

secure a standard of quality for your section. That is a great secret of success, for having established a standard and maintaining it is the best advertisement of your crop and your neighbourhood."

It has been thought advisable to select excerpts from publications which are considered to be best suited to our requirements and conditions, which here follow. The experience of our own growers is given further on, and whilst in some minor points there may be differences of opinion, the fundamental principles governing the growing of plants is the same the world over, and applies to the cultivation of strawberries equally with other plants. It will be observed that the consensus of opinion of local growers is decidedly in favour of the Magoor; for the local market, in a minor degree, and for transshipment, overwhelmingly so. Opinions also as to the best system of planting are altogether in favour of that known as the hill system.

As will be seen, the recommendations regarding the distances at which strawberries should be planted in this Province vary considerably, the closest being rows 32 inches apart and from 10 to 12 inches in the rows; the greatest distance being rows 3 feet 6 inches apart and 18 inches in the rows. A good average distance is probably rows 3 feet apart and 15 to 18 inches in the rows. By the Central Experimental Farm Bulletin No. 5, rows 2 feet apart and 12 to 15 inches in the rows is recommended; and in Michigan, rows 2 to 2½ feet apart and 10 inches in the rows are the distances mentioned; the experience of our growers being evidently to the effect that those distances are altogether too close to suit our conditions.

SOIL AND LOCATION.

Michigan Bulletin, No. 143.

As a rule, the lighter sandy loams should be avoided, as the crop will be likely to suffer from lack of water, while the stiff clays can seldom be properly worked in the spring, and if neglected are likely to bake so that the plants suffer more from the lack of water than upon the lighter sands. In a general way, then, it will be seen that the heavier sandy loams and the lighter clay loams are best adapted for this crop, although good results will be obtained upon the lighter soils, if moisture can be provided. Fair returns are often obtained upon a soil of a mucky nature, as the water is generally so near the surface that droughts will have no effect; but two difficulties are frequently met with upon this class of soils, the first being the danger of frosts while the plants are in blossom, and the other that the plants make a rank growth and fail to form the necessary fruit buds. Where the mucky soil is in a basin, entirely or nearly surrounded by higher land, the blossoms seldom escape the frost, but if situated so that the cold air can drain off upon a lake, or still lower land, the danger will be lessened.

(Central Experimental Farm Bulletin No. 5.)

Any soil that will produce a good crop of potatoes or other vegetables will answer for strawberries. It should be well drained, either naturally or by tile drains. A rich clay loam is preferable, and will usually give the largest yield, but the fruit will not ripen as early as on sandy loam. Avoid, if possible, a stiff, heavy clay. While a clay loam will give the best results if properly managed, it will not prove satisfactory unless it is well drained and the soil thoroughly prepared in the autumn previous to planting.