

that is, it must be dry. Standing water about the roots of cherry trees will certainly stunt or else wholly destroy them, and for this reason many writers advise planting sweet cherry trees only on elevated, light, dry soils.

GOOD VARIETIES OF PEARS FOR EXPORT

OF the early varieties of Canadian pears the Clapp's Favorite and the Bartlett are the best, but the latter is sent forward with much the greater risk, because it ripens so rapidly, and unless all the cold storage is perfect from start to finish, they are almost sure to arrive in an over-ripe condition. The Clapp's Favorite is such a beautiful appearing pear, so large in size, and, if gathered at the proper season, so good in flavor, that it seems well adapted for early export. Prof. Robertson, in speaking of Clapp's Favorite in the same report, said: "I would like to read you one other brief reference from The North of England Brokers, Limited, of Manchester: The quality of those you sent was most excellent, especially Clapp's Favorite, but there will have to be great improvement in the cold storage arrangements for transit, and much more care exercised to make the temperature suit the fruit, maintaining the same degree all through the voyage. If they could only be put in this market in the same condition in which they are put on your markets, good business would be done."

Another excellent variety is the Duchess, when grown large, clean and free from curculio knots. Such pears, carefully graded as to size, may be shipped with confidence, for they are slower in ripening and will bring the highest prices in any of the British markets. Where the soil is suitable, probably no variety would be more desirable to plant in quantity for export. Of other varieties we have several that have proved themselves safe to export for profit, such as Bosc, Clairgeau, Diel, Lawrence and Anjou.

The latter is a special favorite. The Kieffer is still on the doubtful list. There is little trouble in its reaching England in perfect condition, the only trouble is in its quality, which is most disappointing, and it is seldom wanted twice by the same buyer except for canning.

APPLES IN BOXES

FOR several years past the writer has been exporting a portion of his finest apples in boxes with good satisfaction. It may not have been altogether due to the boxes, but rather the greater care taken in putting up fancy samples in a small package. Some of our early apples were put up in half bushel cases, but these were too small for apples. Quoting on this point Prof. Robertson says: "I have only little to say about apples. We sent over altogether 146 packages. They were all landed in good condition. Nearly all pleased well, but there was a common complaint that the packages were much too small, holding only from 14 to 16 lbs. net of apples in each. We found these too small. They netted some fair prices, considering the size, but still they did not pay. Taking off the expenses, which were very heavy, these small packages netted anywhere from 5 or 6 cents up to 22 and 25 and 30 cents, which, after all, is a good price for 15 lbs of apples. A 40 or 50 pound case is the case that they want as a minimum for fancy apples. We sent some half bushel and some bushel cases. Here is one report: Apples—Speaking generally, we beg to say that in our judgment these boxes are much too small for apples. We think that apples should never be put, at this time of year, in boxes containing less than 40 lbs. That is still a small package. For the last six weeks very large quantities of English eating apples have come in our market and been sold at an average of six shillings per hundred weight, which were quite as good