

should be covered
and barnyard litter
these cannot be had
in chips or rotten
ashes have been
useful in preserving
curing a large crop

which does not remain
comes necessary to
most conveniently
over, making the
a little soil on the
in spring they are
planted in an upright
ground is covered
in winter, no such
these plants, whose
are seldom injured
all on the ground.
ants while they are
the roots protected
will be much less
and a fine crop of
or bestowed.

recent successful
wed to draw upon

small fruits more
and gooseberries, if
possible. The old Red
well on dry soils,
give best returns
than Cherry or La
f experience with
the planter has soil
and will plant the

following varieties, and give good cultivation, he will be pretty sure to have a remunerative crop every year :—

For Currants—Red Dutch, Victoria, and White Grape. Gooseberries—Downing, and Smith's Improved. The old Houghton is too small and dark to sell well in the market. The Downing and Smith's are just as prolific, hardy, and free from mildew.

The Victoria currant holds its foliage much better than any other variety we have ever planted, making it very valuable in seasons when other varieties drop the foliage before fully ripening the fruit,—and in consequence the fruit becomes sun scalded. The currant may be readily propagated by making cuttings, say ten inches long and planting in the autumn ;—they should be planted down nearly the entire length, and a mulching of coarse manure spread over them, to prevent heaving through the winter. Cuttings put in in this manner will nearly every one grow.

Gooseberries are best propagated by layers. If the young wood is layered in July, just after the fruit is picked, it will be sufficiently rooted to plant out the next spring. Currants and gooseberries should be closely watched for the currant worm, which first appears in the middle of the bush. If attended to in time it can be quite easily kept off with white hellebore. We use a tin sprinkler made for potato vines. Open the bushes, put the sprinkler down in and thoroughly dust the middle of the bush.

Currants and gooseberries, like all other fruits, should be kept well pruned and thinned out.

RASPBERRIES AND BLACKBERRIES.

In arranging available information for the beginner in growing raspberries and blackberries, it is important that the personal experience of more than one successful grower be drawn upon. We first record the counsel of not only an experienced grower of berries for market, but a propagator of the newer varieties, Mr. Granville Cowing, of Muncie, Indiana. First

RASPBERRIES.

A rich, deep, well-drained loam is undoubtedly the best soil for the raspberry. It is sooner injured by excessive moisture than almost any other cultivated fruit, and in planting it, an elevated location should, if possible, always be selected. In planting Black Caps of