

board at each end, so that when these pegs are placed in the end holes of the last row, the first row of pegs in the spotting board will be the right distance from the last row of holes or plants. By standing on the spotting board while setting plants in one set of holes, holes for another set are formed. The cost of the frames and sash recommended need not exceed \$75, and might be considerably less, and they may be turned to advantage in many ways when not occupied by the young tomato plants.

THE USE OF BARNYARD MANURE AND COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS.

The nature and amount of fertilizing elements to be applied to the soil is dependent upon such a number of local conditions that no one individual can recommend a certain practice and guarantee success to all those who follow it. The more growers one sees the greater the variety of practices and the differences of opinions that one meets with. In general, the application of barnyard manure is not heavy, from 8 to 10 tons of well rotted stuff to the acre. In southern Ontario, to a lesser extent in western Ontario, and to a still less extent in eastern Ontario and Prince Edward County, this is supplemented with from 200 to 500 lbs. of commercial fertilizer, 2-8-10 generally, worked in around the plants at the time of setting. A relatively large per cent. of potash and small per cent. of nitrogen is desirable, since a large proportion of nitrogen will cause the plants to run to vine and lessen the yield, while potash tends to produce smaller vines and a better all round quality of fruit. The grower must strive to ascertain what his soil needs and aim to supply that need. The results with fertilizers have been so variable that I cannot make any general recommendation as to their use. Many growers in southern Ontario, however, would not think of doing without them, and they are more or less used in the other districts, yet many growers have no use for them. The grower must determine the actual value of these fertilizers to his soil by experiment. It can never be done by theory. Suffice it to say, that many growers would get heavier crops if they prepared their ground better, paid more attention to cultivation and used less fertilizer.

FUNGIOUS DISEASES.

In this respect the tomato crop is very well favored, for compared to the potato and other crops, the yield is very little affected by the ravages of insect pests or fungous diseases. Of all the poor yields and backward fields of tomatoes seen, not one was due in the main to either of these two causes. Leaf Spot (*Septoria lycopersica*), commonly called blight, produces small, roundish, dark brown spots on the leaves and stems, and occasionally on the fruits. The lower portion of the plant is attacked first. Leaf spot was met with occasionally, but always very light, and never spread to any extent until the plants were