

a system of designating the size by a number from one to ten, starting at two inches in diameter, and adding one-quarter of an inch for each number. Numbers 1, 2 and 3 will then represent all under medium; 4, 5, 6 and 7, medium; and 8, 9 and 10, large. Any varieties exceeding the diameter represented by these numbers would be designated as very large.

We have made a copy of this scale, and would suggest its adoption by our Association, for use in Canada.

Since writing the above we have corresponded with Mr. J. S. Harris, of La Crescent, Minn., who is the author of the table. He writes :

The square No. 1 should be exactly two inches, and each succeeding one one-fourth inch larger, which will make the outside one, numbered 10, measure $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches, which is the size of the largest specimens of apples grown in this State that have come under my notice. In describing by this method, the numbers are to stand for full average size of typical specimens of the variety. In numbering by this plan, I class all fruit measuring 2 inches or $\frac{1}{4}$ inch less, as size 1; from 2 to $2\frac{1}{4}$ inch, size 2, etc.

FIVE BEST STRAWBERRIES.—A member: Name the five best varieties for market purposes?

Mr. Thayer: Well, to start with, I will tell you that you are asking a good deal. Situated as I am in Wisconsin, with no home market, my aim is to select the berry which is nice looking and firm. That is the berry that gets there in good condition, and takes the public eye. That is why I believe in the Warfield as being the best berry for shipping to a far market. I have used the Jessie as a pollenizer, but its shipping qualities are not so good, unless it is shipped before it turns red very much. For near markets there are the Bubach and Haverland. The Crescent is an old standard for near market, and I have found it a good berry. If I were to select for myself I would take the Warfield, Jessie, Bubach and Haverland, and like everybody else I am skirmishing around to find a good pollenizer. We have a fine pollenizer in Michel's Early. I have found it hard to get a staminate variety that is as prolific as the pistillate.—Minn. Hort. Soc.

CUTTING out the old canes of raspberries, as soon as the fruit is gathered, seems to be of great benefit to the new canes. Pinching the new canes as soon as they are three feet high seems to produce better results than allowing them to grow unchecked. Red raspberry plants from new plantations give better results than those from the older ones. The Houghton Seedling gooseberry seems to lead all others and is productive on a larger variety of soils and under more varied conditions than any other sort. The Red Dutch currant, kept free from weeds and grass, with old wood cut out and plenty of manure on top of the ground, seems to be good enough for the average planter.—Minn. Hort. Soc.