

roots grown on the ground the year before planting berries will help the ground; the ground should be worked late in the fall, as late as possible; that is one of the secrets of success.

With regard to *varieties* Mr. Grantham said he could do better with the Crescent than with any other kind. The Manchesters were larger, and when the others were small and dying out they extended the season considerably.

The Chairman—If we grow the Crescents as extensively as the Wilson it will kill the market, being a poorer berry and of a light color. The buyers are asking for a darker berry even now.

Mr. W. H. Lee—Had a seedling to introduce shortly, coming between the Sharpless and Crescent Seedling.

Mr. Cornwell—Had found that the James Vick on good rich soil was as large and firm as the Wilson.

Another gentleman spoke in favor of the James Vick for fertilizing.

The next subject was the "*Culture of Raspberries*"—*best modes of cultivating, and best varieties.*

Mr. W. Lee spoke for half-an-hour or so on the subject, giving some excellent practical advice based upon his own experiences as a successful grower. The soil must, he remarked, be good strong dry loam, flat land fairly dry, or well drained. The soil must be prepared as carefully as for the strawberry. The raspberry could be grown successfully for ten years in certain varieties, and could sometimes be cultivated successfully in hills. As to the varieties, the Marlboro' was undoubtedly the best early berry, though it laps too close on the end of the strawberry season. For a fine late berry he would recommend the Cuthbert. The color was against the Philadelphia, and that variety had stood the wear and tear as long as it would. Of course he was getting a little shy of raspberry-growing as compared with strawberries. He recom-

mended planting them at distances of eight feet one way and four feet the other.

Before adjourning it was resolved that the price for picking strawberries should be one cent per quart and no more.

OPEN LETTERS.

The Alexander Apple.—Mr. R. Brodie, St. Henry, P.Q., writes:—We generally sell our Alexanders as soon as they are well colored in the fall, as we get a good price, averaging \$3 per barrel, for them, and no risk in keeping them. This has been a remarkable season for keeping fall apples. I have Plumb's Cider and a few Alexanders in my cellar at the present time (Jan. 29).

Paris Green.—Mr. Dickson, Parkhill, writes that by using too strong a solution the leaves were wilted off his apple trees. In our experience three ounces to 40 gallons of water is quite sufficient.

The Yellow Transparent.—Dr. Hoskins, a famous fruit grower of Vermont, writes: "I note your *beautiful* picture and *correct* description of the Yellow Transparent apple, but wish to correct the *great error* (in the quotation from the proceedings of the Michigan Pomological Society) that it is the same as the White Astrachan, a later, much inferior apple, and very unproductive."

The Wilson Strawberry.—Mr. J. P. Cockburn, Gravenhurst, writes as follows:—"With reference to Mr. Morden's remark about the Wilson Strawberry, I think it wise of the Wilson "to give up the idea of running" when there are so many better candidates in the field. For a general crop on medium to light soil, vote for Crescent, Manchester, Miner, and Glendale; for fancy crop, Early Canada and Sharpless. These will furnish a continuous crop of first-class berries all through the season, with the advantage of the plants with-