

span-worms. Other cities, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., followed suit, with equally favorable results.

SIMON ROY.

Berlin, 5th Jan., 1885.

SMALL FRUITS.

(For the Canadian Horticulturist.)

Some of our friends often ask us is the growing of small fruits profitable?

In reply we say, "Yes," under certain conditions.

There are two kinds of mistakes which people make when they begin the cultivation of small fruit.

One is to devote the entire attention to one kind, and the other is to attempt the cultivation of too many kinds. If we have only one kind under cultivation, and that kind fails (as the strawberry did nearly so last season owing to the frost in the latter end of May last), we are in a bad fix. The secret of profitable small fruit culture is to provide a succession of crops, then the income will be steady, and some of the necessary things about the business, which cost money, can be in steady use. Really profitable and reasonably sure small fruit culture, we see therefore, will be found in strawberries, raspberries, goosberries, currants and blackberries.

As to the varieties of the different fruits to be cultivated, it will depend altogether on the market. The individual taste of the grower has nothing to do with it. He is growing fruit for profit; he is growing it for others to buy and eat, and he must satisfy them, and, too, he must regard the shipping quality of his fruit. I have seen fruit shipped to St. Mary's Market, and you could track the express waggon from the station to the store, the juice running from the crates. A good shipping variety, although it does not bring so much in price in the market as some other variety, is, of course, better

to grow than a variety which is really superior otherwise, but will be worthless by the time it reaches the consumer. The main point in all marketable things is, the better it looks the better it will sell; and this is true in regard to the small fruits, the better it looks the better it will sell. The public know nothing about quality, species, and colour that people are after. Those about to engage in small fruit culture in the spring, should decide on a sufficient number to last through the season, and next select varieties the market demands, keeping in view their shipping qualities and productiveness.

If spared, my next paper will be my experience in these varieties.

Fish Creek.

JOHN LITTLE.

PLUM CURCULIO.

MR. EDITOR,—I have been a member of the Fruit-Growers' Association for a number of years, and have had the benefit of many writers.

As I have read so many requests to write experience of any fruits or vegetables, I venture to contribute my mite.

I read on page six of your monthly, of 1885, what Mr. Johnston Eaton, of Pennsylvania, writes about his experience with plum trees; he says "take sulphur and smoke the trees once a week for two months." Now, Sir, I raise good crops of plums each alternate year. The way I do, I take air-slacked lime when the plum trees are in full bloom. When the bloom begins to fall, in the morning, when the dew is on the trees, make the trees white with the lime; three times in two weeks is plenty, or when you think proper.

CABBAGE WORM.

Last year, 1884, I have grown the best cabbage for years. My experience is to take air-slacked lime when the worm is eating the cabbage, and also