

that in the production of foodstuffs they were playing a part, doing their bit in the great struggle of our Empire.

G. H. Vroom, Dominion Apple Inspector, gave a splendid talk on the work of the inspectors and expressed great gratification at the manner in which the growers were co-operating with them.

John N. Chute, Secretary of the United Fruit Companies of Nova Scotia, Limited, and who had spent four years in England as the representative of the Company, told of lessons he had learned on the other side of the Atlantic. By means of a large chart, Mr. Chute showed the position of Covent Garden, Stratford, Spitalfields and Borough markets in London. In these markets great quantities of Nova Scotia apples are handled. The chart showed their great distance from the docks and how much expense was necessary for truckage. Mr. Chute is hopeful for the day when there will be more centralization nearer the docks, thus eliminating very serious charges which are made against the fruit. Regarding the Nova Scotia apple barrel, Mr. Chute said it was increasing in popularity. There would always be a certain market for box fruit, but he believed that the Nova Scotia barrel would long continue to be the best package for the shipment of apples from the Province. He strongly urged the keeping of these barrels clean. Some growers rolled them around in the mud of their orchards, they then put them in cars which were not always clean and at the docks in Halifax more dirt was accumulated. In fact he thought it safe to say that 90 per cent. of the dirt that appeared on the barrels in England, as they were placed for sale in the markets, originated in Nova Scotia. Dirty barrels did not help the sale of fruit.

The practice of dusting to control insect pests and fungous diseases was discussed by Paul A. Murphy, of Charlottetown, who compared the results of dusting and spraying experiments. Addresses were also de-

livered by M. Cumming, Principal of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College; Prof. W. S. Blair, of the Dominion Experimental Farm, at Kentville; and Geo. E. Graham, Manager of the D. A. R.

Some two years ago the fruit growers became very enthusiastic in session over the great benefit to be gained by a systematic scheme of advertising carried on in the English markets.

To this end, contributions were solicited from the members of the association and a representative sent over to England with the fond expectation that existing sale conditions were to be improved to such an extent that England would buy nothing except Nova Scotia apples. Beyond the fact that the representative had a good time and spent some fifteen hundred dollars which some people are trying to make the association pay, little has been heard of the scheme.

W. T. Macoun gave a very well-prepared address on the causes of off years in apple production, taking as a basis experiments performed and observations taken mainly in Ontario. Among other causes he spoke of the effect of low temperatures during the blooming period and rain during the season. Injury by frosts was preventable by the use of orchard heaters. It was safer to have orchards on high ground without low places, as frost was always more severe on ground which was low as compared with surrounding areas. The mixing of varieties, allowing of cross pollination, was a factor in getting yearly crops. He had noticed that in 1911, the year of the big crop, that the temperature at blossoming time was very high. He advised in all cases thorough spraying, cultivation, pruning, fertilizing and the keeping of bees.

A number of fruit growers of the Valley testified to the value of spraying and good care of orchards to get yearly crops, showing how neglect of these things had in many instances given them poor re-

turns. Profs. W. S. Blair, P. E. Saunders and W. H. Brittain gave very striking results following their 1916 experiments in different orchards in the Valley, showing how good care, especially in spraying, had increased and equalized crops. These are at least three Government officials who are earning their salaries; keen, alert, industrious and independent they are a refreshing change from the ordinary "lesser flea" who is ready to fawn upon his superiors, or change his politics on short notice in order to keep his job. Rev. G. P. Raymond, who has a large orchard on the slope of the South Mountain at Berwick, gave a talk on the benefits of sod culture, especially in orchards where there was danger of the soil washing away.

His method consisted in cutting the grass in June and leaving it on the ground, rather spreading it near the trunks of the trees. It was less work than cultivating and the fruit colored better, though possibly not as large as in cultivated areas.

Resolutions.

A resolution asking that the Association make Kentville its permanent home, to hold its meetings there always, and not as at present move from place to place doing extension work, was passed and afterward rescinded owing to the indignant protest of several members who felt that the Association would do better work by going to the different places.

A resolution protesting against the raising of the restrictions against the import and manufacture of oleomargarine in Canada, passed unanimously.

It was also resolved that the Government be urged to use every means to increase the manufacture of dog-fish fertilizer.

A resolution to endorse the policy of the Nova Scotia Good Roads Association leading to the improvement of our highways, passed unanimously. R.J.MESSENGER.

Fruits Suitable for Commercial and Domestic Plantations.

