

advantage to keep the draught closed, thus retaining the cold that is already there. This simple and inexpensive arrangement has preserved apples until late in the spring, with scarcely any loss, and they come out for market bright, crisp and fresh, with no appreciable loss of flavor, and brought often treble the price they would have commanded in the best fall or early winter market.—MR. J. JENKINS, before the Ohio State Horticultural Society.

HOW TO RAISE RASPBERRIES SUCCESSFULLY.

Plow the ground in the fall, and haul all the manure one can get during the winter and leave in small piles all over the ground. In early spring, spread the manure evenly all over the soil. This may be done just before time for plowing. It should then be plowed in deep with a two-horse plow and thoroughly harrowed and planked. I have a planker about 8 feet long, made from 2-inch plank, three planks being lapped and spiked together. Hitch on the horses, stand on it and work the soil into a fine condition. A one-horse plow may then be used for plowing out rows 7 feet apart. Care should be taken not to plow too deep. Set the plants in the rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and cultivate the season through. I find the Planet, Jr., the best machine to use for this purpose. When the plants are 2 feet high, nip the tops, to cause lateral growth and stockiness. In the fall, with the one-horse plow throw a couple of furrows toward the plants to prevent their heaving out of position by frost the next spring. In early spring, the rows thrown up should be leveled back.

For early fruiting, I have found the Souhegan to be the best; these I have set on a hillside sloping to the south. For a late variety, I have found none to excel the Gregg. Planted on a northern slope, these will be retarded considerably so that when the Souhegan are past, the Gregg will be just about coming into bearing. During the first season, vegetables may be put in between the rows, such as cabbage and potatoes. I find potatoes yield well and force cultivation to about the desired amount for the good of the young raspberry canes.—Farm and Home.

PROPAGATING GOOSEBERRIES from cuttings has a decided advantage over the process of layering. In the former case the suckers can be entirely done away with, while in the latter, they cannot be prevented. Layering is a sure mode and may be resorted to when any particular variety is required to be speedily obtained, though the plants will not be as handsome as those raised from cuttings. The best time to put in cuttings is in the fall; vigorous, firm wood should be selected. If the cuttings can be taken of close to the branches from which they spring, so much the better. The joints should be cut off so as to leave from 10 inches to 1 foot in length. The buds on the lower end of the cuttings must all be removed. This disbudding should be carried to a height of 6 or 8 inches from the base. By so doing, suckers may be prevented. If cuttings are inserted early in the fall success is almost certain.—Farm and Home