

We find by totalling the percentage of 1911 crop column that during the years 1912-13-14, the unsprayed orchard averaged 30.6 per cent. of the crop of 1911. While the sprayed orchard during the same year, averaged 111.8 per cent. of its 1911 crop, or, in other words, the sprayed orchard averaged comparatively over three and one-half times as many Nonpareils as the unsprayed during the three years.

GRAVENSTEINS.

Year.	UNSPRAYED ORCHARD.		SPRAYED ORCHARD.	
	Actual Crop.	Percentage of 1911 Crop.	Actual Crop.	Percentage of 1911 Crop.
1911.....	57	100	159	100
1912.....	13	22.8	96.5	62.5
1913.....	None	None.	110.75	60.6
1914.....	19	33.3	344.5	216.1

By totalling the percentage column of Gravensteins we find that during the years 1912-13-14, the unsprayed orchard averaged 18.7 per cent. of its 1911 crop, while the sprayed orchard during the same years averaged 116 per cent. of its 1911 crop; or, in other words, the sprayed Gravenstein orchard averaged comparatively over six times as many apples as the unsprayed during the same three years.

Looking at the figures in another light, the man who sprayed increased his crop of Nonpareils by 265 per cent. and increased his crop of Gravensteins by 520 per cent. by his spraying.

We have not considered the difference in quality of fruit in the two orchards, but it is enough to say that the unsprayed orchard packed out 34 per cent. No. 1's and 2's, in Gravensteins in 1914, while the sprayed orchard packed out a fraction over 90 per cent. No. 1 and 2, the same year.

When we know that the spraying costs about fifteen cents per barrel of apples picked, we can realize that a man cannot afford not to spray, that he cannot invest any money in his orchard, or in fact in anything else, that will pay the profits that the money invested in spraying will pay. A return of 520 per cent. more Gravensteins, and in 1914, 56 per cent. more No. 1's and 2's among them, is the advantage the man who sprayed, obtained over his neighbour who did not spray, at a cost of about fifteen cents per barrel.

III. ECONOMY IN HANDLING CLEAN FRUIT.

A RECORD IN GRAVENSTEINS.

In reckoning the value of spraying Gravensteins in 1915, when 15 cents worth of spray material made barrels of apples worth \$3, which would otherwise have been worth \$1.50, besides producing from 50 to 80 per cent. more of them on the trees, one should also take into consideration the economy with which this clean fruit can be handled. In this regard Mr. Frank Fowler of Bridgetown has set a record which will be hard to equal.