

operator to slide it along from bush to bush, as shown in Fig. 903. A long wire hook is used to pull the bushes over the tray or to lift up the fallen canes, whilst with the other hand the operator deftly cuffs off the berries with a paddle of wood or of wire covered with canvas and about the size of a butter ladle.

The harvester is used only for the gathering of berries which are to be evaporated. The berries are allowed to become fully ripe, so that they fall easily, and the patch is gone over about three times. Much litter falls with the berries, but this is easily removed by running the dried fruit through a fanning mill. Few growers use the harvester exclusively. It is often brought into requisition at the last picking and it also has a most stimulating effect upon a lot of disaffected berry pickers.—PROFESSOR BAILEY, in *Cornell Bulletin*, No. 100.

## RASPBERRY CULTURE IN SOUTHERN ONTARIO.



N article on "Raspberry Culture at Tiverton in Northern Ontario" appears in the January Number of 1896. I do not know how extensive the raspberry fields are at Tiverton, but the practice there differs from ours. Plants 6 x 6 feet might give plenty of fruit, but their cultivation would be dearer, not cheaper. Canes at smaller distances will often shade the whole ground, and this keeps down weeds. We shorten the laterals if they interfere too much with cultivation. We plant deeper than one inch. We use a furrow and plant two, three or four inches deep at the outset; cultivation increases the depth. Mr. Cameron, the writer, ceases to cultivate when the fruit begins to set. As this occurs pretty early in June, and in a late wet spring the cultivator would not start till late in May, the expense for cultivation must be very light. The crop of fruit would be light too. The crop of weeds would make up the deficiency. With us, if the land was any good, a firm sod would soon be established.

Mr. Cameron will find that the cultivation which is good for the canes the first year is good for the canes each succeeding year. In my own case I cultivate until the fruit ripens. During the few weeks of the picking season cultivation is not practicable. So soon as picking is done cultivation is resumed. We always stop cultivating in November or December when the ground freezes hard. A shallow, late autumn plowing is admissable. The cultivator, in passing across the rows, as well as the outward pull of the hoe, will soon restore the level which is desirable. I plant 4 x 6 feet; with frequent cultivation lengthwise and crosswise of the rows, not much hoeing is needed. After August or early September I do not shorten in the canes while the season of growth lasts. They may be shortened in during November when the growth has ceased, if they interfere with plowing.

*Niagara Falls South.*

E. MORDEN.