

plant these with a row of grapes, because there would be a good deal of difficulty in taking the strawberries out later on. I do not fancy planting them in the rows. To make a success of planting strawberries the soil requires to be made very rich. Another crop is gooseberries. From currants I have been able to make almost as much per acre as from any other fruit I have ever grown. No matter how cold the weather you are almost sure of a crop of currants, although this year I have a very poor one; but we never get a total failure and generally get good crops when we give them careful attention and fight against the worms, which we must do. Just here I may say that I met with a difficulty this year. Hellebore has been the remedy all along, but the hellebore I got this year is so very mild that the currant worms will be killing the bushes next year. I have planted and grown raspberries very largely and make as much money with them as with any fruit. I plant so as to cultivate both ways and I use cultivators with knives. The sucker question is no matter of difficulty with me. I have been able to get very large returns from raspberries. I find that although you may get more strawberries to the acre, raspberries will give you ten or twelve cents a basket as readily as strawberries will six, and I have always realised readily with raspberries. One reason perhaps is that I compete with our American friends in their own markets. Nearly all the raspberries I grow are sold in the United States. In that I have the local market I have just been contending for, and in operating the local market I have followed the plan of taking orders from private families, which I can very readily do where I am known; and I get the retail prices and my baskets back. I have no baskets or crates lost or stolen. I can pick my berries at three o'clock in the afternoon and at six o'clock in the evening I am home with the money in my pocket. Blackberries can be sold at good prices and are grown with profit at a few points, but I would not recommend generally the culture of them even on this Niagara peninsula. I have never made a great success of them, but some men have, so it is not for me to say because I have failed with a certain fruit that no one else will make a success with it, and I find that other people in other places do succeed. Quinces can be grown on a ten acre plot; they can be planted closely, as I stated before, and other things can be grown between while they are young. I would grow plums also, especially if I had some clay. I have an immense crop on my trees and I never fail in having a crop of some kind, although mine is sandy soil on which we have to fight the curculio. I would also grow pears in a limited area like this. Plums, pears and quinces can be grown where your space is limited because by giving the care and cultivation I have spoken of a great deal can be accomplished in a small space where the land is rich. Now, in dealing with ten acres you must remember that you are to be confined to that area and you must not at once plant the entire area with fruit because the fruit must be renewed from time to time. One of the secrets of success in small fruit cultivation is the renewing of your cultivation very frequently; with raspberries and gooseberries perhaps once in seven years, and oftener in the case of strawberries, and it is always desirable to have some space reserved for that purpose which may be used otherwise in the meantime. Anyone who would succeed in the growing of small fruits must be prepared to do an immense amount of cultivation as compared with the ordinary farmer who puts in his crop of corn or potatoes and cultivates it once or twice. I find it necessary to cultivate my ground twelve or fifteen times a year, and to hoe nearly as often, though hoeing is not necessary so often, because if the ground is rich the shading of fruits will prevent the growth of weeds. We can keep weeds down very easily where the land is in thorough cultivation.

The SECRETARY.—Which would you rather have: ten acres of fruit planted and cultivated in the manner you have described or a hundred acres of ordinary farm without any fruit?

Mr. MORDEN.—Well, of late years farming has been rather a poor business and it would hardly be fair to make a comparison. It would be a mistake to think that you would get from ten acres of fruit the same profit as from one hundred acres of ordinary farm land with one-tenth of the expenditure, but in farming one hundred acres there is a considerable investment for implements and buildings, and it is difficult to get your interest out of it. If you bring that down to ten acres of course there are a great many

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