trouble was the growers did not realize what was possible yet by thinning.

THE QUESTION OF FERTILIZERS

It would take systematic efforts to prove which fertilizer was the best. Mr. Smith's orchard had received unusual treatment in the way of fertilizer, having received potash five years ago and fertilizer and manure alternately since then, and it has yielded phenomenally. Although Mr. Smith had used more fertilizer than many other dealers, he had a greater crop than any of them. Proof seemed conclusive that these two things went together. The orchard they had just been through was over fifty years old, and had had only one big crop in the memory of men who had known it for years. That was in 1896, when the crops all over Canada were very large, but for fifteen years it had had no crop to speak of.

Regular pruning was necessary and advisable, such as had been done in Mr. Smith's orchard. A feature he had noticed was that Mr. Smith had not cut off any suckers, but had let them grow to fill in the lower part of the trees, and the result was that the suckers were all bearing fruit. The natural conclusion, based on the results in the Burlington orchard and others, was that the growers were not pruning, fertilizing and cultivating as they might. He estimated that the orchard contained eighty per cent. of No. one apples, and few had ever seen better than that.

BIG PRICES

Prof. Crow said that he knew of a case this year where a prominent dealer had paid $3.50 and $4 a barrel for No. one apples, and this dealer told him fifty per cent. of that was the direct result of the fruit having been sprayed. On the Northwest markets Ontario dealers were getting $2.50 to $2.75 for Duchess apples, per bushel. That figured up to $7 or $8 a barrel, a price not dreamed of by many dealers, yet it was obtainable for the right quality of fruit. He believed in boxing all first class fruit instead of putting it up in barrels, and also wrapping the best of it.

THE DEMONSTRATION ORCHARDS

The work that has been done this year in the demonstration orchards in the Georgian Bay district by the Ontario Government, was described by W. F. Kydd, of Simcoe, Ont. Mr. Kydd stated that they had selected the six worst orchards in Simcoe, which was the worst district for apples this year in the province. The trees were so high and thick in the orchards that he and his assistants had to prune their way into them. The trees had been treated with the regular lime and sulphur spray. The yield was seventy-five per cent. number one apples, and for years it had been nearer one per cent. From one small orchard twenty barrels of number one apples had been picked, two barrels of number two, and one barrel of culls.

Packing Musk Melons on the Farm of J. L. Hilborn, Leamington, Ont.

Mr. Hilborn grows six to ten acres of musk melons each year. He has tried many different styles of packages and has found that the slatted crate, 12 x 12 x 20 inches, gives the best results.

THE CODLING MOTH

Mr. A. W. Peart, of Burlington, said that in Burlington and the lake valley, the codling moth was about as bad as any place else, and, of late years, it has been increasingly prevalent. That Mr. Smith had banished it from his orchard spoke volumes for his methods. Spraying was one of the most important factors in apple production. Mr. Smith had sprayed his orchard at a cost of sixty cents a tree. He had given four sprayings, the trees being mostly large, fifty years old, and bearing a crop of, perhaps, five or six barrels each. That was within the reach of all.

WHEN TO SPRAY

Mr. L. Caesar, of the O. A. C., Guelph, said that just before the buds opened in the spring was when the first spraying should be done. The second spraying should be applied just before the blossoms burst, and the third just after they fell. A fourth could be given later, but it was not as necessary as the others. He had found that the lime and sulphur mixture was the best and, mixed with arsenate of lead, in the proper proportions, it was efficient for all purposes. Pears and crabapple trees were liable to suffer burning form that mixture, but it would not harm the apple trees in the least.

THE SPRAY USED

Upon request, Mr. M. C. Smith, the owner of the orchard, described his spraying operations. He had sprayed with Niagara Lime-Sulphur and Arsenate of Lead, and had used from five to fifteen gallons of material to a tree, and it had cost him about sixty cents a tree for the spraying. As an indication of the value of proper spraying and caring for an orchard, he stated that there was one just across the road from his place which had not been sprayed. The trees were younger and better than his, yet he would defy anybody to get an apple there that was without a worm or a spot of some disease. He used a coarse spray and strong pressure, about one hundred and eighty pounds, and sprayed at the rate of 1,500 gallons a day.

THE SPEAKERS

Other speakers were Fruit Inspector Carey, P. W. Hodgetts, Toronto; Frank Dempsey, of Prince Edward County; W. H. Bunting, St. Catharines; R. McKenney, Essex, and C. Mitchell, of Georgian Bay.

Pointers on Thimbleberry Culture

John Wilson, Jr., Oakville, Ont.

A light, dry, warm soil and plenty of manure are the essentials to success with a crop of thimble berries. On a cold soil, the berries grow small and do not give the yields. A limited district only of the country is adaptable to the culture of thimble berries. And only a limited area of any one farm ordinarily will produce them to advantage, hence there is always a very fair market for them once the crop is ready to be picked. A fair yield is 3,500 quarts to the acre. Oftentimes the yield is higher.

Since the lightest, sandiest soil seems to suit the berries best, it follows that this soil must be liberally supplied with manure . The plantation should be manured about every year, at least every other year. I would prefer to give a light application every year if the manure was available.

As soon as the canes are through bearing for the year, even before, if the market has gone bad, we go through the