

acre applied in early spring gave the next best net returns.

Kainit at the rate of 500 pounds per acre in mid-summer gave the third best returns.

Muriate of potash gave better results than sulphate of potash.

Nitrate of soda alone in early spring reduced the yield.

Dissolved rock alone in mid-summer was not beneficial.

Salt seemed to increase the yield slightly but had no effect in keeping down the weeds.

Manure is too expensive to apply year after year. In seven manure plots only two produced any profit.

Dissolved rock 400 pounds, kainit 400 pounds, and nitrate of soda 200 pounds per acre used in early spring gave a profit of \$352.76, while the same fertilizer plus 10 tons of fresh manure in early spring yielded more asparagus but the profit was only \$68.36, the high cost of manure making the difference in profit.

Manure and fertilizer combinations are desirable in moderate amounts, but are too expensive in the heavy applications made in this experiment.

The best time to apply manure or fertilizer is not settled by these tests, but leaving out the two kainit plots the early spring applications were followed by the heaviest yields.

In arriving at these figures fresh manure was valued at \$2.00 per ton, rotted manure at \$3.00 per ton, kainit at \$10.00, sulphate of potash at \$45.00, muriate of potash at \$42.00, nitrate of soda at \$45.00, dissolved rock at \$12.00 and salt at \$8.00 per ton. The price of asparagus is averaged at eight cents per pound for the six years.

See our premium offer in this issue.

Niagara Fruit Growers' Association

(Continued from last issue)

Mr. W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist, Ottawa, described the varieties of strawberries and raspberries that have proven hardy and most productive in various sections. Strawberries should be planted on land that could hold the moisture, but was still loose and rich. He thought that irrigation of strawberries and other small fruits in dry seasons would be adopted in the Niagara District. Barnyard manure well worked in was the best fertilizer. The plants should be covered in winter, marsh grass makes a good cover, while cat straw came next. On the Dominion farm they raked it off, cultivated the ground and replaced the covering. To overcome rust, spray just before blossoming and after the crop was on. It was best to grow varieties that kept up the size to the end of the picking season. He also delivered an address on the best varieties of apples, pears and plums for commercial plantings.

Mr. Elijah Rogers stated that early varieties of peaches in Connecticut ripened at almost the same time as those in the Niagara District. Elberta is their standard yellow peach. There is more money made out of this variety than any other. Late cultivation, however, has a tendency to cause it to drop from the tree. Their best late varieties are Iron Mountain and Foxes Seedling. Late Crawford is a shy bearer with them. They are not as sure of a crop of peaches in Connecticut as the Niagara District, as they can depend on only about two crops out of every five years.

In Connecticut they plant Wagner, Wealthy, McIntosh Red, Gravenstein, Duchess,

Williams Red, and Baldwin. The apple trees are grown with the peach trees, one apple tree to three peach trees. He uses Bordeaux for the bitter rot, but has found no remedy for the Baldwin spot. He uses a fertilizer liberally, chiefly potash and phosphoric acid, as he depends on red clover to supply the nitrogen.

SOW COVER CROP EARLY

He plows the orchards early in the spring and sows the clover the latter part of April or first week in May. He sprays every apple tree, young and old, with lime sulphur and the peach trees with the lime sulphur early and with the self-boiled lime sulphur in the summer for peach rot.

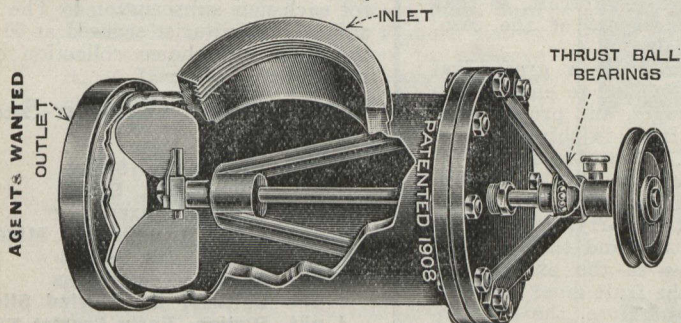
The fruit growers in the Niagara Peninsula are preparing to spray to even a greater extent than in previous years. Those who are fortunate enough to have cared for their apple orchards in past years are enthusiastic over the future outlook of the apple industry. In fact, many feel that with proper care apples will pay better than peaches.

A deal has practically been consummated by which Woodstock, Ont., secures a branch of the big pickling firm of Libby, McNeil & Libby, of Chicago. A representative who was in the Woodstock district states that his canvas among the farmers resulted in contracts for about two hundred acres of cucumbers for the proposed factory which it is estimated will employ about seventy-five hands.

I enjoy reading THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST exceedingly, having been a constant reader of it for years. It is very helpful to anyone interested in horticultural pursuits. — Mrs. W. D. Swazye, St. Catharines.

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