

Geneva, who has been making some experiments, has estimated the cost of thinning a well loaded apple tree at 50 cents. In seasons of heavy crops thinning was found to heighten the color and to increase the size; but in case of a small crop being set, it had no appreciable effect. It would seem therefore that for growing fancy grades of fruit that an advantage might be gained by thinning. The work must be undertaken early, within three or four weeks after the setting of the fruit, even if the June drop is not over yet.

The Canker Worm

THE usual method of fighting this insect enemy, now so widely distributed, is by spraying with Paris green about a quarter of a pound to 40 gallons of lime water, early in May, or just as soon as the young caterpillars appear, and by giving a second application about a week later. This is more certain in its effects than the use of sticky bandages for preventing the female from climbing the tree; but the work should be done while the larvæ is still small, because then it is more easily destroyed. Experiments conducted by V. H. Lowe, of Geneva, N. Y., indicate that arsenite of lime is equally as effective as Paris green, when properly applied, and has two advantages, (1) its cheapness, and (2) the fact that it will remain suspended in water much longer.

Horticulture in Nova Scotia—Two Valuable Plums

THE report of the School of Horticulture of Nova Scotia for 1903, F. C. Sears, director, has just come to hand, and shows good progress in the school work during the past year. Owing to the similarity of climate in Nova Scotia to that in England, it is found that English varieties are better adapted to the climate than American. For example, two recently im-

ported varieties of plums are very promising for market purposes, Cox's Emperor, in season October 1 to 15, and Late Orange, ripening about 10th October, and keeping until November. Both are yellow in color, the former nearly covered with a deep red; the latter, larger, and all yellow in color, and the flesh is firm, fine grained and meaty. Speaking of this latter plum, Mr. Sears says: "Coming so late in the season when plums for canning are in great demand, and when most other varieties are gone, it must certainly prove a valuable market sort, unless it develops some weak points after further testing." We will have this plum tested at our fruit stations as soon as possible, and see if it suits Ontario conditions.

Misleading Instances of Profit

SEVERAL times already in this journal we have pointed out the evil of publishing remarkable instances of profits made in fruit growing, without explaining that the cases were unusual; thus giving the uninitiated exaggerated notions of the profits of our business. We could cite numerous instances of persons who have given up remunerative occupations to invest their capital in a fruit farm, thinking they would have a bonanza. Imagine the disappointment in many cases at finding the expenses of labor, packages, express and commission charges so nearly covering the gross proceeds that almost no income is left for the owner's time and investment! Indeed, in some instances, where the varieties are ill-chosen, and the season unfavorable, there is a positive loss, after a whole year's waiting and expectancy! Why is it that the dark side of fruit growing is concealed and the bright side only advocated? Do our fruit growers wish to have the whole country in fruit? Do they invite so much competition in their business that the markets will be glutted and their fruit become unsalable? Or do they wish to boom some