

## Horticultural.

### Rules for Naming Vegetables.

From the Department of Agriculture at Washington there has been issued a circular giving the result of the work of a committee appointed to devise methods for co-operative work in horticulture. This committee enlisted the aid of the Experimental Station horticulturists, and the outcome of their consultation over the naming of vegetables has been the drafting of the following rules, which they hope all horticulturists will observe in naming new varieties:

1. The name of a variety should consist of a single word, or at most, of two words. A phrase, descriptive or otherwise, is never allowable; as, *Pride of Italy*, *King of Mammoths*, *Earliest of All*.

2. The name should not be superlative or bombastic. In particular all such epithets as *New*, *Large*, *Giant*, *Fine*, *Selected*, *Improved*, and the like should be omitted. If the grower or dealer has a superior stock of a variety, the fact should be stated in the description immediately after the name, rather than as a part of the name itself; as, "*Trophy*, selected stock."

3. If a grower or dealer has procured a new select strain of a well-known variety it shall be legitimate for him to use his own name in connection with the established name of the variety; as *Smith's Winningstadt*, *Jones' Cardinal*.

4. When personal names are given to varieties, titles should be omitted; as, *Major*, *General*, *Queen*.

5. The term *hybrid*\* should not be used, except in those rare instances in which the variety is known to be of hybrid origin.

6. The originator has the prior right to name the variety; but the oldest name which conforms to these rules should be adopted.

7. This committee reserve the right, in their own publications, to revise objectionable names in conformity with these rules.

### Wintering Apple Trees Procured in the Fall.

The principal advantages that advocates of fall planting of orchards urge are due to the fact that the trees are bought in the fall, and not that the season is the best one for planting the trees. Our climate is rather opposed to fall planting, but at the same time there are many benefits that result from purchasing the trees in the fall. As a rule you can buy the stock cheaper, and the nurserymen are able to give your order better attention than in their busiest season, which is spring, and so you are likely to get better stock. On the farm, too, the fall season is less busy than that of the spring, and so the preparatory work may be mostly done at this time, and not interfere with other work of the farm. While the question of fall planting varies in its solution with the differences of soil and climate, it is yet a settled question that it is a good plan to procure the trees in the fall and bury them, so as to have them on hand for early spring.

The delay of the nurseryman in filling orders in spring time often keeps the work back materially, so that there is a value in having the trees at hand when wanted. Green's *Fruit Grower* gives the following method of burying the trees when bought in the fall, and kept until the next spring:—"Choose a dry spot where no water will stand during the winter, a dry

knoll is preferable, and with no grass or rubbish near it to invite mice. Dig a trench, 18 inches wide, 4 feet long, throw out enough dirt to admit one layer of roots below the surface, and place the trees in it, inclined at an angle of forty-five degrees. Dig a new trench directly in front and close to the previous trench, throwing the fine soil among the roots in position. Place another layer of trees in the trench, reclining the tops on the others, and so on, until all are in the trench. Then finish by throwing up more soil. It is also well to bank up the earth around the sides to insure more thorough protection. Care should be taken to fill solid all the interstices among the roots. In the spring the roots will be found to have formed the granulations necessary to the production of new spongioles, and when planted at the proper time will start to immediate growth. Use only finely pulverized soil. In severe climates the entire top is covered, so that nothing can be seen but a pile of soil."

### Storing Apples.

A fruit room is needed by every farmer, so that he may be able to provide his family with fresh fruit all the year round. Unless some attention is given to the fitting up of a room especially for this purpose, there is always more or less loss from rotting and otherwise spoiling of the fruit, so that it becomes a matter of necessity to reserve a separate room, or part of one, for this purpose. It is not a very difficult matter for the fruit grower who only seeks to supply his family wants in respect to fruit to make a room suitable for storing. Many make use of a part of the cellar, or partition off a section of another room for this purpose, and if attention is given to the few details that should be considered, it becomes an easy matter to modify such apartments to satisfy all the needs of a perfect store room. It is a harder matter for those growing fruit on a large scale, who desire to withhold their fruit from the market until spring, to construct a building that will answer all requirements of temperature and ventilation.