It is really marvelous what a difference there is in the qualities of different varieties of fruit. Peaches, for instance, may be either white or yellow flesh, free or cling-stone, good or poor shippers; the trees may be more or less hardy, and light or heavy yielders. Apart from the color, ability to yield, carrying qualities etc., there is that divine peach taste which some varieties have to a very pleasing extent and which some possess only to a limited degree. All these things must be taken into consideration by the grower who sets out a plantation for commercial purposes, but the man who plants only a few trees from which to supply his home cares little how a certain peach will stand up during shipment; he desires a peach with a flavor, good to eat out of the hand, and suitable for canning. The commercial grower can often derive a greater revenue from a variety that is an abundant yielder but only mediocre in quality, than from a kind of choice quality and only a moderate yielder. When setting a commercial plantation all these things must be considered while the trees set in the garden are expected to produce excellence, and as much of it as is consistent with the variety. We do not wish to imply that quality is a second consideration under any circumstances. It is not, but no commercial grower can overlook all the other attributes of a peach for that one, viz. quality. What has been said with regard to peaches is more or less true of all classes of fruit. A domestic plantation is designed to gratify, in the home, the desire for something really luscious and good. A commercial plantation must make money for the owner.

The purpose of this article is to set forth a list of varieties from which one can choose two or three for the farm or garden, or hundreds for the commercial plantation. The recommendations are taken, not from books, but from the experiences of six growers, who were good enough to name the varieties they think most suitable for domestic and commercial purposes. Several successful fruit growers were asked to name the varieties they would set themselves or which have returned them the greatest remuneration. At time of writing seven have responded, but the writer of one reply, unfortunately, we have been unable to identify, and not knowing the district from whence he wrote we are not compiling it in these returns. The varieties advocated, however, are different from those included herein only in one or two cases. Little need be said regarding the experiences, and qualifications of these growers to make recommendations to others. They have been associated with the fruit-growing industry for many years and are well known to the fraternity. If the experiences of others are worth anything to a beginner he should be able to get something of value from this compilation. The novice can find here a list from which to choose, and we believe there are very few, if any, real good varieties unmentioned. It would be well to preserve the list and refer to it when ordering trees for the spring planting. If this be done it will prevent future loss and much dissatisfaction from fruiting worthless and over-exploited varieties.

In making these recommendations the growers have had in mind a complete season and they have mentioned, particularly in peaches, pears and plums, the kinds which mature at different periods throughout the season from beginning to end, thus distributing labor, and giving something to put on the market while trade is active. In the majority of cases they have named the varieties in order of ripening.

Varieties of Fruit to Plant.

Dr. A. J. Grant, President of the Ontario Fruit Grower's Association, recommends the following varieties.

This will apply pretty generally, but the recommendations are based on experience in the district adjacent to Thedford on the shore of Lake Huron in Lambton County:

Peaches.—COMMERCIAL: Greensboro, Admiral Dewey, Yellow St. John, Niagara, Late Crawford, Elberta. DOMESTIC: Admiral Dewey, Yellow St. John, Late Crawford.

Pears.—COMMERCIAL: Gifford, Clapp's Favorite, Bartlett, Duchess (dwarfed). DOMESTIC: Gifford, Clapp's Favorite, Bartlett.

Plums.—COMMERCIAL: Burbank, Bradshaw, Lombard, Imperial Gage, Reine Claude, Grand Duke. DOMESTIC: Burbank, Imperial Gage, Grand Duke.

Cherries.—SWEET: Black Tartarian, Windsor. SOUR: Montmorency, Early Richmond.

Grapes.—COMMERCIAL: Moore's Early, Lindley, Concord, Niagara. DOMESTIC: Same as aforementioned.

Strawberries.—COMMERCIAL: Williams, Parson's Beauty, Sample. DOMESTIC: Michel's Early, William Belt, Warfield.

Currants.—BLACK: Black Naples. RED: Fay, Cherry.

Blackberries.—Snyder, Eldorado.

Raspberries.—Cumberland, Gregg, Cuthbert, Herbert.

In the district around Winona, J. R. Hastings has had considerable experience, both as a grower and salesman. He advises the varieties which follow:

Peaches.—COMMERCIAL: Alexander, Admiral Dewey, Hales' Early, Leamington, St. John, Crawford, Garfield, Elberta, Longhurst. DOMESTIC: St. John, Crawford, Crosby.

Pears.—COMMERCIAL: Bartlett, Duchess, Anjou, Kieffer. DOMESTIC: Bartlett and Anjou.

Plums.—COMMERCIAL: Burbank, Bradshaw, Lombard, Yellow Egg, Grand Duke, Reine Claude, Monarch. DOMESTIC: German Prune, Shropshire Damson, Reine Claude, Monarch.

Cherries.—SWEET: Napoleon, Tartarian, Windsor, Elkhorn. SOUR: Early Richmond, Montmorency.

Grapes.—COMMERCIAL: Worden, Niagara, Concord, Agawam. DOMESTIC: Concord.

Gooseberries.—COMMERCIAL: Whitesmith and Industry.

Raspberries.—Cuthbert. W. H. Bunting of the St. Catherine's part of Niagara District, advocates the following varieties:

Peaches.—COMMERCIAL: Admiral Dewey, Greensboro, Yellow St. John, Early Crawford, Elberta, Reeve's Favorite, Jacques' Rarieripe, Late Crawford, Smock. DOMESTIC: Yellow St. John, Champion, Early Crawford, Elberta.

