

of that year. Early in April, 1885, it was raked over and given a light dressing of hard wood unleached ashes, and planted with thrifty Wilson plants, in rows from two feet to two feet and a half apart; the plants from nine to twelve inches apart. Between the rows of strawberries were sown Globe Mangolds and Big White Carrots (about half of each), midway between the rows of berries. The ground was kept thoroughly free from weeds and grass through 1885, with the hoe and hand. No runners were disturbed, unless by guiding them so that they would be properly spread over the plot, or helped a little with earth to take root. Sixty baskets or quarts of strawberries were taken from the vines in June and July, 1885. Also, in October, 1886, sixty bushels of mangolds and carrots were taken from the same plot. The picking began on the 19th of June, and closed on the 20th of July. Rain, in abundance and at right times, greatly helped. I have tried to secure a second large crop from the same plot, but have not succeeded. The vines seemed to have exhausted either themselves or the soil, and weeds and grass, and especially the white clover—about the worst of weeds among strawberries—seem to spring up spontaneously, as if for spite. So that I strongly incline to be satisfied with *the one big crop*, and the few produced the year of planting, and turn all under after the second year.

J. B. AYLEWORTH, Collingwood.

SMALL FRUIT NOTES.

BERRY BOXES.—The Fruit Exchange, Benton Harbor, Michigan, has adopted the following sizes for their berry boxes for 1887.

Quart Boxes; 5 inches square and $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep, containing 67 cubic inches, or a full quart.

Pint Boxes; same size square as the quart, and half as deep, to hold a full pint.

We would suggest the wisdom of the members of our Association agreeing together to accept some uniform size in berry boxes, and certainly quarts and half quarts are the most sensible sizes.

MARKETING.—A writer in *Tennessee Messenger* says the best way of selling our fruits is to induce the fruit buyers who speculate in fruit to come to our shipping points and there purchase direct from the growers, instead of from commission men in the towns. This method is practised in the peach business in New Jersey and Maryland.

FAY'S CURRANT.—Mr. Geo. Josselyn, Fredonia, N. Y., states in his spring circular, that he has already paid the estate of Lincoln Fay over \$22,000 in cash, as their share from his sales of Fay's Prolific, which he considers worth noticing, as the first instance in which the originator has received anything like a decent compensation for a good new fruit.

OVERDONE.—R. F. Schumacher says in *Ohio Farmer*, that small-fruit growing is overdone; and that wheat and potato growing is the more profitable of the two. He had to sell his strawberries at 3 cents a quart in Cleveland, and his grapes at $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound. No wonder he is sick of the business.

The Jewell Strawberry has so many points of excellence that one reads with regret the statement in the *Orchard and Garden* that it is a poor grower. Who has tested it thoroughly in Canada?

Minnewaski Blackberry.—W. A. Brown, Benton Harbor, Mich., considers this a very promising blackberry. He says he has not yet tested its general hardiness, but has faith in its success.