

hundred and fifty bushels to the acre ought to be secured with considerable certainty. Now the price of strawberries will average six cents per quart, or one dollar and ninety-two cents per bushel, which will make, at one hundred and fifty bushels per acre, a gross yield of two hundred and eighty-eight dollars. It requires three years to produce two crops of strawberries, so that one will get from corn in three years one hundred and fifty dollars, and from strawberries five hundred and seventy-six dollars. Which is the more remunerative crop?

#### THE FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF ABBOTTSFORD, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

The Annual Exhibition of this Association was held on the 27th of September last, at which two hundred and seventy plates of apples and thirty-eight of crabs were exhibited. The growing of pears is a new industry in that section, and only eight plates, comprising three varieties, were shewn. The Flemish Beauty is said to take the lead in point of hardiness, the Clapp's Favorite being next to it in that respect. There were twenty-nine plates of plums. The Lombard is reported as having fruited heavily this year. Seedlings raised from the wild plum of Wisconsin have borne fruit for five years, always full and sometimes loaded. Also the Chickasaw and the flat plum of China are growing there, and so far seem to be hardy. Mr. W. M. Pattison, of Clarenceville, Quebec, exhibited sixty varieties of grapes grown in the open air. Some new varieties of Russian Melons were shewn, we presume by Mr. Chas. Gibb, and pronounced very fine.

A new feature of the exhibition was a collection of the foliage of some 100 varieties of ornamental and timber trees, not natives of this province;

among which were 11 varieties of maple, 11 of ash, 8 of poplar (including three varieties from Siberia, and one from Turkestan), 10 of willow, 5 of European basswood.

There were also Walnut and Philodendrons from both North China and Japan; the Ailanthus, Ginkgo, and Honey Locust from China; the Cercidiphyllum, which grows to an immense size on the mountains of North Japan; Conifers from the Rocky Mountains, Central Europe, Chinese Tartary and Japan; shewing that Abbotsford is taking the lead in increasing the flora of the province and developing the production of both useful and ornamental trees and shrubs.

The matter of ornamental street planting has received some attention amongst the members of the association, and it is believed that Abbotsford is the only place in the province of Quebec where Norway maple, Weir's Maple, Catalpa and the beautiful European cut-leaved weeping birch have been planted as road-side trees.

The forestry movement here was entered upon in no sense as a commercial enterprise, but purely for experimental and educational purposes, but gradually nurserymen are beginning to move in the matter to supply a demand that is sure to spring up for ornamental and timber trees.

#### REMEDY FOR THE YELLOWS IN THE PEACH.

Dr. Penhallow, of Houghton Farm, advises as the next best thing to a specific fertilizer for the peach, composed of costly ingredients, the utilization of all the wood ashes one can save or buy, with the addition of common salt as a means of obtaining the chlorine he would get in muriate of potash.

NOTE.—Our readers can gather wood ashes where wood is used for fuel and