

BEN DAVIS AND STONEWALL JACKSON APPLES.

An esteemed subscriber residing in Nova Scotia asks for information concerning the above named apples. It is not known where the Ben Davis originated, but the tree has proved itself to be very hardy, a free grower, coming into bearing early and yielding abundant crops. It seems in some measure to take the place of the Baldwin where that tree will not flourish. Its habit of blooming late makes it specially valuable in places liable to late spring frosts, because even these have generally passed before the blossoms have opened. The fruit is of a good even size, free from blemish, and bears transportation well. It is roundish, and conical in form; in color yellow, overspread and striped with red. The flesh is white, tender, juicy and pleasantly subacid, but by no means high flavored. In use from January to May. In the Report of the Fruit Growers' Association for 1882, page 82, it is said to be gaining in popularity, finding its way very generally through the Province, and looked upon as very hardy and a fine shipper to the British markets. In the Report for 1880, at page 24, Mr. P. C. Dempsey, of Trenton, says of the Ben Davis, that the tree is hardy, and commences to bear at three or four years from the graft; that the fruit is large, and will save until July with ordinary care, and command a better price than the Golden Russet.

The Stonewall Jackson was found growing in a stone wall on the farm of Silas Jackson, in Clarence, Annapolis County, Nova Scotia. The tree is said to be a strong, upright grower when young, and a good bearer. The fruit is described as medium in size, roundish and slightly conical; in color yellow, shaded with light and dark red; the flesh whitish yellow, tender, juicy, subacid, and of very good quality. In use

in January to March. So far as we know its reputation is purely local. We have never seen the fruit, and do not know of a bearing tree in Ontario. There is another Stonewall Jackson grown in Southern Alabama that is quite distinct from the one of Nova Scotia, to which latter fruit we presume our correspondent refers.

THE PROFITS FROM GROWING SMALL FRUITS.

In treating of this subject the *Prairie Farmer* remarks that if our farmers were asked from which the most bushels could be raised, an acre planted to corn or one planted to strawberries, they would probably reply without hesitation, from the acre planted to corn. And if told that an acre planted to strawberries would yield three times as many bushels as could be raised from an acre devoted to corn they would probably be inclined to doubt the statement. Now how many of our farmers grow an average of sixty bushels of corn to the acre? However, the writer has grown as many as eighty, and ninety, and occasionally a hundred bushels to the acre. Suppose we accept these figures as the maximum quantity that one can raise with careful cultivation and favorable weather, and that the average price of the corn in our market is fifty cents a bushel, we shall then have fifty dollars as the gross value of the crop of corn. Now if our readers will turn to page 171 of this sixth volume of the *Canadian Horticulturist* they will see that Mr. Smith, of Wisconsin, stated after more than twenty years' experience in the growing of strawberries, in that climate so similar to our own, that he does not consider two hundred bushels per acre an extra crop, that he has repeatedly raised much more, sometimes even double that quantity. Mr. Parker Earle states, see page 172, that one