

In the first place then we will advise one acre, viz., 43,560 square feet, to be planted to strawberries, four feet by one, or 10,890 plants in the spring of the young year, and by the next fall the growth will be most surprising to all and fit on the next season to bear a full crop of the most beautiful and delicious of fruits. About this space after the most slipshod and careless method of management has produced to our knowledge the past season 2,000 quarts at an average of 5 cents, or \$100, and by little effort in good culture and proper fertilization it might very easily be doubled or even better and then not thought to be noticeably large or surprising.

It must, however, at the outset be presumed that good and even high fertilization is applied to this whole system of this sort of *advanced Horticulture* in order to realize the results here indicated, otherwise the whole matter in the highest and best sense will be little less than failure. With high culture and high scientific fertilization what do we know about the possible products of our almost inexhaustible Canadian soils? As yet scarcely anything whatever. The whole secret being as it were locked up and never has been inspected by rude and vulgar ken. Only bring the profound and accurate knowledge of our modern scientists to bear upon this question of soil production and properly apply the results of their mature investigations in thoughtful attentive practice, and who can tell what mysteries may yet be revealed along this line? It may be things to astonish us and our children and almost upset our ordinary credence. Is it practical? Can it be done? you ask. We fully believe it is, and can be done by any ordinary workman fit for the calling and who is intent on the purpose. Perhaps some of you have already seen "Henderson's Market Gardening" and other works of his of great value and that give in full some of the modes, processes and results of tillage in the market gardens in and around the city of New York and other large cities of the neighboring Union? These popular books of this author have done much to open our eyes to the great problems of soil, production and its permanent results. Let something of this sort be applied to one acre of our strawberries of almost any variety and who amongst us can now say definitely what the product would amount to? Not that we would here and now advocate the popular fallacy of unlimited product or that of over-fertilization; not at all. We believe fully that there is a limit to all forms of production in all climes, but we also believe that as yet very few of us properly know what it is. With us and in our experiences the whole matter is yet in its infancy and absolutely undeveloped to the eyes of men. Could we only become acquainted with the modes of culture and systems adopted in older and more thickly populated lands of the "Eastern World," as for instance China and Japan it would most likely do much in helping us forward in the realization of this very important practical idea. It may be so even amongst us shortly, but hardly in our day.

But to our plot again. We will further plant one acre of pears, 16 by 16 ft., or 170 trees and the whole filled in with gooseberries and currants in about equal quantities that is about half an acre of each fruit. These will be planted 4 by 3 ft. or 3,630 plants, as the pears will not for some years take all the ground to themselves, and the whole kept well pruned and cultivated. Next we would plant one acre of peaches and plums in equal quantities, 10 by 15 ft., or say 300 trees, where these fruits are sure to do well; and the whole of this space planted again with raspberries, 4 by 3 ft.=3,630 plants. The products of these two acres cannot now be properly approached, but with the culture and fertilization we have assumed they would doubtless give a good account on the day of reckoning up the profits. We will next have an acre of apples, 30 by 30 ft., say 50 trees, and the whole of this acre planted with blackberries, 4 by 3 ft., or 3,030 plants. Perhaps some of you here may think that this is rather close planting to be profitable and so object? But the great idea is not to gorge and crowd the land by over thick planting but to attain the largest and best production from a given space. It is the largest possible quantity of the most perfect samples of their kind that we must rely upon for our final results, but at the same time it must be constantly borne in mind that this cannot be done unless the plants are not only on the ground but properly supported and developed. The question of how many plants a piece of ground will properly carry must be decided by actual trial. This whole consideration is the great problem of the age, and must be carefully and accurately worked out on these lines, and we believe it can and

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