

Canned pears are also much in demand, and as this fruit does not carry well in barrels it is worthy of consideration, whether a trade cannot be developed in connection with its canning. Pears come over in very much the same way as peaches, and the prices are, wholesale, about 28 cents per 3-lb. tins. The remarks made about the transport in the case of peaches apply in the case of pears.

The tomato trade is also one which has extended largely during the last few years, and the impression prevails that it will increase. Whether prepared in the form of tomato sauce in bottles or in cans, there is a large market. Tomatoes are sent in large quantities from France and from Portugal, whole, in tins, with some juice for purposes of preservation. There is a large demand, I learn, for goods of this kind, and it may be worthy of attention in the Dominion; 3-lb. or 4lb. tins are sold wholesale for 5d.

In connection with all kind of canned goods, the following points must be borne in mind, if an endeavor is made to open up a trade :

1. That the goods must be of the best quality.
2. That the quality should be kept up and not allowed to deteriorate.
3. That some brand should be adopted which will attract public notice, and that the goods should be put up in attractive tins.

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THE NATIVE HORNBEAN.—Our native carpinus, or hornbean, is one of the most ornamental of our small trees. Its clean, birch-like foliage in summer, its furrowed bark in winter, and its trim appearance at all times, bespeak for it more general use. In spring its catkins push suddenly forward before the leaves, covering the tree with a mist of soft green that is a special feature of the landscape on the borders of swamps and streams.—*Garden and Forest*.

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SOOT AS A FERTILIZER.—There are few chemical manures that are so valuable in an all-round way as soot, and this is easily procured with a long-handled brush from the chimneys. It is best used in a liquid form, and should be prepared in this way : Place a pound of soot in a square bit of rough sacking or canvas, and tie it up securely with string, yet allowing the soot room to swell and to be moved about inside the canvas. This bag of soot should be dropped into a large pan of rainwater, and allowed to soak for twenty-four hours. The black water surrounding the bag is then fit for use, and will require diluting if at all thick. More water can be added as used, and the bag pressed with a stick as necessary, till the soot is gone. Soot-water is the best fertilizer for pot plants, as it does not make the soil foul, and also destroys all worms and insects ; but it must not be used in a thick state, or the surface soil may become too hard and dry. Thin doses once or twice a week for plants in full growth will be found most beneficial to them. Soot in a solid state may be mixed with twice its bulk of fine, dry soil, and used as a top dressing ; it is not safe to use it alone, as it may injure the plant, being extremely strong, but when thus mixed it will benefit all garden crops.—*N. Y. World*.