a copy of his address for a future number of journal so we will omit farther note of it here. "What is the berry you sell the most plants of?" I asked him as we were seated at dinner. "Well," he said, "during the past season the Brandywine; it is an excellent shipper and very productive."

"I think," said Mr. E. D. Smith, of Winona, "that the Williams is the most popular market variety. It is also an excellent shipping variety, and in Ontario it is in far greater demand than Brandywine."

"What about the Clyde," I asked; and here the doctors seemed to disagree. Smith said it was too soft to buy for re-shipping; Kellogg said it was a very profitable berry grown on heavy soil, but not profitable on light sand. "There is one variety named after yourself," said Kellogg, "the Woolverton, that is a wonderfully fine berry. It deserves to be much more widely grown than it is, for it is firm, of large size, and productive, in many respects it is an ideal berry."

Of the new varieties Mr. Kellogg mentioned Aroma as being very promising.

The Cherry Fruit Worm was characterized