

Best Six Autumn—Two Sweet.

Colvert.	2	Manson Sweet.	7
Twenty Ounce.	10	Fall Jannetting.	1
Gravenstein.	9	Twenty Ounce Pippin.	1
Duchess of Oldenburgh.	7	Pumpkin Sweet.	1
Porter.	7	Maiden's Blush.	1
Jeffries.	8	Fall Pippin.	2
Pomme Royal.	3	Sylvester.	1
Beauty of Kent.	2		

Best Twelve Winter—Two Sweet.

Rhode Island Greening.	13	Minister.	1
Tompkins Co. King.	12	Smith's Cider.	1
Northern Spy.	12	Norton's Melon.	1
Baldwin.	12	Canada Reinette.	2
Tolman Sweet.	14	Blue Pearmain.	1
Spitzenburgh.	8	Kaul's Jannet.	1
Golden Russett.	8	Seck-no-further.	2
Roxbury Russett.	7	Green Sweet.	3
Peck's Pleasant.	7	Laies Sweet.	5
Yellow Bellflower.	6	Cooper's Market.	2
Pomme Gris.	4	Cranberry Pippin.	1
Canada Red.	5	Ribston Pippin.	1
SWAAR.	6	Bailey Sweet.	3
Red Cheek Pippin.	3	Jersey Sweet.	3
Wagener.	6	Pound Sweet.	1
Belmont.	2	Hill Sweet.	1
Fameuse.	7	Pomme d'Or.	2
Rambo.	5	Jonathan.	1
Vandevere.	1	Mother.	2

Mr. BARRY announced that among the distinguished fruit growers present, he was happy to observe the Rev. J. Knox, the celebrated Fruit Farmer of Pittsburgh, who has two hundred acres in fruit, and fifty acres in strawberries. The President requested Mr. K. to favour the meeting with an address.

Mr. KNOX stated that as he had more experience with strawberries than any other fruit, and without pretending to make an address, he would give the members the benefit of his experience in strawberry culture, treating of soil, preparation of soil, cultivation and varieties. He considered a rather light clay soil best for strawberries. The first work in its preparation is through drainage, next breaking up or pulverizing, from twenty to twenty-four inches in depth. This is effected by the plough alone. First use an ordinary plough, with two horses, followed by Mapes' lifter, a kind of sub-soil plough, with two yokes of oxen. Give the ground several ploughings in different directions, until it is well broken up and pulverized. Could produce two or three very good crops on land ploughed in the ordinary way, eight or ten inches, but on that two feet deep could obtain ten or twelve crops in succession. Strawberries do not require much manure. Any good wheat or corn land is good enough for strawberries. Plants in rows thirty inches apart, and the plants ten inches apart in the rows, making twenty thousand plants to the acre. When he commenced strawberry culture, Mr. K. ploughed between the rows, but latterly has discarded all implements in his strawberry plantations, except the hoe. Weeds are taken out by hand. The less soil is disturbed after planting the better, as the whole ground is covered with a network of small, fibrous roots. Never allows the vines to bear the first year planted, but picks off all the fruit stems and runners, and removes the runners

every year that the plant is fruited, setting out early in the spring. Protects plants in winter by wheat or rye straw, thrown with the flail. Oat straw is not heavy enough and blows off. Plants bear much better for protection. The straw is removed in the spring and placed around the plants as a mulch, helps a little towards furnishing manure. Half the straw is wasted each year, and need be supplied every autumn. Two tons to the acre is about the right quantity of straw to commence with, but after that, one ton of straw each season will answer. Varieties succeed in some soils and situations, fail in others. The Hovey is good in Boston, and Mr. K. had seen it good in Cleveland, but with it never succeeded. Some varieties seem to out after culture a number of years. Pistillate varieties do better when impregnated with staminate sorts, than with others. On this subject he is trying experiments. The strawberry season ought to be lengthened. Usually about three weeks, but with proper selection of sorts, can be extended to five. The sorts Mr. K. liked best were the follow-

EARLY.—Baltimore Scarlet, Jenny Burr's New Pine.

LATE.—Trollope's Victoria, Kitley's & Nimrod, Buist's Prize.

MEDIUM.—Brighton Pine, Boston Pine, Avoy's Superior, Scott's Seedling, Mowbray, Downer's Prolific, Fillmore, Golden Queen, British Queen, Vicomtesse Hericart de St. Wilson's Albany, Triomphe de Gand.

*The Apiary.**Ants.—To Keep Away from Hives*

When hives are properly constructed, ants do not get into them to propagate their kind. They frequently, however, get into hives in consequence of not being properly constructed, and do much injury as they annoy the bees, injure the hive by eating into the wood, and will rob the honey if accessible. It is very little trouble to drive and keep the ants away from the hives, though much trouble has been experienced by many, for the simple reason that they have no remedy. To drive the ants away from the hives, or out of their retreat, direct upon them a quantity of the smoke of wood or turpentine. Each one will usually shoulder a number of young, and "secede" instantly! To drive the ants away from the hive, apply, as soon as they have mostly disappeared, thinly in places where they frequent, with the feather part of a broom, spirits of turpentine; they will not be seen in general, during the remainder of the season, but should they return, repeat the application. This preventive is very simple as well as efficacious; try it.—M. M. BALDWIN, *Journal.*