

HORTICULTURE

Best Six Fall Apples

G. Raymond, La Trappe, Que.

In this category, we have fruits for exportation entirely, consequently there is no reason to fear a glut as they are always sure to be disposed of. Harvesting and other manipulations should be made with the greatest care. The varieties recommended are for the Province of Quebec:

ALEXANDER

By the size of its fruit, its remarkable fertility and its hardiness, the Alexander is found in all true commercial orchards. The fruit is not of the best quality for dessert but no thing is its equal for cooking. In good land, with proper fertilizing, this apple attains an enormous size and the returns from a tree are considerable. One cannot sufficiently recommend this variety. The tree, it is true, is subject to the terrible disease of the spot but with constant watchfulness and trading with Bordeaux mixture, one can become master of this.

TETOWSKA OR GYPSY GIRL

This is an imported Russian variety of comparatively recent date, the best, to my thinking, of all those fruits which were imported at that time. The tree is very hardy, grows vigorously and compares well with that of the Duchess. The fruit is very large, of an elongated form, bright red, with a little green on the dark side. It is a good commercial apple which will always bring a good price on the market. Dealers buying orchards will never hesitate when they find these loaded trees in an orchard, to give the price asked for by the grower. I do not hesitate to recommend this variety above all others for the districts in Eastern Quebec, where it is difficult to succeed with winter apples.

MARLBORO

We have cultivated this variety for many years and it has been impossible for us to identify it. It is perhaps the result of chance as we have many trees of this variety. The tree is very hardy at LaTrappe, grows vigorously and is endowed with remarkable fertility. The fruit is larger than the McIntosh of nearly the same shape and of a red color more or less barred. It is always of first quality for dessert and its beautiful appearance makes it a fruit of the first class for marketing. The name it bears has been given it by ourselves. We certainly think to render a public service by warmly recommending the cultivation of this fruit, whose season is the same as the McIntosh.

WEALTHY

This variety is so well known that it scarcely needs a description. Of doubtful origin, it has not been long spreading over the American con-

tinent and also in our province of Quebec, where the climate suits it admirably. Its extraordinary fertility and its precocity in bearing, make the Wealthy the largest yielder to the acre. The trees spread very little and by making the plantations close enough, the returns to the acre can be considerably increased. We have a young orchard of Wealthies and though the fruit does not sell at as high prices as other varieties, it gives up the largest profits. It is necessary to pick the fruit before it is quite ripe as it falls easily, a defect, which if it cannot be completely corrected, at least can be considerably overcome by fertilizing, especially by potash fertilizer.

FAMEUSE

This variety is, and shall be for a long time, the queen of Canadian apple. Last year we had the advantage of listening to a paper making apologies for the Fameuse. People will come from afar, for a long time yet, to get our beautiful Fameuse, of which they never tire eating and which they prefer, as in my case, to the succulent orange. Some contented that the Fameuse is not very hardy. Those who attended our summer meeting at St. Jean Port Joli are able to state that there were many Fameuse exhibited. It is true, they were of ill fruit but it is necessary to state that it was hardly in the power of fruit growers of L'Islet to have them otherwise, considering their season, which was very unfavorable to the production of normal fruit. At the close of the meeting, I visited the orchard of Mr. Chapais and noticed Fameuse trees loaded with fruit, although these trees were old, nearly as large as those in the vicinity of Montreal. These two had resisted the disastrous spring of 1906. The hardiness of the Fameuse appears to be firmly established. This consideration should deter none from planting this variety any more than the disease which attacks the fruit and which can easily be overcome by spraying with Bordeaux mixture, which should be done even in the dry seasons, which are supposed to be propitious to the beautiful Fameuse.

MCINTOSH RED

This variety divides popular favor with the Fameuse and not without reason. The quality and size of its fruit, combined with its beautiful color, places it in the first rank amongst choice fruits, always asked for by the true lover of fruit who does not hesitate to pay a large price for an article of the first class.