Pears.—COMMERCIAL: Clapp's Favorite, Bartlett Anjou, d'Angouleme, Bosc, Kieffer. DOMESTIC: Clapp's Favorite, Bartlett, Bosc, Lawrence.

Plums.—COMMERCIAL: Burbank, Shiro, Yellow Egg, German Prune, Glass Seedling, Grand Duke, Reine Claude. DOMESTIC: Shiro, Washington, German Prune, Yellow Egg, Pond's Seedling, Reine Claude.

Cherries.—SWEET: Napoleon, Black Tartarian, Windsor. SOUR: Richmond, Montmorency.

Grapes.—COMMERCIAL: Worden, Concord, Niagara, Lindley, Vergermes. DOMESTIC: Moore's Early, Worden, Concord, Niagara.

Strawberries.—COMMERCIAL: Williams. DOMESTIC: Senator Dunlap, Sample.

Currants.—RED: Perfection, Cherry. BLACK: Naples.

Gooseberries.—Pearl, Whitesmith, Industry.

Blackberries.—Kittatiny, Lawton.

Raspberries.—RED: Cuthbert, Herbert. BLACK: Smith's Giant.

The varieties grown and recommended by Geo. A. Robertson of the St. Catherine's District follow:

Peaches.—COMMERCIAL: Red Bird Cling, Yellow Swan, Yellow St. John, (Early Crawford, Fitzgerald or Garfield), Early Elberta, Elberta. DOMESTIC: Same as aforementioned with Smock and Longhurst.

Pears.—COMMERCIAL: Buerre, Gifford, Clapp's Favorite, Bartlett, Bosc, Clairgaur, and a few Kieffer. DOMESTIC: Sheldon, Seckel, Louise Bonne, and the aforementioned.

Plums.—COMMERCIAL: Shiro, Burbank, Imperial Gage, Niagara or Bradshaw, Yellow Egg, Monarch, Grand Duke, Fellenburg, Reine Claude. DOMESTIC: Red June, Abundance, Climax, Saunders, and the aforementioned.

Cherries.—SWEET: Black Tartarian, Napoleon, Elkhorn, Windsor, and perhaps Lambert which follows Windsor, and Bing which ripens with Elkhorn. SOUR: Early Richmond, Montmorency.

Grapes.—COMMERCIAL: Worden, Concord, Niagara. DOMESTIC: Campbell's Early, Moore's Early, Brighton, Salem, Wilder, and the aforementioned.

Strawberries.—COMMERCIAL: Michel's Early, Williams. DOMESTIC: Glen Mary, Bubach.

Currants.—RED: Fay's Prolific, Cherry. BLACK: Victoria, Boskopp Giant.

Gooseberries.—Whitesmith, Crown Bob.

Blackberries.—Kittatiny, Lawton.

Raspberries.—Malboro, Cuthbert.

A grower near Niagara-on-the-Lake, T. B. Revett, recommends the following varieties.

Peaches.—COMMERCIAL: Yellow St. John, Early Crawford, Fitzgerald, Reeve's Favorite, Elberta, and a few Smock. DOMESTIC: Yellow St. John, Early Crawford, Reeve's Favorite, Chair's Choice, Smock.

Pears.—COMMERCIAL: Bartlett, Duchess, Anjou. DOMESTIC: Bartlett, Anjou, Bosc, Sheldon.

Plums.—COMMERCIAL: Bradshaw, Imperial Gage, German Prune, Reine Claude. DOMESTIC: Bradshaw, German Prune, Reine Claude.

Cherries.—SWEET: Napoleon, Black Tartarian, Schmidt's Bigarreau, Windsor. SOUR: A few Richmonds, Montmorency.

Grapes.—COMMERCIAL: Worden, Niagara, Concord, Lindley.

Strawberries.—COMMERCIAL: Williams. DOMESTIC: Williams.

Gooseberries.—English, Industry, Lancashire Lad, Keepsake.

Raspberries.—Cuthbert for sandy soils and main crop; Malborough for heavier soils and early markets.

From experience in the Burlington District, where peaches are not grown to any extent, W. F. W. Fisher advocates the following varieties:

Pears.—COMMERCIAL: Bartlett, Duchess, Kieffer. DOMESTIC: Bartlett, Duchess, Bosc or Nelis.

Plums.—COMMERCIAL: Burbank, Niagara, Reine Claude, Grand Duke. DOMESTIC: Same as aforementioned.

Cherries.—SWEET: Black Tartarian, Napoleon. SOUR: Richmond, Montmorency.

Strawberries.—Varies in every locality.

Currants.—Fay and Victoria for red, and Champion for black.

Gooseberries.—Whitesmith, Downing, Red Jacket.

Blackberries.—Snyder for hardy.

Raspberries.—Cuthbert.

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