In a store room, when it is but desired to keep the family supply, the important consideration of having it handy is an additional one to those of dryness and suitability of temperature, that are so necessary in all cases. To secure a dry floor few would care to go to the expense of laying one of cement, though it would be beyond question the best; but a good plank or gravel floor will answer for the purpose and be far cheaper. To secure good ventilation so that the temperature may be easily regulated, there should be two windows, hung on hinges, in the room, and if they are opposite each other so much the better, as it then becomes an easy matter to secure a draught of air from one to the other. The temperature should be carefully regulated by these windows so that it may vary but little and be constantly a few degrees above freezing point. There is nothing that will cause apples to rot quicker than sudden changes of temperature, and to guard against this a thermometer should hang at all times in the fruit room.

Of all the different ways of storing apples, a wooden rack with a series of shelves one above the other will be found best for the person only keeping a few for family use, and this method, even for larger growers, will be found preferable to barrels for the saving of the poorest keeping sorts, as those that soon begin to decay cannot be removed after they have all been packed away solidly in a barrel. A rack of this kind built in the centre of the room, with a passage on each side, will be found to meet most requirements, though it might be well in some cases to range them along

the side. When stored in this way it becomes an easy matter to run through the lot occasionally and remove any of them that are showing signs of decay, and thus by prompt removal of these the others may be easily kept sound until well on towards spring. Modifications of this plan are to be found, one of them being the use of small open boxes with slatted bottoms, about 1½ by 2 ft, a size which is easy to handle. They should be about 3 or 4 ins. deep. They are easily handled in the orchard, where the apples may be placed in them, but in respect to economy of space in the store room the shelves are certainly preferable. Some have combined the two ideas, having boxes somewhat larger than these fit into a rack, so that they become drawers, each one of which holds a bushel. To hold this much they should be three inches deep and the sides three by three and a half feet. This is a neat and handy method and possesses an advantage over the open shelves in that the temperature may be easier regulated and the fruit protected from strong draughts, which alone are very important considerations.

### Forestry.

Editor CANADIAN LIVE STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL:

SIR,—The following article from the *New York Garden and Forest* is of importance to Ontario, as we have made too many errors of a similar nature in clearing. Perhaps you would allow it space in your columns. It is from the pen of one of the best informed writers in the United States.

Toronto, Sept. 27th, 1889.

R. W. PHIPPS.

#### FORESTS AND CIVILIZATION.

We might have had some real forestry here in the State of New York if we had been sufficiently advanced in the art of living; if we had had the interest in the public welfare and the perception of our obligation to coming generations, which are necessary to the development and persistence of civilization. The entire Adirondack Wilderness should have been held permanently in the possession of the State. Then a real school of forestry could have been established somewhere in the woods, and young men could have been trained in the practice of this art, and they could have been employed in the care of the forests and woodlands of other portions of the country. The whole tract of 8,000 square miles was originally heavily wooded. The timber could have been cut off as the trees matured, and, of course, should have been so cut off. Nothing could be more absurd than the notion that trees should never be utilized or removed. Whenever a tree has come to its best it should be cut down, and its wood applied to some useful purpose, so as to obtain its value, and in order to provide for a succession of generations of trees, and thus for the permanent life of the forest.

If the Adirondack forests had been thus intelligently managed and administered they would now have been for a long time yielding an increasing revenue to the people of the State. The whole population would have been greatly benefitted by the reduction of taxation. Every man and woman in the State would have been richer to-day—would have had more of the means of subsistence and of comfort and happiness than at present. Every child in the State would have been born to a better inheritance, and into more favorable conditions than now. The forests would have been better now than ever before, and they would have gone on increasing in value to the people of the State, with the increasing density of population, and on account of the exhaustion of the timber supply in regions fit for agriculture.

The Adirondack region is not fit for agriculture. No part of it is suitable for any other than forest-conditions, and these should have been maintained forever. It is indeed impossible to disturb these conditions very extensively, or to remove the forests permanently, without destroying the region itself and annihilating everything that makes it of any value. I doubt if an instance of more obvious and complete adaptation of a region to a special and particular use can be found in the whole world. Nature made this region for the permanent and everlasting growth of forests, and this sole and exclusive adaptation to a most important function should have been recognized.

\* A hybrid is the product of true species. There are few, if any instances of true hybrids among common garden vegetables. The union of varieties gives rise to a cross.