

the same time protect them from frosts. The water can be allowed to remain at this point until the season has become so far advanced that the danger from frosts is past, and then it should be drawn off entirely. The necessity for this arises from the extreme sensitiveness of the blossoms, and the same is true of the unripe fruit to frosts. If it be possible to have a reservoir of water retained by a dam above the beds, with which to flood the plantation at will, the water may be drawn off earlier in the spring, and a longer season be thereby secured, than would be safe without such an arrangement; for, if a frosty night threatened after the water had been drawn off, the plants could be again covered with water from the reservoir, and thus kept safe from the frost. Again, in autumn, the unripe fruit could be protected from premature frosts, and sometimes the entire crop preserved, by letting on the water whenever danger of frost was apprehended at night, and drawing it off in the morning.

In this way, also, the plants may be protected from the ravages of insects. It is liable to attacks from two kinds of worms; one of these destroys the vines, the other the fruit. By submerging the vines for a few days, as soon as these begin to appear, they will be drowned out and the plantation preserved.

Planting the cranberry can be best done in the latter part of May or the beginning of June. The roots are placed in the soil, the vine spread out and covered so as to leave only the tips of the branches out. Set in this way each branch will form a plant. The closer they can be set the sooner they will cover the ground. The cranberry will also grow from cuttings. Some planters run the vines through a straw cutter set to cut them in lengths of about two inches, and sow these pieces broadcast over the ground. These are then well harrowed in, when they soon root, spring up, and speedily cover the ground. Others plant in drills, but the method pursued is of little consequence if the ground has been so thoroughly prepared before planting that there will be but few weeds to contend against. If the ground is likely to be full of weeds and grasses, it will be necessary to plant the vines in such a way that they may be thoroughly weeded out, for the cranberry is not able during the first year to choke them, but on the other hand is in great danger of being choked by them.

The cultivation is confined chiefly to the three years immediately after planting, and consists in keeping all grass and weeds from getting a foothold. The best method of doing this is not by hoeing, but by

pulling the grass and if necessary with a hoe drawn out entirely so fully covered that require but little attention.

In selecting plants, for there are some which yield little or no fruit, some attention must be given to the previous autumn the plants were both lost, and great

The varieties of cranberries are either from the European or America. Those from the Red American are the best, while those that sprout from the tips of the canes, take root at the extremities taken up from the roots at the tips of the rooted tips off from the canes. These may be then planted and covered with coarse straw. Treated in this way they will grow in season than when set in the spring, the plants require protection to the roots.

The raspberry grows best in a very rich soil, and the difficulty will be experienced in getting it to grow. But it will be at once evident that land that is badly drained is not allowed to lie near the water, is naturally underdrained, but these are highly fertile, and necessary to prepare with manures, and perhaps