

Before June rains come one cultivation of the plot is necessary, after which the surface should be kept loose until such time as the fruit is fully formed. No more work is required after this, as it is advisable to allow the new wood to ripen as soon as possible, and the fruit buds to be well advanced before the frost sets in.

Where time can be spared for care and attention, raspberries can be made a success in any part of the Northwest.

Turner, Dr. Reider, Philadelphia, Caroline, Golden Queen and Cuthbert are suitable varieties, the three former being the hardiest.

All sorts require protection, and whether expected to be under a snow-bank or not, the canes should be laid down during the last week in October and covered with two inches of earth. Coarse manure will answer the purpose if a good snow-bank is to be depended upon.

Like all other fruit bushes, raspberries require a large amount of moisture for the production and proper maturing of their fruit; and should therefore be planted sufficiently far apart to ensure the largest possible supply. Four feet apart in rows five or six feet apart will be found to be about the correct distance for planting.

All new growth should be kept down with the exception of five or six canes in each hill for fruiting the next season. These should be as vigorous as possible and can only be made so by cultivation of the plot and suppression of all other growth.

Where soil is light a heavy application of well rotted manure should be given each year. This can easily be done by putting the manure in the trenches made when covering the canes in the fall.

The most critical time in the growing of raspberries is when the canes are being uncovered in the spring. If done just before a frost of a few degrees the canes, being in a very

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