

feet from the main stem. The latter part of May or first of June, cultivate and thoroughly hoe, and if convenient, it will pay well to give a mulching of straw in the row. Leave the new growth this season without pinching, which will act beneficially in giving the fruit a little shade.

Early in the spring of the fourth year the entire tops should be cut off even with the ground, and two or three forks full of manure, with about a pint of unleached wood ashes scattered around each hill, the ashes may be increased to one quart, if no manure is used.

This season give the plot thorough cultivation, and do not neglect the pinching back with a view to getting a strong growth, with a low bushy top for bearing the following year. Cut down each plot every other year, in this manner you will keep your plantation vigorous and renewed, obtaining more fruit in one season than in two, by allowing them to bear every year while expense of cultivation and cutting out old canes is reduced to one half of that by practising the ordinary way, when black caps cease to be profitable after the fourth year.

Near canning factories, I would add Schaffer's Colossal to the list of profitable sorts for growing; this is not strictly a black cap, being a very dark red, although it should have the same treatment as just described for the black caps; however, I would advise planting one foot farther apart each way on account of their much stronger growth, and put but one or two plants in a hill.

Blackberries.—Soil sandy or sandy loam, which must be very dry naturally, for the most tender kinds. Quite a number of new varieties are now being put on the market, most of which are tender, while the fruit of those that are hardy is generally small in size. Perhaps the best two kinds for market purposes, of the old standard sorts, are Kittatinny, where the climate is mild enough to grow peaches, and Snyder for the colder sections. The best manner of planting the blackberry is in rows, eight feet apart, setting the plants from two to three feet in the row. The cultivation of the Kittatinny must be discontinued after the first or second week of July, to check the growth and harden up the wood for the coming winter. The Snyder being so hardy may be given a richer growth, and cultivation continued later, and on account of this advantage in its favor it may prove more profitable even in mild sections than the Kittatinny. Care should be taken to pinch off tip ends of all new growth, when three feet high, to induce throwing out side branches, and the old

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