

NO. TWO STANDARD EXPLAINED.

Asked as to the standard for No. 2, Mr. Carson read from the Ontario Exporters' Bulletin, which required an apple hand-picked from the tree, perfect in color and quality, and not smaller than $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. In Russets, he thought the standard might be reduced to 2 inches.

In finishing arrange for two layers laid stems up. Apples, like eggs, will stand most pressure at the ends. Place a pad on on the second row and shake the barrel by racking—i. e., rocking back and forth on the bottom without raising clear of the plank. This is most peculiar work. Remove the pad and place in the face layer, nipping stems and grading as before. This row should stand just above the edge of the barrel. Only one man should be permitted to empty baskets and shake the barrel. Put on a layer of paper. Knock off the top hoop and apply the press after the head is in position. Run this down carefully. Just here Mr. Carson advised the use of good presses with steel arms and double threads. Use a hatchet for driving nails only. Never hit a head with a hammer. Put it in with the press. If properly shaken, this can be done nicely. Ship at once on packing.

The barrel was then opened and exhibited before an intensely interested audience.

We would not favor Mr. Carson's advice about using more than one size in packing. In our experience, always, a uniform size throughout a package tends to bring a higher price than mixed sizes.

Tillage in fruit growing was emphasized by Prof. Bailey of Cornell University, who believed that ploughing in an orchard should cease after five years, and, instead, the aim should be to produce a dust mulch by surface tillage with a spade harrow and grape hoe. Cover crops he counted important to furnish humus. He recommends fall vetches for this purpose, but would not allow them

to grow long in spring. He would put them down with a gang plough, turning a shallow furrow, not over four inches deep.

Land worked early in spring should not require deep ploughing oftener than once in every six or seven years. Rye had been a success as a cover crop with him. No land is too poor for it. Hence it is a good thing to begin with. He usually drills in 400 or 500 lbs. of acid-phosphate with the rye in the fall. He thought highly of crimson clover, except that in some cases it induces too rapid a wood growth. This introduced the question of pruning, but tillage and pruning must be considered together at a later time. Sod is now a thing forgotten in orchard culture.

Commercial Fertilizers were not needed in an orchard not in bearing, in ordinary land; but instead, plenty of tillage "hot plough-shares;" with sufficient tillage, he doubted if commercial fertilizers were very often needed.

Apple Tree Management had changed according to Prof. Bailey, since the days when the production of cider apples was an important object, and when any kind of an apple was good enough. Then neither fertility of soil nor high tillage were important. Now, the production of high grade fruit is the aim of the fruit grower; therefore the conditions of success in this have been emphasized, viz., first spraying, next tillage, then cover crops, and now possibly the question of the hour is pruning. Sometimes it might be necessary to till an apple orchard right up to harvesting fruit, in which case barn yard manure had to be depended on to supply humus; but if manure was scarce, rye could be sown as late as October 1st.

Planting Entirely For Export Prof. Bailey counted a mistake; because often our home markets would pay higher prices. For example the King was a most desirable apple, and one that had originated in Tompkins County, New York State, and yet he could not buy in that very county a first class