

gentleman began the business in 1882 and has now one of the largest industries of the kind in Ontario.

He puts up about half a million cans annually, and was the first to ship a car load of canned goods through via C.P.R. to British Columbia. His fruit is put up in such an excellent manner that it is sold without any

solicitation for orders, as is evidenced by the fact that last season he shipped six car loads to British Columbia, and twenty-three to Winnipeg. As fruit growers we desire to encourage this industry everywhere, as one which provides for the disposal of our fruits, and largely adds to the profits of the Canadian fruit grower.

HORTICULTURAL.

Keep the Cultivator Going.

"THE Snyder blackberry is good for drying on the bushes," is the criticism of an Illinois blackberry grower. I think this is a slander on the Snyder, I grow blackberries by the tens of acres, and in my thirty years experience, 1887 and one season ten years back were the only ones in which the vines received no rain from the time of blooming until the entire crop was gathered. Even under this test the Snyder did not dry on the bushes, but filled out well till the last berry, and were sold at big figures. The reason most blackberry growers fail in these dry seasons is because they don't properly cultivate. They say it is too dry. This is just why plants need culture, and I give it to them. I do wait until the ground is too dry and hard to run a cultivator through the rows but begin early and cultivate three to four inches deep every ten or twelve days until the crop is gathered, ceasing only in time to allow the canes to mature well. It seems hard to teach most fruit growers this particular trick, and for this reason I make more money from my raspberries and blackberries in dry seasons than I do when the weather makes them produce good crops with but little labor. I find the Tyler or Souhegan (I cannot see any difference in them) to be very profitable. They are hardy and early, most all gathered and sold when the Greggs

come into market, and are wonderfully productive. If properly cultivated, they keep up with me till the last picking.—[N. Ohmer.—*In Farm and Home.*]

Growing Strawberries.

ALMOST every owner of a garden thinks he knows all about growing strawberries, but it is not everyone that tends to them properly. There are only a few varieties that will pay to grow in hills with the runners kept off, and as a rule these kinds are fond of a heavy soil. As examples, the *Triomphe de Gand*, *Jucunda* and other large, highly flavored English berries may be thus treated. A portion of the runners, as well as every chance weed, should be taken from the beds now. This will soil the fruit unless covered with a light mulch, but no one should think of growing strawberries without mulching. This berry delights in water, and some of the finest we have ever grown were regularly irrigated. Although small, the vine is a gross feeder; the ground must receive plant food with no stingy hand before and after planting. It is a popular delusion that an abundance of manure causes more leaves and less fruit. This may be true with shy berries, but does not hold good with all. The Albany in its palmy days could be almost doubled in size by feeding. After the crop has been gathered the mulch