------HORTICULTURE

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Marketing Strawberries

A. C. Blair, Peterborough Co., Ont. A. C. Bhar, Peteromough Co., Ont. To make the most out of the straw-berry patch, the fruit must be picked properly, and sent to market in pack-ages that will attract customers. The boxes must be as clean and bright as they can be secured. Noth-ing will detract more from the price of a quart of strawberries than a solied box. The crates also must be clean and well built, and should bear the grower's name.

in the boxes, and the boxes in he crate. Only one variety should be placed in the same crate. For same crate. For a special trade, the berries in the boxes may be packed in tiers. This is the ideal way of market-ing high-grade strawberries. but it is not always practicable, particularly in sea-

CESS.

and labor scarce. Thempsen m. Cutharmes, and photographed by Will-d Trompsin. When long distance schipping is contemplated, select only those varies of Ontario, but occasional showers aft contemplated, select only those varies factory market for strawberries, how-ever, is one that is located as near borne as possible. Strawberries must be fresh when exposed for sale to be fresh when exposed for sale to bem of marketing is more that is located as near command the best prices. The pro-blem of marketing is more innovation. This contained that the samples of straw-berries in some cases are not so large for the 20th ull crops. The labertas are bearing command the best prices. The pro-blem of marketing is more innovation. The solution of the soluti

The Cover Crop System

F. T. Shutt, M.A., Chemist, Dominion Experimental Farms.

Dominion Experimental Parms. In outline the treatment of the or-chard soil is as follows: The land is kept thoroughly outlivated through-out the sprind early in July. This conserves the moisture for the growth of the trees, favora servation of the soil and mitrification of the hamus. The cover crop is then sown. This is preferably one of the legumes. The crop is, as a rule, allowed to remain till the following spring, possibly till the second or third week in May, when the growth is turned under and the soil outlivated as many times as is deemed necessary until the begin-ming of July and a cover crop spaga ning of July and a cover crop again sown. The growth of the cover crop sown in late summer abstracts much mois-ture from the soil, naturally check-ing growth of the trees and thus indirectly causing the early ripening of their wood.

their wood. The dates for these various opera-tions are by no means fixed, they will naturally depend on the condition of the soil and the district in which the orchard is situated. Thus, if a drought is not unusual in the early summer months, ploughing under of the cover abould not be later than the middle of April, even if there then be little or no spring growth. By this means, a dry earth mulch may maintained by cultivation which will conserve the moisture from the vir-ter's snow and early spring showers. On the other hand, if a generous and

well distributed rainfall may be expected, the clover or other legume may be allowed to remain throughout the summer, me ving the crop occasionally and leaving the cut material as a mulch. The system allows of much and leaving 'he cut material as a much. The system allows of much modification and, in this, lies one of its best features; it lends itself readily to adaptation. The olservant was of the orchardist must note the neces-sities of his 'rees, the characteristics of soil, of the elimatic conditions pre-vailing in his district; the practice may then be adapted accordingly.

rean and well huilt, and should been the grover's name, and should been For an exacting market, there is properly sorted. The backs should be the from the back should been be alike from top to boltom, both the berries in the backs, and

Ontario Strawberries Packed in Tiers

Incularity in sela-sons when the bases that there are four herries across the bases each way. Grown by Robe, crop is large, Note that there are four herries across the bases each way. Grown by Robe, and labor scarce.

early part of June, conditions not seriously affected. During the lat-ter part of the month the temperature has been higher with occasional showers.

APPLES

Prospects are not so good this month as last. The "set" of fruit was not as good as was expected, and the dry weather has probably increased the June "drop." A fair estimate of the present conditions would be an averpresent conditions would be an aver-age or alightly above the average crop of early and fall apples, with the winter apples somewhat below a medium crop. The districts producing the larger quantity of fruit in Ontario, such as the counties of Hastings, Dur-ham and Northumberland, have rath-er a light crop of winter apples.

er a night crop of whiter applies. Speaking generally for the whole ap-ple belt, Spies, Baldwins and Kinga will be light or very light, Russets a medium crop, Ben Davis nearly a full crop, Greenings a medium crop, the Fund use above the average almost everywhere and at least an average crop of fairly clean good-sized fruit in the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Valleys.

In Nova Scota the prospects for the apple crop as a whole are particularly good this being a bearing year for the Gravenstein. There are no unfavor-able conditions in British Columbia, the prospects showing a medium crop.

PEARS AND PLUMS

The prospects for pears and plums are only medium. Partletts and Kief-fers have the best showing.

PEACHES

Early varieties will be fairly abun-ant, somewhat above the average; dant. medium crop. In the Alexander, Early RivJuly 15, 1908

TOMATORS

The prospects for tomatces are ex-cellent. Should there be plenty of moisture during July, there seems no-thing in the way of a full crop this year.

CHERRIES

Sweet cherries will be somewhat scarce, sour cherries more plentiful. GRAPES

Grapes look well and promise a full crop.

SMALL FRUITS

With a moderate amount of rain, with a moderate amount of rain, small fruits will likely give a large crop. The conditions are so favorable over all the fruit producing sections that the aggregate of the crop will likely be very large.

INSECTS

Insects are not more prevalent than at this time last year, and fungus diseases are not specially in evidence. Up to the present time most injury has been done by the Cigar Case Bear-er, the Bud Moth, Canker Worm, Green Fruit Worm and Oyster-shell Green Fru Bark-louse.

FOREIGN CROP CONDITIONS

The United States will have only an average crop, but very generally dis-tributed over the apple growing dis-tricts. The prospects for stock suit-able for marketing during the winter months would indicate about an aver-

age crop or somewhat less." The prospects for apples in Great Britain and for the fruit crop gen-erally are particularly good, and there are no serious adverse conditions re ported from the Continent.

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