

were only five barrels of number twos, the rest being number ones.

THE CODLING MOTH

The Stewart and Culver orchards, rented by Mr. Johnson, also are turning out extraordinarily well, both as to quality and quantity. A late brood of Codling Moth penetrating the side of the apple to only a slight depth has been a source of trouble in some of the orchards especially of Greenings.

This worm is not much more than half the size of the mature Codling Worm, and has a black head instead of a red one; but I am of opinion that it is simply an immature Codling Worm, and not a new insect, as some of the growers seem to think. In Blaney Bros.' orchard, which had been sprayed with a gasoline power sprayer at high pressure, practically no side worms were found.

The same trouble has appeared in the orchards of the Niagara District, and it is considered that a spraying with arsenate of lead, in the middle of July, at high pressure is what is needed.

LARGE SHIPMENTS

Ten thousand barrels had already been shipped out by the Association at the time of my visit, October 17th to 20th. This Association was organized in 1906 with a membership of seventeen and an output of about four thousand barrels, and now in 1910 has a membership of over three hundred, and an output of forty thousand barrels. Great progress truly, especially when one considers the quality of the product.

OTHER FRUITS GROWN

Nor are apples the only fruit produced to advantage by the Norfolk County growers. Strawberries, cherries, pears and peaches are also being largely planted, as well as thousands of apple trees. Mr. George Heath, for instance, has about two thousand peach trees, which have given him good crops for five successive years, and nearly one thousand cherry trees, both sweet and sour, also producing well.

Messrs. Johnson and Olds have two fine young peach orchards, and the former has a great strawberry patch of nearly twenty acres. This part of the country also produces great vegetables, as witness the cauliflower crop of McInally Brothers; seventeen acres producing one hundred and twenty-five tons, sold at thirty dollars per ton, and also fifty acres of cucumbers producing nearly one hundred tons at forty-five dollars per ton. Potato growing has also become a feature.

ENGLISH SETTLERS

Attracted by the fame of the district, a number of English well-to-do people are coming in and purchasing small farms and going into fruit. The land has doubled, and in some cases trebled, in value during the last five years.

Credit must be given to Mr. Jas. E.

Johnson, the manager, and the other members of the Association for the great work he and they have accomplished. It is a great object lesson of what co-operation, entered into in the right spirit, can do to raise the value of land and enrich the pockets of the farmers.

There are many other portions of Ontario that would do well to ponder this lesson over and take its teachings to heart. There are many other portions of Ontario where a somewhat similar success could be obtained were similar methods adopted.

Winter Protection of Plants and Shrubs

Wm. Hunt, O. A. C. Guelph, Ont.

IT is not too late to plant bulbs for spring flowering if the work was not done in October, although about the middle of October is, as a rule, the best time. Almost all of the spring flowering bulbs will do fairly well if planted in November, the one exception, perhaps, being Dutch hyacinths. Even these latter I have known to give as good results planted in November if the weather is fine late in the season.

Give late planted bulbs some protective material to prevent the bulbs from lifting or heaving from their positions during very severe weather. This protection should not be put on until moderately severe weather sets in, after the ground has been slightly frozen or after the first snowfall. About the end of November or early in December is a good time, before the heavy snowfalls commence.

COVERING MATERIAL

A mulch of long, strawy manure, straw, or long grass, about three or four inches in depth, can be used for a covering. Green pine boughs can be placed over the mulch to avoid the unsightly appearance of the mulch. The pine boughs of themselves, or coarse garden trimmings, such as old raspberry canes, etc., with a few leaves sprinkled among them, makes a good winter protection for bulbs or plants of any kind. Leaves of themselves settle down too closely oftentimes or are blown away altogether, and are more difficult to remove in spring without injury to the bulbs.

PROTECTING ROSES

Climbing and rambler roses in any

section of Ontario outside of the Niagara district are of questionable hardiness, and are safest if protected slightly during winter and early spring. The best and easiest method, as a rule, is to take the growth down from the trellis and lay it down below the snow line and as close to the ground as possible without injuring the growth. It may be necessary to tie the growth together to keep it in place.

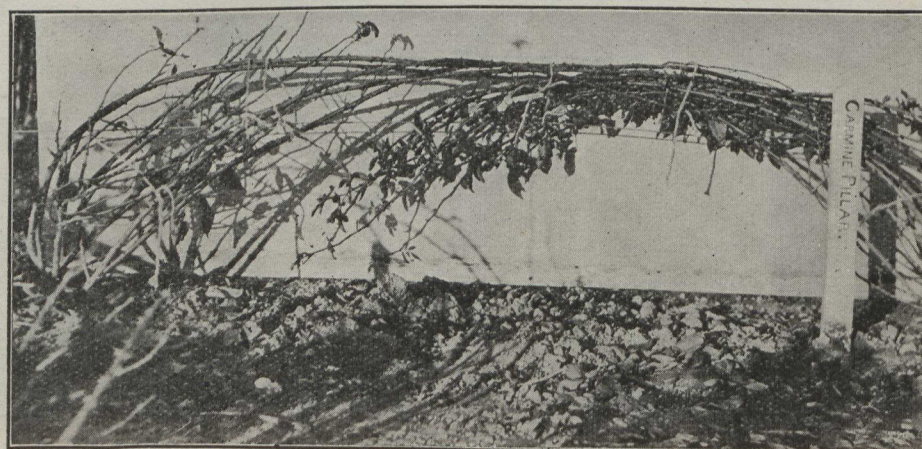
This work should be done about the first or second week in November. About the end of November or early in December, two or three inches of straw or strawy manure, sufficient to cover the growth, can be placed over them. Pine boughs can be used also for covering, with perhaps a few leaves strewed among them.

DANGER FROM MICE

Do not use corn stalks for covering roses or plants of any kind in winter, as they are too great an attraction for mice, the mice oftentimes being more destructive to the roses than the severe weather. By not putting on the covering until quite late, perhaps after the first snowfall in December, there is less danger of a visit from mice as they are usually settled in their winter quarters before that time.

BUSH ROSES

The hybrid perpetual roses, especially those budded on manetti or briar stocks, should be banked around the bottom of the growth with soil. This banking with earth covers a weak part of the budded or worked rose bush, viz., the junction between the root stock and the



A Climbing Rose Bush Laid Down Ready for its Winter Covering