

quite above that of ordinary peaches not graded. As a result, Mr. Hale states that he has received for his peaches from fifty to seventy-five cents more per basket than the ordinary prices.

Speaking of varieties, Mr. Hale stated, that while early varieties, such as Alexander, are perhaps more hardy than others, there was little demand for them in our markets, and little money could be made out of them. He believes the best early peach of hardy character is the Mountain Rose.

Of yellow peaches the most hardy is Hill's Chili, and with him it has only failed to fruit twice in twelve years; but in order to do well it needs to be carefully thinned. In his opinion it is the best canning peach in America. The Wonderful is a seedling peach which at first promised well, but since it has been propagated by budding, it has proved to be only a poor Smock, and a failure in most places.

In answer to a question regarding the amount of fertilizers to apply per acre, Mr. Hale said that he uses an average of 1800 pounds per annum, in the proportion of a pound of potash to two pounds of bone meal. He believes in applying the elements separately according as the land seems to require.

SMALL FRUITS.

During the discussion upon this subject, a member stated that he considered stable manure best for currants and gooseberries, that it should be applied in the fall and cultivated in the next spring, but one should be careful not to apply too much. Others stated that, in their experience, wood ashes gave better results with these fruits. The statement of a Michigan fruit grower was quoted to the effect that he has received \$800 for his crop of Downing gooseberries off one acre, picked and marketed when ripe. The Downing has this advantage, that when ripe it was still green in appearance, and suits the market, at a date when others do not. A gentleman present stated that he has experimented in growing gooseberries on two kinds of soil, one stiff upland, the other a low gravel. On the latter they had failed completely, but on the stiff land they had yielded freely.

Prof. L. H. Bailey said the leaves of currant bushes should remain until about the month of October, but usually they drop much sooner, owing to mildew. This early loss of the foliage very much lessens the next year's crop. He would give the preference to the Cherry currant, because the Fay is more capricious in bearing, and more inclined to split. The leaf blight coming about midsummer, must be kept in check, or currant growing will soon become unprofitable. He agreed with the previous speaker that the Downing gooseberry is profitable, because it can either be picked green or else be left until ripe, and still be sold as a green berry.

Mr. Johnson, of Peruville, gave an address on the "How to make growing small fruits profitable." In his opinion, a great secret was to apply manure in