

and encouraged to take on a bush form. Trees of two or more varieties should always be planted, as many varieties are self sterile and will not produce fruit unless their blossoms are fertilized with pollen from trees of another variety.

The following are the hybrid varieties that have given the best results at Indian Head: Assiniboine, Tapa, Hanska, Winnipeg and Huya. The De Soto, Opata and Terry are additional varieties that have given good results in private plantations.

The Compass Cherry, which is a hybrid produced by crossing the native Sand Cherry with the American Plum, is also perfectly hardy, but on account of its lateness in ripening it is not highly recommended.

RASPBERRIES.

Red Raspberries are another standard fruit in the west. They do best on a rich sandy loam that is moist and well drained. Two methods of planting are in common use. In the first the plants are set out in hills, 2 or 3 plants to the hill—hills about 6 feet apart, and the other method is to set the plants in rows about 6 feet apart and the plants 2 feet apart in the row. The former method is, however, considered to be much the better, as it permits of cross cultivation, making it easier to keep down the suckers and to keep the surface soil fine so as to retain the moisture so much needed to this crop. Good strong one-year-old plants should be used for planting and should be set into the ground about an inch deeper than they were before. The tops should be cut off a few inches above the ground to force the development of new shoots, which will bear fruit the second season. The fruit is borne on canes of the preceding year's growth. The number of fruit bearing canes should not exceed 5 or 6 per plant and these should be cut back in the spring to a height of about 3 feet to force the plant to develop lateral shoots on which the fruit is borne. After the canes have borne fruit they should be cut off and destroyed as they will not bear fruit again. Only a sufficient number of suckers should be allowed to develop to replace the canes destroyed and to provide new stalks for transplanting.

Frequent shallow surface cultivation is desirable during the growing season but must be stopped when the fruit is ripening or the berries will be shaken off. After the fruit has been picked, a good mulch of well rotted manure should be placed between the rows and with the approach of winter the canes should be bent over and covered with 3 or 4 inches of soil for winter protection. If left covered until early in the following May, they are not liable to come into bloom until after danger of frost is over.

The following are hardy and satisfactory varieties: Herbert, Cuthbert, Marlborough, Loudon and Oheta.

Black and Purple cane varieties are not so hardy as are the Red, but where there is exceptional good shelter a few of these sorts should be planted. The soil requirements and methods of handling for these varieties are similar to those of the red varieties. The most hardy varieties are the Gregg and Olden.