much space left for cultivation the first two years, and this space allows the scorching sun to beat so directly upon the young vines that they are often weakened. Under favourable circumstances, if plants are placed two or even three feet apart they will completely cover the ground in about two years.

The spring is the best time to set the plants or cuttings.

Usually the plot should be flooded about the first of December, and the water drawn off gradually the following spring from the first to the middle of May. After the plants or cuttings are set the water should be kept near the surface and gradually drawn off as they strike and grow.

If a stream runs through the marsh so much the better, as in dry weather in midsummer, when there is any appearance of insect enemies, the flood-gates can be closed and the plot thoroughly saturated for a couple of days so as to destroy these enemies, while at the same time supplying needed moisture to the plants.

Sulphate of iron is an excellent top dressing for cranberries but it must be used sparingly. If dissolved in water a liberal sprinkling will be sufficient.

There are several varieties grown, but I think the favourites are the Cherry and the Bugle, although the former is reported as being tender in parts of the State of Maine. As a rule, a full crop need not be expected until the fourth year, although a small crop is often reaped the second year from planting.

The yield varies from one to two hundred bushels per acre. Large growers reap the crop with rakes specially adapted for the purpose, but hand-picking is preferable, as the berries are not injured, and hence keep much better in transit and bring a higher figure in the market.

As soon as the crop is picked and barrelled, it should be sent to market if the grower wants to make the best value out of his crop year after year, as by keeping, the shrinkage will more than counterbalance any possible advantage in awaiting a rise in the market.

HOW TO MANAGE THE CUTWORM.

Professor C. V. Riley believes that the onion crop can be grown successfully, even in a marked cutworm season, by adopting the following measures:—As a preventive treat the land early in spring with a mixture of lime and ashes, preferably wood ashes. This mixture should be lightly spread over the land after ploughing and harrowed in. If, after the seed is sown and the plants begin to come up, the worms appear and threaten damage, employ the poisoned ball system, which, in brief, consists in placing along the rows, at a distance of fifteen or twenty feet apart, small bunches of fresh cut grass or other green plant; cabbage leaves answer a good purpose. These bunches of grass or green plant should be previously sprinkled with Paris green or London purple. Should the worms still appear in great numbers by migrations from surrounding fields, sprinkle the ground at night, while the worms are at work, with a dilute emulsion of kerosene. A Goshen grower has used pure kerosene for killing the worms, simply blackening, not killing, the onion tips. The free use of pure kerosene may injure the plants, hence an emulsion is recommended as safer and cheaper. The kerosene is emulsified with soap or milk in order that it may readily dilute with water. There is little doubt but that by spraying of the fields at night with this mixture the worms can be destroyed by wholesale. It should be used most thoroughly at the points in the field where the worms are first noticed at work, and from which they