

yet a poor, unprofitable bearer, as is also La Versailles. Victoria is considered too small in berry, though a good bearer. White Grape is excellent, perhaps the best white variety grown. Black Naples is good and very profitable, though so late in its ripening. Lee's Black Prolific is thought to be hardly so good as Black Naples, and as for Prince of Wales and Bang'Up, we have not introduced them sufficiently to give an opinion respecting them.

SUGGESTIONS.

1.—To be successful in growing small fruits, better attention must be given to the preparation of the soil, constant cultivation while growing, provision against the effects of drought, remedies for ravages of insects, &c.

2.—Planters should be more united in their efforts at growing and marketing small fruits; they should not by any means run against one another.

3.—It would be a great assistance to the markets in every fruit growing section in case of a glut, to provide means for curing, canning and preserving fruits. This could best be done by the establishment of drying houses and canning factories, either on the independent or co-operative plan—something like our cheese factories and creameries.

4.—I would suggest that the subject of canning and preserving fruits be more thoroughly discussed at our next winter meeting, and that the results of the Association's deliberations be more widely distributed over the country.

SHEEP AND THE CODLIN MOTH.

We have strongly recommended for many years the practice of turning sheep into apple orchards to destroy the codlin moth. It is true that only a part of the fruit drops and is eaten by the sheep with the worms it contains, and the rest goes with the mature fruit into the market barrel, apple room or cellar. But the dropping apples which the sheep eat include nearly all that are infested which furnish a new brood in the orchard. In other words, what the sheep do not eat are carried off with the gathered apples. This is true to a great extent.

This remedy for the codlin moth has been thoroughly tried of late years by some of our best orchardists with great success. It is best adapted to orchards that are nearly full grown, and in which grass is permitted to grow. It may be applied to younger orchards which are cultivated, provided no crop is planted or sowed, and the sheep are sufficiently fed with grain and mowed grass, or other suitable food, for the fallen apples will