

it take root. It roots almost more easily than any other Hybrid Perpetual, and grows far better on its own roots than when budded on Manetti, a stock on which (like most of the smooth-wooded roses) it will not long succeed unless it is planted deep enough to be able to send out roots of its own from the collar.

Since writing the above we have received the following lines from Mr. Fred. Mitchell, on the "John Hopper" rose:—

" 'John Hopper,' the rose selected for distribution the coming spring, is not a new variety, but is a variety of such general all round merit that it is worthy of better acquaintance, and

more general cultivation. In Britain and throughout Europe, wherever roses are grown, it has long been known as a reliable standard sort; it was raised twenty-seven years ago by Ward, of Ipswich, England, from seed from 'Jules Margottin' another good standard variety. It is of good form, and of a bright deep rose color, generally deepest in the centre. The foliage is large and healthy-looking, and the growth strong and stubby. It is a very easily managed rose, and in short has but one fault, and that is its very objectionable incongruous name so utterly unsuited to a daintily beautiful rose."

SEASONABLE HINTS FOR FRUIT GROWERS.

PROFITS OF FRUIT CULTURE.

BEGINNERS in fruit culture need to be warned against being carried away by such statements as the following, which may be true in certain exceptional cases, and false in the majority.

(1.) It is possible to raise \$500 to \$600 worth of cherries from a single acre in one season.

(2.) Strawberries are very profitable, paying at the rate of \$700 per acre, using Crescent and James Vick two to one. Raspberries come next after strawberries. By planting such varieties as Tyler, Hopkins and Ohio, cutting back heavily and giving good cultivation, at least two thousand quarts per acre can be obtained, which sell for 15c. a quart. The cost of cultivating will not exceed \$50 per acre, and the picking and marketing \$50 more; two thousand quarts is only an average crop, and this would give a profit of \$200 per acre.

(3.) Strawberries should yield 4,000 quarts per acre, raspberries 3,000, blackberries a little more than raspberries, and currants should yield 1,500 to 2,000 quarts per acre.

(4.) An acre of strawberries will sometimes pay better than five acres of grain.

These may be possibilities, but not probabilities, except where all conditions are most favorable. To those of us who are in the business, it is no doubt an incentive to greater zeal and industry to read of the possibilities that lie before us; but we should give both sides of the picture, and sometimes show the losses that are just as frequent as such fine profits. Twenty years ago the writer was led away by golden dreams, the outcome of such reading. Easily reckoning that if one acre in fruit culture should yield \$500, ten acres would give ten times as much, and so on, he planted his whole farm to fruit, expecting, of course, some such proportion of profit; and that if the hundred acres did not yield \$50,000