

it and sowed oats. The next autumn he found that the cranberry vines were spreading and seemed to be thrifty and strong. He ploughed the land again, and sowed it down; but still the vines came up. Hay was cut the following year. Seeing, then, that the cranberries were worth picking, he had the plot upon which they grew fenced in. The vines spread and flourished. Three years later, nineteen quarts of cranberries were picked. The following year there were two bushels, and the next year seven bushels. Soon he obtained twenty bushels. He showed his cranberries at the exhibition in Summerside and Charlottetown, and obtained prizes. They are of the Bell and Cherry varieties. He enlarged his cranberry borders, ploughing and harrowing the land and planting the vines. On the old bed, in one year, he picked sixty bushels, which were sold at \$2.50 per bushel. Since then he has obtained from the enlarged plot 100 bushels in one year. In 1893 he began shipping to England. There was much difficulty in making the shipments, and the conditions on board the steamers were such that they could not reach the market in good condition. Still they have sold in England at 2s more than those of Cape Cod, and 7s more than those of Holland. It has thus been proved that we grow in P. E. Island, cranberries of extra good quality. A few years ago a doctor from Massachusetts, greatly interested in cranberry culture, came to see his plants. On approaching the plot, he enquired "Where's the bog." When he saw where the cranberries were growing and what crop there was, he could hardly believe the evidence of his senses, and exclaimed "You've knocked out all my theories." On three square yards a half bushel of cranberries had been picked. This was at the rate of 808 bushels to the acre; and Mr. Dickie did not think it impossible that an acre would produce that quantity. The point is, for our farmers to utilize the land at the bottom of valleys, at the edge of brooks, in the cultivation of cranberries. Such low, swampy land is of the best quality for cranberry culture. Have the land cleared, prepared and sanded so as to level it up. The brook may be straightened and a dam thrown across it so as to raise the water high enough to cover the plants well in the winter. It would be well to regulate the dam so that the height of the water may be regulated as required. The next point is to plant the vines. As many as 42,000 vines may be planted on an acre. They should be planted 1ft by 2ft apart; for if so planted they will bear longer. The next point is to raise the water to a height of about two feet above the surface until about the tenth of May. Then let the water off and the plants will grow. If the weather should be hot in summer the water should be raised a little and it will do the plants good. They will yield nicely in four or five years. As an illustration of the extent to which cranberries are cultivated in the States he might say that Mr. J. J. White grew last year, 15,000 bushels, which, at \$2, came to the tidy sum of \$30,000. Other individuals had grown 20,000 bushels. In the States there were grown about 800,000 bushels a year off 43,000 acres of land. If we would but put all our waste swamp under cranberries, a considerable amount would be obtained for those engaged in the work and for the province at large. He had taken \$300 net off two acres of land; and the greatest trouble was to see that the fence was all right.

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