

it free to all applicants, as also a specimen copy of his monthly paper on fruits and flowers.

The following extracts will no doubt prove interesting.

#### RASPBERRIES.

This delicious, indispensable and very useful fruit follows immediately after Strawberries—in fact, the earlier sorts, such as Davison's Thornless, Highland Hardy, and Doolittle, commence ripening before the late sorts of strawberries—such as the Green Prolific, Jucunda, and Golden Queen—are gone, thus keeping up the succession of fruits. The raspberry is not only a delicious fruit for the table, but is one of the finest for for jelly, canning, preserving, &c., besides being a very profitable market fruit—the expense of growing, one year after another, being no more than the same amount of corn, while the profits will average \$200 yearly with ordinary cultivation, while if extra care and cultivation is given, double that amount can be obtained. From two to four dozen of the different sorts will supply an ordinary family, while that number of the "ever-bearing" sorts will supply the table from the time blackberries are gone until the ground freezes.

#### CULTIVATION.

There are different methods of cultivation, some using stakes. This we consider an expensive and useless practice, unless it be for garden planting, where very close planting is carried out, and it is undesirable to have a spreading bush. Many persons are deterred from setting this one of the most profitable and easy grown fruits, from reading articles and books, wherein the necessity of stakes is laid down. Now, we affirm that if the Raspberry is trimmed, and grown properly there is no need whatever of their use. The great fault with most growers is, that they allow the main stalk to grow to its full height, or at least much longer than it should and even if they do trim them, it is not done until the following Winter and Spring. The true way is to trim them while growing. By so doing and checking the tops, the roots become larger, and the tops branch out more. It is sometimes advisable, in GARDEN CULTURE, where the bushes have but little room, to tie them up close to stakes, or place two stakes, one on each side of the hill, and nail a hoop between them, training the bush through the hoop. Or they can be set along in a row, or by the fence, and posts three feet high set along side of them, with a strip nailed on top of the posts, and also about two feet from the ground, or by setting the roots two or three feet apart, and never allowing them to grow over three feet in height and two feet wide, they form a perfect hedge; and on account of such close pruning, they will be literally loaded with the largest size fruit, and growing thus they will be a support to each other, and the strongest winds cannot damage them.

How many farmers might load their tables with this delicious fruit, even if they do nothing more than set fifty or one hundred plants in their fence corners, mulch them well and each winter cut out the old bearing wood, or what would be still better and cost them but little trouble, have a few rows set out near the house, in a lot set apart for potatoes, cabbage, &c.—all to be worked out by a horse, as shown in our 25 cent SMALL FRUIT INSTRUCTOR.

#### MULCHING.

Nothing contributes more to a large crop of fruit than a liberal supply of some coarse material being put close around the bush, that is on the space that cannot be reached with the cultivator. Some advocate mulching the entire surface, but we object to this, first, because it is too laborious, and takes too much mulching material, and is too expensive; and secondly, we believe a constant and thorough cultivation and stirring up of the soil with the hoe or cultivator is the best

mulch land can have. Leaf and woods mould, sorghum, bagassa, corn-stalks, straw, hay, chip-dirt, ashes, rotted sawdust, or tanbark are all good mulching materials for raspberries or blackberries.

SET PLANTS three feet apart in the row, and roots six feet apart, although four feet apart will do for the reds.

Our TWENTY-FIVE CENT SMALL FRUIT INSTRUCTOR, gives full directions for setting, growing, &c., with drawings to illustrate.

#### Tomatoes.

A common mistake in the cultivation of this plant is to imagine that it requires an enormous space to perfect its growth in. Of course, if it is allowed to wander at its own sweet will, it will occupy a great deal of ground. But this is not at all the best way to get ripe fruit, tho', any amount of leaves, stalks, and green tomatoes, may be produced by it. Please give the following plan a fair trial. Set the plants in rows two feet apart, and fifteen inches between the plants in the row.

When the first bunch of buds has fairly made its appearance nip off the whole of the shoots growing between the stem and branches, but allow the main stem to grow on until four, or at most five, bunches of buds are formed. Then, the plant being, probably, about three feet high, pinch off the main stem, about three inches from the highest bunch, and continue to nip off the shoots, as before, as fast as they make their appearance; just as in the culture of Tobacco.

If this is properly done, the greatest amount of ripe fruit that the climate is capable of producing will be secured. Stakes, about four feet long, will be required to tie the plants to. They should be driven firmly into the ground and the stem should not be too tightly bound. I have practiced this mode of growing tomatoes for twelve years, and have never failed to obtain an early crop of well matured fruit. Keep the ground well stirred and mulch with half-rotted dung. Lots of liquid manure.—A. R. J. F.

In Mr. Cochois' article on "Melon Growing" an error occurs; see p. 30, instead of "often the seed leaves, or cotyledons appear," it should read "often the eyes of the seed leaves, &c."—Ed.

#### Meeting of the American Pomological Society, at Rochester, N.Y.

The Western New York Horticultural Society having invited the American Pomological Society to hold its next meeting at Rochester, New York, the undersigned give notice that the Seventeenth Session of this National Association will be held in that city, commencing Wednesday, September Seventeenth, 1879, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continuing for three days.

The city of Rochester has kindly granted the use of the Common Council Chamber for the meetings of the Society. The exhibition of fruit will be on the grounds of the Western New York Agricultural Society, in connection with the Annual Exhibition of that Society, and it is intended to make this one of the greatest exhibitions of fruit ever seen on any similar occasion.

All Horticultural, Pomological, Agricultural, and other kindred Associations in the United States and British Provinces, are invited to send delegations as large as they may deem expedient; and all persons interested in the cultivation of fruits are invited to be present, and to take seats in the Convention.

It is earnestly hoped that there will be a full attendance of delegates from all quarters of our country, thereby stimulating more extensive cultivation by the concentrated informa-