

wood cut after the bearing season. The mistake is made by many of allowing the suckers of both blackberries and red raspberries to grow for sale or for planting out. This plan very much reduces the yield of fruit, and also enfeebles the plant for the following season's fruiting. Those wishing to grow their own plants should have small plots for that particular purpose.

Currants and Gooseberries are very profitable for some markets. Gooseberries, if allowed to remain on the bushes until after the raspberry season is over, come into market when there is no other fruit offered, and will then find a ready sale at good prices. They require a soil inclined to clay, and it should be very rich. Plant three by five feet and cultivate both ways. It is necessary to thin and cut out the old wood occasionally, in order to keep the plants renewed with good bearing wood.

Of the varieties of Gooseberries in common cultivation, would prefer Downing and Smith's Improved, and the White Smith in localities where it succeeds.

Of Currants on strong soil, Cherry or La Versallaise for red, White Grape or Imperial for white, and Lee's Prolific for black, while many consider Fertile d'Angers, Victoria or Prince Albert equally, or more profitable.

MR. MILLER.—Have not some of our native gooseberries proved valuable?

MR. SMITH, of the N. S. Nurseries, complained that his remarks concerning wild gooseberries had been misreported in the last issue of the Transactions of this Association.

In answer to Mr. McNeil, the SECRETARY said Mr. Sutton of Church St., Cornwallis, had originated some very fine gooseberries.

The PRESIDENT asked for information as to the matted row and hill system in the cultivation of strawberries.

MR. MCNEIL.—The matted row has proved the best.

PLUM CULTURE.

Then followed considerable discussion upon this subject. The general impression seemed to be that more plum trees should be planted, and if properly cared for would prove profitable.