

pulling the grass and weeds up with the hand, loosening the ground if necessary with a digging fork, so that the roots of the weeds may be drawn out entire. After the third summer the vines should have so fully covered the ground as to choke out all grass and weeds and require but little attention.

In selecting plants to set, care must be taken to procure fruitful plants, for there are plants which are very fine looking and vigorous, but which yield little or no fruit. In gathering plants from our marshes, some attention must be paid to this matter by noting during the previous autumn those which are fruitful, or labor and time will be both lost, and great disappointment follow.

THE RASPBERRY.

The varieties of the Raspberry in cultivation among us are derived either from the European or from the Red and Black Raspberries of America. Those that derive their origin from the European or from the Red American multiply by suckers which come from the roots, while those that spring from the Black Raspberry are increased from the tips of the canes, which, bending over until they reach the ground, take root at the extremities. In the autumn the suckers may be taken up from the parent plant with a spade, and those that take root at the tips of the new canes, may be removed by cutting the *rooted tips* off from the parent cane, and lifting *them* from the soil. These may be then planted out where they are intended to remain, and covered with coarse manure to the depth of five or six inches. Treated in this way they will make stronger plants during the next season than when set out in the spring. If the transplanting is done in the spring, the plants should be mulched to the same depth, as a protection to the roots against the heat of summer.

The raspberry produces the best and finest fruit in a deep, moist, and very rich soil, and whenever these conditions can be secured no difficulty will be experienced on account of the character of the soil. But it will be at once seen that such requirements can not be met in land that is badly drained, or where a hard unbroken subsoil is allowed to lie near the surface. There are places where the ground is naturally underdrained, the soil of good depth and great fertility, but these are highly favoured spots, and most cultivators will find it necessary to prepare ground by deep ploughing, the application of manures, and perhaps under-draining. If water stands in the soil at