

four to five quarts each. My whole patch, taking the lighter hills with the heavier, averaged three quarts per hill.

There is no reason why the cultivation of raspberries should not be a profitable business if conducted as part of the work on a farm. A piece of land 200 feet square, somewhat less than an acre, would contain 2,500 hills. At an average of three quarts to the hill, there would be 7,500 quarts, which at 10 cents per quart, a fair average price during the past season, would amount to \$750. It costs no more to pick them than it does to pick strawberries, the season of picking lasts no longer than a month, the care and cultivation occupy much less time than strawberries, and are consequently much less expensive. For actual profit, I had rather have two acres of well cultivated red raspberries than a thirty-acre farm stocked with ten milch cows.—Country Gentleman.

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**Feeding the Orchard.**—I contend, says Professor Roberts (1) that the soil should be cultivated and plant food set free to the uttermost limit; (2) that leguminous and tap-rooted plants should be used as plant-food gatherers; (3) that animals should be kept as much for the value of the manure they produce as for the profit realized from them otherwise; (4) that the least possible amount of stalk and vine and limb consistent with economy and the health of the plant be grown; and (5) after having practiced all the economy possible, if there is still a lack of fertility, in order to secure the highest quality of product and the greatest net income, that commercial fertilizers of a high grade should be applied with a liberal hand. If it is found at any time that commercial fertilizers give better net results than farm manures, then there should be no hesitancy in changing from one to the other. I believe that farm manures which have lain in the open yards or have been heated, and which have been drawn long distances, are far more expensive than are high grade fertilizers. Stable manure exposed in piles from April to October often loses half its value; therefore, I am led to believe that many tons of manure which are transported from the city contain less than a dollar's worth of soluble plant-food. This may act beneficially as a mulch, but so far as the plant-food it contains is concerned, it is too often an expensive way of preserving the fertility of the land.

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**Among** the peaches, Mountain Rose, Oldmixon Free, Moore's Favorite, Stump, Crawford's Late, Late Rareripe come in from the earliest to the latest. About, or just as good, are Hance's Golden, Crawford's Early, Chair's Choice, Brandywine, Red Rareripe, Globe, Fox's Seedling (one of the hardiest). Among the extra-sized peaches are Reeve's Favorite, Mary's Choice (probably one and the same peach re-named); Susquehanna is one of the largest. The above are all freestones. Enough clings come from California to supply the market for that class. They keep better than freestones.—R. N. Y.