

Glen Mary, 37; Wesley, 36; Van Deman and Fountain, 32 each; Irene and Haverland, 31; Anna Kennedy, 30; Jucunda, 23. Lumping together the results with all these standards, it was found that the average number of new plants developed from each parent was 49. It does not take long to work into a strawberry plantation at that rate, does it? There is to be remembered, also, the fact that while it is quite a common thing to have failures with plants sent from a distance, it is a rare thing to have failure in replanting from your own parent stock."

POSSIBLE YIELD OF STRAWBERRIES

The wretchedly small yields obtained by some strawberry growers are due either to a too dry sandy soil or poor cultivation. The immense yields that have been sometimes taken from small plantations, prove what great possibilities lie within our reach in the growing of this most popular fruit. The following statement concerning the yield of this fruit would be ridiculed by some were it not made by Prof. Macoun, whose veracity no one doubts. He says in the *Maritime Farmer* :

"It is possible to grow 10,000 quarts of strawberries on an acre of land in one season. At the Central Experimental Farm on a small plot the yield has been as high as at the rate of 13,934 quart boxes per acre. The average yield obtained however is from 5,000 to 6,000 boxes per acre, but the higher yields are something to work for. Further details regarding the culture of strawberries are published in the Experimental Farm's reports and bulletins. More than 350 varieties have been tested at Ottawa, of which the following, after having been given a thorough trial, have proven the best: P=pistillate or imperfect flowers. B=Bisexual or perfect flowers :

Warfield, P.	Early	For market.
Reder Wood, B. " "		Good pollinizer. Productive.
Glen Mary, B.	Medium	For home market.
Greenville, P.		Home use or home market.

Haverland, P.	Medium	Market.
Bubach, P.	"	Home use or market.
Williams, B.	"	Market.
Buster, P.	Late	Home use or market.

Howard's No. 41
P. " Market.

"In addition to the above, Marshall, B, William Belt, B, Nick Ohmer, B, and Brandywine, B, are excellent for home use but are not as certain to yield well. Clyde, B, is a heavy yielding berry some years, but is uncertain, as it suffers badly in dry hot weather."

CHERRIES AND CHERRY BIRDS

THE Board of Control of our fruit stations met at Maplehurst on the 5th of July. The new varieties of Duke cherries were of especial interest to the chairman, Dr. James Mills. There were five varieties noted down as suitable to keep up a succession for the market, and carrying immense loads of fruit for their age, viz. in order of ripening :—May Duke, Royal Duke, California Advance. Late Duke and Louis Philippe, the first of which is over long before the latter begins ripening. These Dukes are a class of cherries which are a mean between the sweet and the sour cherries, and most desirable for all household uses. The peculiar upright habit and the close and continuous clustering of the fruit upon the underside of the long upright branches, at once distinguish the trees from those of other classes. One special variety of this class, the Reine Hortense, was especially admired because of its immense size, and excellent flavor, but it is not as productive as the others.

I have had great trouble with cherry birds this season, said Mr. Orr. I have shot two hundred and fifty waxwings and in spite of me they have eaten up all my Early Purple cherries. That variety, we remarked, is the first cherry of the season and it is especially tender and tempting to the birds; we have