

If the method of taking the cuttings in August or the beginning of September and planting right in the nursery row is followed, they will be ready to start a good growth the following spring—providing the fall has been favorable. It is well, however, to cover the cuttings with a strong mulch to prevent heaving caused through intermittent freezing and thawing of the ground. The cuttings are placed six to eight inches apart in furrows about three feet apart, and in a well-drained location where there is no danger of standing water at any time. The furrow should be deep enough so that only the top bud or two of the cutting is above ground. This is important as the more of the cutting there is below ground, the more roots will be formed and the stronger the plant will be. There is also danger of the cutting drying out too much before rooting if too much of it is exposed. Place the cutting in the furrow in a slanting position and firm the earth well about them. In a favorable season these cuttings should callus well before winter and perhaps throw out a few roots. During the winter it is advisable to mulch the cutting well as previously stated. Cultivation should be thorough and should begin as early in spring as possible, and be continued throughout the season.

If the cuttings are heeled in over the winter, they should be tied in bundles and buried upside down with soil to the depth of two or three inches over them. This heeling in upside down induces callusing of the cutting as the base is nearer the surface than if right side up, and gets more heat and air. In a few weeks the cuttings should have callused well, and they may be left here over winter if a little more soil is spread over them to prevent them drying out; or if the season is favorable, they may be planted out in the nursery; or they may be buried in sand or sawdust over winter in a cool cellar.

The method, however, which I think has most to recommend it, is that followed by Mr. Henry. It involves less labor and handling of the cuttings, and there is no danger, either, of the cuttings becoming harmed through bad weather conditions during the winter. Also, if one may judge from the plantations of cuttings and currants on Mr. Henry's place, it produces plants as good as, or better than any other method.

*The Gooseberry.*—Gooseberries are propagated by cuttings and by layering. As cuttings are apt to be very unsatisfactory, being hard to start into growth, layering is probably the safest and best method to use. Propagation by cuttings would be essentially the same as for the currant so that it need not be again discussed. American varieties give fairly satisfactory results by the cutting method. Both English and American varieties are sometimes propagated from green wood cuttings in greenhouses.

Where mound-layering or layering, as it is more commonly called is practised the bushes should be pruned severely in the autumn. This will induce a strong growth of young wood the following season. Early in July when these shoots have about completed their growth, earth is heaped around and through the bushes, most of which operation can conveniently be done with the use of a plow. The work is completed by heaping up earth until only the tips of the shoots are above ground. The earth is then well packed leaving a mulch of loose soil on top to conserve the moisture.

American varieties will have rooted well by autumn, when the separate plants may be transplanted to the nursery row at once or left till the following spring. English varieties will not be ready for transplanting till the following autumn as they usually take a year longer to root well. As with the American varieties,