

## FALL-BEARING VARIETIES.

As the fall-bearing varieties do not runner much, they should be put 1 foot apart in the rows and rows not farther than 3 feet apart. If planted very early in the spring, a crop may be obtained the following fall without injury to the following year's crop. In this respect they differ quite markedly from other strawberries. The "Progressive" has proved the best variety at the Central Experimental Farm. "Americus" is also a good variety.

## RASPBERRIES.

Raspberries do best in a cool, moist and loamy soil. The soil must, however, have good drainage and not be waterlogged.

Raspberries are divided into two classes as to propagation, viz.: suckering varieties and tip varieties. The suckering class includes most of our best-known commercial varieties. These are propagated from the suckers or shoots thrown up by the mother plant. These suckers are best lifted when one year old and may be planted in their permanent positions in the spring or fall, making the fall planting during early September. At the time of transplanting cut back the suckers to about 6 inches from the ground.

The tip class, or Black Cap Raspberries, are propagated by the bending over of the tip of the cane to the ground where it takes root. The canes may be bent over and held in position by covering the tips with soil. The rooted tips, after being severed, should be planted not more than two or three inches deep.

Suckering and tip varieties should be planted in rows 6 feet apart with the plants 3 feet apart in the rows, and practise clean cultivation throughout the season. In the Prairie Provinces, where it is necessary to completely cover the canes with earth, plant in rows 8 feet apart.

As soon as the Black Cap varieties have attained a height of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  or 3 feet pinch off the tips. This causes a more stocky growth of the cane. Old wood canes should be removed as soon as the fruiting season is over, or early in the spring.

In the colder parts of the country the canes will require winter protection. This is accomplished by bending down the canes in fall and placing a few shovels of earth on them to keep them in position until covered by snow. In the Prairie Provinces, however, it will be necessary to cover the canes completely with earth. If it is not desired to cover the canes, they should be pinched back when about 2 feet high, so that they will not grow too tall and will be partly covered by snow during the winter. Tall canes may require some trellis or support, which is cheaply made of wire supported on cross-bars attached to posts at intervals of about 10 feet.

To grow a crop of raspberries successfully a rich soil is needed. A heavy application of manure is the best fertilizer to use, and should be applied once every years, in most cases.

## VARIETIES RECOMMENDED.

*Red, Early.*—King.

*Main Crop.*—Herbert for all districts, and Cuthbert for shipping and the more favoured districts.

*Extra Late.*—St. Regis Everbearing.

*Yellow.*—Golden Queen.

*Purple.*—Columbian, Shaffer.

*Black Caps.*—Hilborn, Older, Gregg.

*For the Prairie Provinces.*—(Red) King, Loudon, Turner, Sunbeam, (Purple) Columbian, (Black) Older.

## CURRENTS.

Like most other fruits, currants require a rich soil which should be cool and moist. In a hot, dry soil they will not succeed very well. At time of planting, unless the soil is rich, give a good application of manure, which should be well worked into the soil.