

dener, who is an intensive grower, is the fittest man to grow small fruits.

GARDEN INSECTS

Mr. C. W. Nash's address on "Insects that Affect Market Gardens," was very interesting and instructive. He stated that Toronto is the breeding ground of scale insects and other injurious pests. The worst class of insect pests are those below the surface of the ground. Cutworms do an immense lot of harm. They are hatched from eggs laid by small moths. The white grub also does great mischief. They come from eggs of the June bug or May beetle. The larva stays in the ground for two years. The rose beetle is another injurious insect, as is the striped cucumber beetle. It is difficult to destroy these underground insects. By driving holes into the ground with a blunt stick and pouring into them bisulphide of carbon, which is heavier than air, and works down, they can be

ground and using soap along rows. The radish fly is troublesome. Dust them with fine wood ashes early in the morning. Insects which feed with jaws, as potato bugs and larvæ of white cabbage butterfly can be killed with arsenate of lead sprayed on, and there is no danger of burning the foliage with the poison. Use two pounds to fifty gallons of water. As an alternative, use four ounces pyrethrum to one pound of phenyle powder.

The slug is destroyed by dusting over the ground while they are feeding, or early in morning, with salt or quicklime. For wireworms dress the ground with kainit or nitrate of soda, and rotate crops as frequently as possible. For asparagus beetle spray with arsenate of lead.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

At the evening session an address was given by Hon. James S. Duff, Minister of Agriculture, who received a splendid reception. In his remarks he dwelt on

was school trustee, where they were greatly valued.

Soil for Ginseng

What kind of soil is best for ginseng? How should the roots be planted?—T.M.A., St. John, N.B.

A rich deep and mellow loam is the ideal soil for ginseng. If the ground is a heavy clay, it may be used by spreading an inch of sharp sand over it a few times and mixing the sand well through the clay; such soils are generally rich and the sand gives it a mellow, loose texture. If the soil is of light, sandy nature but deep, put on a liberal supply of well rotted manure and swamp muck and mix this well with the soil. Good drainage and thorough preparation of the beds also are of the utmost importance. The ground must remain for four or five years without any further cultivation or until the roots are dug for market. The bud or crown of the roots should be about two inches below the surface. The root grows to a length of five to eight inches and some of the feeding rootlets penetrate to a depth of ten inches or more. This shows the necessity of making the ground rich all through.—Wm. Gilgore.

Preparing Land for Trees

J. O. Duke, Ruthven, Ont.

I always begin to prepare the land for planting an orchard of peach trees the year before the trees are set, by planting the field to some hoe crop, usually corn or tobacco, plowing deeply, and giving very thorough cultivation. No grass or weeds should be allowed to be in the soil in the fall.

In the spring, I always plant the trees before plowing the field. I strike out the tree rows one way with a plow, throwing a good furrow each way, when very little digging will be required to make a hole large enough for any tree. As soon as the trees are set and a little earth well firmed around the roots, I plow two furrows around each row with one horse and complete the lands with a two-horse team.

As soon as possible and before the soil has an opportunity to dry out, I cultivate with one horse cultivator close to trees and drag the avenues both ways with harrows, and I have very little trouble in making even the poor stock we sometimes get from nurserymen grow and do well.

The stock I got last year was exceptionally poor. I would not have planted it at all, but the nurseryman had my money, so I set the trees giving them the same care I would have had they been the quality I ordered, and though it was many weeks before many of them showed signs of life, I found on looking them over that I have lost very few.

Make the garden pay better next year.



General Collections of Vegetables at the Ontario Horticultural Exhibition

In these collections there were some specimen vegetables that were perfect. It is regrettable that more growers did not enter the competition. There should be at least one dozen entries in this section instead of three as was the case this year.

killed. For cutworms, take bran, mix with molasses and water, and to every fifty parts put one part of Paris green, and drop the mixture along the rows in the infected bed. They prefer this to green food. Two varieties of stem borers give trouble.

Insects that attack foliage are countless. Some suck, others bite. Among the former are green plant lice. To kill them use whale oil soap, or even common soap. This closes the spiracles through which they breathe. Do not use kerosene emulsion. Continual use of this injures the plant owing to the mineral oil in it. Larvæ of onion or cabbage fly are killed by cultivating the

the importance of conventions where vegetable growers can come together and discuss the work of the year with benefit to all concerned. He referred to the excellent reports sent out by the department in recent years, which have been in such demand, and thought that copies of these should be sent to teachers in the public and separate schools in the province to help to instruct the children in the various phases of agriculture, and thus cultivate a love for it.

Mr. W. C. McCalla, St. Catharines, in moving a vote of thanks to the Minister, said that he made it his business to have these agricultural reports in the library of the public schools of which he