

even among exhibitors, in all of our local fairs. The old dodge of giving a new name to some old variety of fruit, in order to sell it I suppose, was observed here in one or two cases. Our old Pond's seedling was shown under the name of Saratoga. I had expected to learn something of system, etc., in managing and arranging fruit exhibits, but I was somewhat disappointed. I was requested to be on hand the 6th of September, the day the fair opened, but the fruit was not in readiness for judging till afternoon of the 8th, as entries kept coming in till that time and were received, and some even put up after I had commenced my work. But all drawbacks and inconvenience was amply made up by the courtesy and kindness of the officials, some of whom promised to come to Canada and take lessons in arranging fruit exhibits.

*St. Catharines.*

A. M. SMITH.

**Currants and Gooseberries, Fall Planting.**—The following is an answer to "A Reader."—By all means plant in the fall, and as early as possible, your plants will gain almost a year's growth by it, that is if they are in good, healthy condition when received, and the ground in which you plant them is not low enough to hold water on in winter. Both gooseberries and currants start to grow so early in the spring that it is better to plant them in fall than in spring. In planting, don't cut them hard back, simply tip them, but cut out the branches, leaving from three to five to each plant according to its strength. They do not need covering in winter, but a mulching of manure up about them will help them. We sometimes have it as cold as 25° to 30° below zero here, and I find both gooseberry and currant bushes quite hardy. I would also plant raspberries now. Cut the canes back to eighteen inches or two feet, and before hard frost sets in lay down the plants and cover them with a good coating of soil. Planting these things in the fall has been my practice for years, and I seldom lose a plant.—Gardening.

**Careless Fruit Packing.**—It pays to exercise care in putting up apples for the big markets. A study of the conditions in New York, Boston or Chicago, shows there is much need of repeating the old injunctions about assorting and selecting fruit. It is hard to find a really first-class barrel of apples. In almost every package there will be enough small, gnarled or wormy fruit, to reduce materially the price of the package. It is a grievous blunder from every standpoint. Suppose apples worth \$2 per bbl. when of high grade. The dull packer argues that if he smuggles in a peck of second or third-rate fruit, he will get the price of first-class fruit for it. But he fails. Instead of selling poor fruit for first-class, it results in his selling his first-class fruit for \$1.50, the price of a lower grade. This has been talked and written about, until it is a "vain repetition," but it is still necessary to repeat it. Keep the poor fruit at home—feed it to stock—or let it rot on the ground. Never ship it to market.—Am. Agriculturist.