

injuriously reduce the grower's profits. In carload lots, with a minimum of 20,000 pounds, the express charges per car from southern Ontario to Winnipeg are \$2.10 per hundred, with a minimum charge of \$4.20. A crate of berries goes at 30 pounds, making the express charges on a crate 63 cents, in carload lots. The freight rate over the same route is 73 cents a hundred. While this is very much lower, the time for transportation by freight almost prohibits the undertaking for soft fruits. The usual time is 6 days for a distance of 1,300 miles. The Rock Island railroad has established a freight service for western fruit to Chicago of 500 miles in 24 hours.

To assist the Ontario fruit growers in overcoming these handicaps, the writer is attempting, under approval of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, to secure a shipment of fruit over this route by freight. Whether it will be done or not, and if done whether it will be a success or not, will depend largely upon the growers. The fruit

must be supplied, picked and packed by the growers. It is not amiss to say that for this selecting fruit of even size, uniform ripeness, proper degree of ripeness, and first-class quality; equally great care in packing the fruit; and a choice of packages that will carry the fruit with least damage—all these are elements necessary to success in a trial shipment. These matters we know already and need not experiment on them.

The point to be determined now is, whether or not under the best conditions certain fruits can be carried successfully as to quality and profit from southern Ontario to the Northwest by freight. It is highly important at this juncture to place Ontario fruit at its best on the western markets. A shipment of our best fruit will sell itself readily at good prices, and not only so, but it will establish a reputation that will sell other fruit that may follow. The market must be captured and held, not by small quantities, but by large shipments of choice fruit.

Transplanting Norway Spruce

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Will you kindly let me know the best way of transplanting Norway spruce?—(W. H. Taylor, Owen Sound, Ont.)

The best method of transplanting Norway spruce which are from 4 to 12 feet in height is by digging around the trees late in the autumn and, after the soil is frozen solid, lifting out the tree with the block of soil and planting it in a hole which has also been prepared for it in the autumn. As soon as the ground thaws in the spring the soil should be carefully packed about the tree.

Trees which are only 4 feet in height may be transplanted without much difficulty early in the spring by taking them up carefully with as many roots as possible, but

trees 12 feet in height or slightly under succeed best when treated as already described. Apple trees should be cut back from a half to two-thirds of their growth when they are moved. On the whole, this will give the best satisfaction, although sometimes fair results are obtained without much cutting back.

Mounding up about the base of the trunks of the peach trees is very judicious at this season. It is during the months of June, July and August that the peach-tree borer (*Pezomachus exilis*) does its mischievous work, the female laying its eggs on the tender bark just at the surface of the ground. So if there is a heap of fine earth raised about the collar of the tree, the moth misses the mark, or if she oviposits, it is in the hard bark, too far from the root to find easy sustenance.