

**Raspberries.**

THE GREGG.

We are indebted to Mr. Roe, of Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y., for the accompanying illustrations. We wish our readers to direct their attention more to provide delicacies for their tables than they have been in the habit of doing. Now that so very many own improved farms, it is well that our families should enjoy the luxuries of good vegetable and fruit gardens. Canada is a better apple growing country than almost any land we know of; but we need a variety of fruit, a better supply of small fruit for our own tables as well as for market. Raspberries, more than any other, are a very sure crop with due care. They bloom later than apples, and hence the blossoms may be safe from the frost that nips the tender bloom of the larger fruit. Early in this month Blackcap Raspberries may still be planted if it be done carefully, and the crown of the plant covered with earth to the depth of about three inches and protected from the winter: uncover in the spring. The ground, of course, should be in good tilth. The usual time for planting is spring, but our fall planting of trees and shrubs has never been a failure. The Gregg is one of the best.

THE CUTHBERT.

This superb variety seems to be more than fulfilling the hopes of its most sanguine friends. I have five plantations of the Cuthbert and they stood the last severe winter without the slightest injury. I have also been informed that they were uninjured in one locality where the thermometer sank forty degrees below zero. Still I claim that there are no perfectly hardy raspberries and that some winters are fatal even to the Turner. The Cuthbert, however, has proved itself one of the hardiest we have, and was loaded with fruit. There is no variety on my place that promises better. The fruit will average as large as the Antwerp, as the berries do not so diminish in size after the first pickings. It should not be planted on too rich or moist land, as it is a rampant grower and the wood does not sufficiently ripen if the soil is wet, or too strong. Cutting the canes back in Spring one-third greatly increases the size of the berries, but it also makes them later in ripening.

The Agricultural Gazette, London, Eng., in a recent issue, says: "The FARMER'S ADVOCATE is a very reliable monthly, published in the interest not of land speculators, but of its readers." Quite correct, nor of any class or clique.

**The Tuberose.**

There is no great skill required in the growing of this beautiful flower. All that is needed is a little carefulness, and for this the flower will make ample amends.

The bulbs must be lifted before there is any danger from frost and spread in a warm sunny place

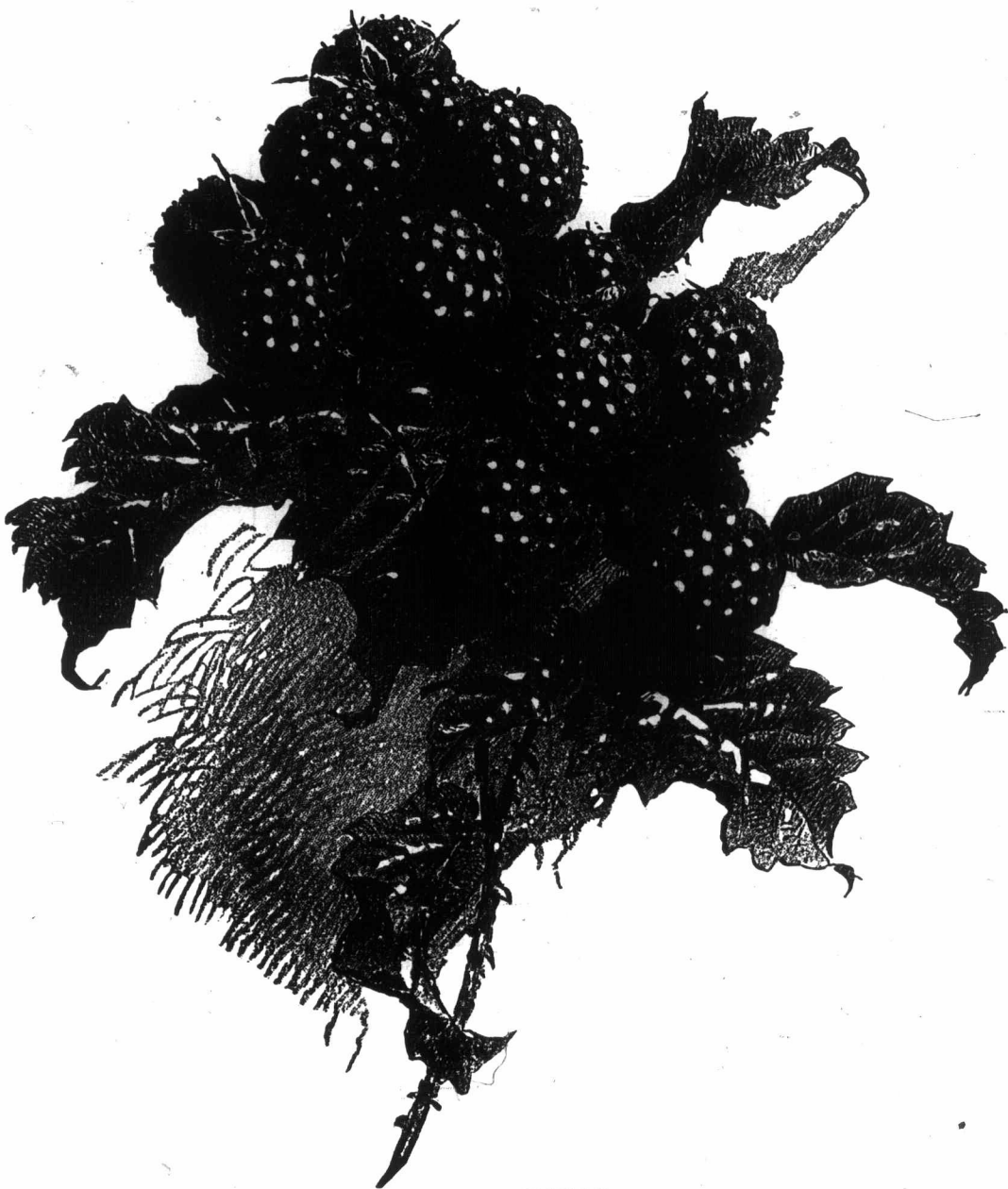
Tuberose are reproduced very rapidly. Therefore after a start has once been made with a collection of bulbs of one, two, and three years' growth, the owner can continue to set the same, and there will be no trouble in having all that are desired.

