e hundred r the fruit. duce when ag it to its

uit." No, is, without ald it yield be of judity crop pay

from the horic acid, soon cease Canadian at or potaout it, and could do? well ask a gorous and d shallow round cul-Then you , and if a s must be the oystershell, and ented with mical. ks and as with the ed by the

m may be y fall and any other

the same g, or else ccess. It to gather ger marks e packing rades. It end with brable and nder that cared for

judicious the Snow ertainty rent, Red Astracan, Duchess of Oldenburg, Gravenstein, Cranberry Pippin, Baldwin, Spy, King, Roxbury and Golden Russets. Such varieties as these will pay for the most careful late in so many instances.

Strawberry culture frequently pays the agriculturist, but not unless he has the time and the means to give it more than ordinary attention. Many a man has already more irons in the fire than he can attend to, and he will surely get burned with one of them, if not with several. But, given the conditions necessary, and success will surely follow. They are autumn—the late Mr. E. P. Roe advised 60 tons per acre; a mulch of straw in December fruiting season; and careful gathering and marketing. Now if any agriculturist is prethe Wilson, and the Sharpless, and go to work with confidence, and he will succeed. Four and five thousand quarts per acre are reported as among the possibilities, especially with Crescents fertilized with Captain Jack.

The same advice may be given with reference to the culture of raspberries and black-berries. Grown as many people grow them, without sufficient cultivation, without manure, without pruning, they cost more than they come to. Any specialty which the agriculturist undertakes beyond what he has time, money, and knowledge to care for in the best manner, produce is thistles, and which is inseparable on account of numerous unpruned straggling or Gregg black raspberries, or Kittatinny blackberries, has received proper treatment and attention, there is money in them, even at the low prices lately prevailing. The day is passed when we could get from 17 to 23 cents per quart for our large Kittatinny berries, and from 15 to 20 cents for red raspberries. A fortune might have been made out of them in those days; but even now good returns may be counted upon by giving them careful and thorough culture.

A fine specialty in the horticultural line is the currant. "Bah," says some one, "the worm! it will destroy the bushes." My friend, that is one reason for planting them freely—you will have less competition. Plant an acre of such varieties as the Cherry and Fay's Prolific, on good rich clay loam well drained; give them the best of cultivation and manure as you would for a good crop of potatoes; prune back in spring give a good sprinkling of hellebore and water whenever the currant worm appears; and ship your crop to market in twelve-quart baskets or strawberry crates, and you will succeed.

In short, our country has advanced beyond the time when it pays to be a Jack-ofall-trades. Our agricultural friends must now be specialists—they must in short be professionals in the lines they pursue. Division of labor must be more and more the habit
neighbor, and do just what he does, so that when one man devotes his attention to some
specialty, every other man in the section rushes into the same thing until there is a surline of his own, and to persevere in it. Let him make a study of his subject, reading
in this way let him pursue with confidence his chosen line of work.

Thus, I am convinced, shall days of greater prosperity dawn upon our agricultural community, and less hardship result to our country at large from a general failure of any one department of industry.