

planting of old canes, cutting them back from four to six inches, does not result in a good plant the first bearing season. The canes are branchy, and as a rule not very strong. But by the system of early moving young green plants, a good cane is obtained; and consequently the season following gives an excellent supply of fruit; thus gaining almost two years on the old system. I would recommend those who have plants of their own to try it. It is not improbable such is the perfection arrived at in sending out plants by our nurserymen, that green shoots may be obtained from a distance as easily as young cabbages or tomatoes.

In the ordinary method of planting the raspberry, the plants should be raised in the autumn and healed in but planted out in the spring. Taking them up in the fall retards early growth; consequently they start with more vigor if the young shoots have not begun to grow before the plants are put in their final position. If they are left standing in their original bed they will make a few inches of growth under ground almost as soon as the frost leaves the soil.

Plants are to be set in rows, six feet apart, the plants to be two feet distant in the row; but may be allowed to thicken up a little in the rows afterwards.

For a general crop the Cuthbert is decidedly the best variety; but as its fruit ripens late a few rows of Turner or some other earlier ripening variety may be grown; say in proportion of one to eight. The Cuthbert is very reliable; the canes are hardy; its fruit is firm, plentiful, rich and attractive. In color it is bright, and the flavor is everything that can be desired. On the whole, the Cuthbert, or Queen of the Market, as it is sometimes called, is the most profitable.

In this climate the raspberry requires protection, the same as the grape, during our cold winters. They come under the head of the "half hardy" plants. It is believed western growers would derive ample remuneration for all their trouble if they attended more to defeating the ends of Jack Frost by covering their bushes during their season of rest. My plan of protection is to bend down the canes so that the tops of three or four stools meet across the rows; then with a piece of sod cut 8x10 inches, and two or three thick; lay it grass side downwards on the spot where the plants cross. The mulch for the following spring is then thrown on the bent canes. This may be of long strawy manure, corn stalks, tomato or potato tops, or anything that will keep off the sun and will not break down the stems. This system of protection will also arrest the snow and keep it from being blown away by high winds. The bending of the canes should be done as much as possible during soft, damp weather in the autumn. When the atmosphere is moist the canes will be found more pliable, and not so likely to crack or break. A sod alone, where the snow lies deep is often sufficient protection, but a coarse litter of long manure makes it much more effective. This all sounds like a great deal of trouble, but it really takes very little time, and the labor is well repaid by an increased crop the following season. Shaffer's Colossal, one of the very best of the somewhat new varieties, is unfortunately too strong in the canes to permit of its being thoroughly protected, as it is difficult to get it into a sufficient recumbent position. This difficulty also exists with the blackberry.

In order to have such canes as can be properly treated, we do not here, as in the west, pinch the young wood to make it stocky and branchy, but rather remove the side shoots to allow the plant to grow long and pliant, so as to admit of proper winter treatment. It must be borne in mind that the fruit of the raspberry, like the grape, is produced from dormant eyes, which push in the spring, so that all fruit is produced on the young green wood grown during the present year of fruiting from last year's canes. I tried a little experiment last autumn by laying down some plants in September, whilst leaves were still fresh and green on them. The plants were very limber and I found no difficulty in keeping them flat on the ground with a few light sticks. Whether their horizontal position at so early a date will be found injurious to the plants remains to be tested by their next year's crop.

If the Cuthbert has a fault, it may be that it suckers too profusely, but these are easily dealt with by the cultivator or a sharp, thin hoe, such as are turned out nowadays by our implement makers. One of the greatest revolutions of the age is the beauty and