

could be made, or it could continue by a graceful sweep to the stable and end in a turn-round as in Fig. 1907. The distance, however, from the street to the front steps is not too much for anyone but an invalid to walk easily, and as a drive must be maintained in the rear, it would serve both purposes and save the front lawn from disfigurement, and also save a great deal of expense in construction and repairs. Walks or drives possess no real beauty. They are expensive to build and to keep in repair and no more should be maintained than are absolutely necessary.

In grouping trees and shrubs, the principles to be followed are to so arrange them that as many as possible of the beautiful features of both near and distant views will be preserved and improved by the grouping, and all unpleasant features covered up. The dotted lines from the principal points of view at the dwelling and focusing at the points *a a*, etc., show how the beautiful outlook or important points may be kept in

view, while the groups at or near *b* show how such objects as are undesirable may be hidden from view. These lines show also from what points outside of the grounds pleasing views may be had of the dwelling and its surroundings, a feature not to be overlooked.

The barn, which is in most cases not an object to be made conspicuous, but rather to be somewhat secluded, is covered by the trees and shrubs grouped along the drive. The seat, *d*, is represented in full view, with trees over and in the rear of it, but if desired it could be easily secluded by arranging some of the groups in front of it. The croquet grounds, *e*, are hidden from the street by a border of large shrubs, but are in full view from the dwelling.

In planting groups of trees and shrubs, the largest and tallest should be set in the center, with the smaller ones on the borders and as much variety and beauty as is possible secured in their arrangement.

HOW TO MARKET GOOSEBERRIES—Gooseberries may be marketed either green or ripe. Some growers pick the smaller fruits green and allow the finest fruits to ripen. This is less exhausting for the bushes than it is to allow the whole crop to ripen. Others market the entire crop green, a method least exhausting to the bushes, and it also has this in its favor that the sooner the crop is in the market the less risk there is of its injury by sun-scald, mildew or other fungous or insect trouble. Each grower must determine for himself according to his local market conditions what method of handling the fruit is best for him. Green gooseberries are stripped from the branches quite rapidly. They may then be run through the fanning mill if necessary to free

them from leaves, sticks, etc., and then packed for market.

The style of package will be usually determined by the market demand. Some of the European sorts are best to grow for green gooseberries, because they attain considerable size very early in the season. Among the best sorts for this purpose are Industry (Whinham's Industry), Crown Bob and Lancashire Lad. These are red varieties and are favorite market sorts in England, either green or ripe. The Whitesmith is a white variety, excellent quality and productive. Wellington's Glory is also very productive, fruit large, yellowish, nearly white, and handsome in appearance.

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