There is no difficulty about the planting and cultivation. They will do well on any soil that will produce a good crop of corn. The soil should be made mellow, so as to be easily worked, and the bulbs set at such distance apart as the extent of surface will allow, and covered with the soil. All the cultivation that is necessary is to keep the soil mellow and free from weeds.

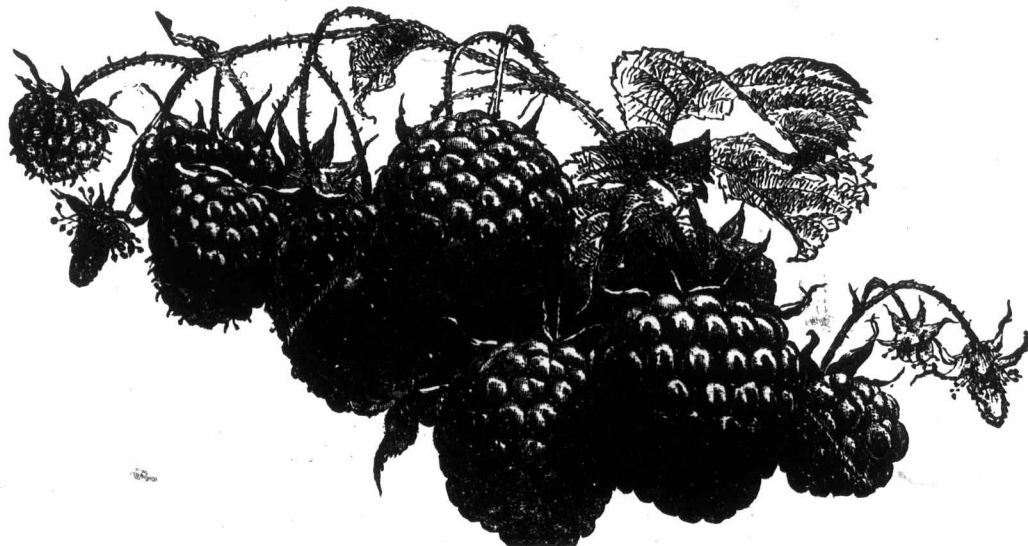
If desired for early blooming the bulbs may be set in boxes the latter part of the winter and kept watered and in a warm room. They will then come to flowering earlier than if not set in the ground until all danger from frost is past.

Celery and endive will still require the attention in blanching described in former hints. Cabbage and cauliflower are sown this month for spring use. The former requires some care, as, if it grow too vigorous before winter, it will all run to seed in the spring. The best plan is to make two sowings, one early in the month, the other at the end. The rule is, get them only just so strong that they may live over the winter in safety. Many preserve them in frames; but they should have wooden sashes or shutters instead of glass, so as not to encourage them to grow much. Cauliflower, on the other hand, cannot well be too forward. Most persons provide a pit of stone, brick or wood, sunk five or six feet below the surface of the ground, into which leaves, manure, or any waste vegetable matter is filled. When quite full it is suffered to heat a little, when it will sink somewhat and have more material added to it; about six inches of good, rich loam is then placed on it, and early in November the cauliflowers are planted out. The object in refilling the leaves so often is to insure the plants remaining as near the glass as possible, which is very essential in the growth of cauliflowers. Lettuce is treated in the same way, and seed should be sown now to prepare for the planting. The cabbage lettuce is the kind usually employed. Tomatoes will still repay care bestowed in keeping them in shape. Potatoes are best taken

up at once, as they appear less liable to rot afterwards, than if left long in the ground. Egg plants like plenty of moisture, with sun and air. If the ground be dry, give them abundant manure water; they will bear until frost. — [The Gardener's Monthly and Horticulturist



THE GREGG RASPBERRY.



THE CUTHBERT RASPBERRY.

to thoroughly dry. If they become chilled in any way, either before being lifted or during the winter, their value is destroyed. But if kept in a warm closet they will repay for all the trouble by their spikes of beautifully pure and fragrant blossoms.