A large number of this variety has been planted the last two years and there is still such a demand that the nurserymen cannot meet it. I do not think the trees are so hardy as the Fameuse; at least, it does not seem so hardy as grown by us. However, it is sufficiently so to give entire satisfaction. It must not be forgotten that the flowers of the McIntosh need other trees in their immediate neighborhood for their fertilization and it would be imprudent to plant only trees of this variety.

That the following fruit growers, viz.: E. A. Morden, Capt. Geo. Murchinson and James Walshbrook be and are hereby appointed a committee to make arrangements for other markets for the fruit of this district in the event of the said association persisting in acting on the proposed schedule of cartage charges:

And that the secretary be and is hereby instructed to send a copy of this resolution to the said association and to request a reply on or before the 18th inst.

Carried unanimously. Certified to be a true copy. J. Cavers, secretary, Oakville.

Cultivating Currants

Wm. Fleming, Green Sound, Ont.

For success with currants, have the ground perfectly free from grass and weeds and keep it clean. This will require cultivating about once every week or ten days according to the weather. The ground should never be cultivated when too wet or too damp.

This cultivation must be kept up in a perfect state if good results are to be obtained, for once let the grass and weeds get the control and the chances are ten to one that the plantation is ruined. When the grass and weeds become masters, there is no probability that the plantation can be properly restored to a first class condition. The aim should be to destroy the weeds before they come above ground.

Profits in Spraying

The Nebraska Experiment Station has just issued Bulletin No. 106 entitled, "Does it Pay to Spray Nebraska Apple Orchards?" The bulletin contains much information of value to Canadian fruit growers.

The spraying operations from which the records published in the bulletin were obtained were conducted in two orchards. The purpose of the work was to demonstrate the proper methods of spraying apples; and to determine whether, under the conditions existing in Nebraska, it pays to spray. The materials used were Bordeaux mixture and Paris green in the first sprayings, and arsenate of lead alone in the last two sprayings.

The cost of spraying in one orchard was about 20 cents per tree for four sprayings, and in the other orchard about 40 cents per tree for five sprayings. Spraying produced a net gain per tree above the cost of spraying of \$1.70 in one orchard, and \$2.50 in the other orchard. It

increased the yield of fruit by 1.7 bushels per tree in one orchard, and 2.1 bushels per tree in the second orchard. The improvement in quality of fruit was also very noticeable. In one orchard the sprayed trees produced about 45 per cent. of No. 1 fruit while the unsprayed trees gave only 4 per cent. of No. 1 fruit. In the other orchard about 62 per cent. of the crop on the sprayed trees was first class while only about 22 per cent. of the crop on unsprayed trees was first grade.

Suggestions are given in regard to methods of preparing and applying spray mixtures, and various arrangements for convenience in the work are pointed out. Five sprayings are recommended, as follows:

First—After the cluster buds open, but before the individual flower buds expand.

Second—Just after the petals fall.

Third—Three weeks after the blossoms fall.

Fourth—Ten weeks after the blossoms fall.

Fifth—Three weeks later.

On the old strawberypatch, picking is done in the morning so that the fruit can be taken to the market as early as possible. The berries are kept shaded and as clean as possible and the boxes are picked full. As soon as picking is concluded for the season, the patch is plowed down and sown with oats. These are cut and used for moulting the new patch that is coming on.—Edward Eagle, Weston, Ont.

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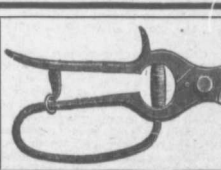
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Toronto: Cartage Charges

The following resolution was passed at a recent meeting of fruit growers in Oakville, Ont.—Moved by P. A. Bath; seconded by W. H. Davis: That the fruit growers of the Oakville District in meeting assembled, having considered the schedule of cartage charges of the Toronto Fruit and Produce Association, as set forth in the circular letter of the association dated May 1st inst., are resolved not to submit to the proposed extra charges on fruit and vegetables consigned to members of the said association for sale on commission:



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