

season is preferred by some growers. The land must be thoroughly worked, summer-fallowed, if possible, in order to rid it of all young weeds, and it should then be drilled up in rows from five to seven feet apart, according to variety. If the variety is dwarf and does not propagate very quickly, as the London or Marlborough, they will be quite far enough apart in rows of five or five and a half feet; but if they are such varieties as Cuthbert or Golden Queen, they will require drills quite seven feet apart. Nothing but year-old plants should be used for setting out if the best results would be obtained, and if they are dug from a young plantation, they will be much more vigorous and sturdy than if from an old one. When the plants are set out, they should be cut back to less than two feet in length, in order that the roots may take a firmer hold of the ground.

When the plants have been set out at a distance of from one to three feet apart in the rows, a light furrow of earth may be thrown up to them from each side, and they may then be left for the winter. During the following spring it will be necessary to use the cultivator freely and to hoe the patch a number of times, to keep the weeds in check. A light plough may also be used to good advantage between the rows and the land by this means kept well pulverized. In the course of the summer, as the young plants send up the slender shoots, only three or four of the strongest should be left to each hill, and the rest may be cut away during the hoeing process.

The time of harvesting the crop is decidedly the busiest one in raspberry culture, and much depends upon the season, whether a profitable crop is harvested or not. If the weather is rainy and damp during the season in which the berries are ripening, many of them will fall off, and thus become a total loss to the grower, but if the weather is fine and cool, so as to prevent the berries from ripening too fast, a good opportunity will be had to gather the fruit, and if one is active there will be need for very little, or comparatively no loss.

The average raspberry picker is a very careless person, and unless considerable attention is paid to him, he will knock off and destroy more berries than he picks. It is therefore very important that in a large raspberry plantation, where a number of pickers are employed, there should be some thoroughly experienced person to look after them, and discharge those who are too careless. Whilst

the general custom is to hire pickers by the day, in many cases it may be found more convenient and profitable to pay by the box, the usual price being from one to two cents per quart; by this method there is less chance of the picker taking advantage of his employer, and at the same time a good picker can earn a very fair day's wages.

The method of packing and shipping the fruit depends largely upon ones proximity to a ready market. Many growers market their raspberries in wooden pails made especially for this purpose, and this method is good enough if the berries are soft varieties, and one is a considerable distance from a market, but if the berries are firm varieties and of superior quality, they will command much better prices if shipped in quart berry boxes. These boxes can be packed in crates holding from three to six dozen each, and so constructed as to allow a current of air to be continually passing between the boxes, and in this manner, if they are properly handled, they will arrive on the market with a fresh appearance which will greatly improve their sale. Of course, if one is growing raspberries for a canning factory, or to be manufactured into jam, the wooden pails will be found satisfactory, but if the berries are first-class varieties intended for table use, they must be presented to the purchaser in the most tasteful manner possible, in order to command the best prices.

In large cities, it will be found of the utmost importance, that the berries arrive upon the market as early in the day as possible, in order to ensure quick sales, those that have to stand over till the following morning begin to have a stale appearance, especially if the weather is hot, which greatly detracts from their selling value.

Although giving due attention to the appearance and quality of the varieties grown, it is also necessary that they should be of a hardy nature, that they may not suffer too severely from the winter frosts. To combine these three qualities is an interesting problem, and is best solved by careful experiment in the various localities where raspberries are grown. The Cuthbert and Golden Queen fulfil the first two conditions admirably, but in very severe seasons they are apt to winter kill. The Marlborough is a very fine berry in appearance, and is also quite hardy and has the additional advantage of being early, but it is sadly lacking in quality. A variety that gives promise of becoming one of the leading berries is the