snow we have every winter, has been generally found sufficient protection to secure a fair paying crop. But last winter proved the fallacy of this plan, as the canes were all more or less injured, while in a few cases, where a full covering was given, very little injury was noticeable. The lesson learned here will not be forgotten. No half covering with earth will be practised in the future.

It was also interesting to note the various degrees of hardiness of the different varieties of Blackcaps. Under the same conditions the canes of the Gregg were entirely killed; Shaffers, two-thirds; Hilborn, one-half; Older, one-quarter; Golden Queen (yellow) raspberry canes were killed to the ground even with full protection, but without covering of snow. From observations made last spring, I consider this to be the most tender of all varieties grown with us.

Our yield of black raspberries I estimate at half a crop. The fruit was below the average in size and quality.

For the first time also a fair amount of fruit was picked from wood of the present year's growth. This is a condition not to be desired as these rather precocious canes bear no further crops.

Dewberry canes, generally admitted to be more tender than the Blackcaps, showed no signs of injury, but to their covering of earth they had a fair covering of snow. Again, as on the previous year, a heavy crop of this fruit was gathered. The berries are about the size and color of the Snider blackberry, but finer in quality and fully two weeks earlier. It takes longer to get established than the Blackcap. The canes are finer and of a more sprawling habit, and should be trained on a low trellis. The variety here referrred to is known as the Windom. The Lucretia, a variety much grown in the east, has not given satisfaction and has been discarded.

It is generally understood that currants of all varieties are equally hardy and quite safe to plant anywhere, but last winter has taught us different. We have seven varieties of