

will be essential in order to keep the fruit from being soiled during rain and wind storms. A cheap trellis can be constructed with little trouble by using posts 5 feet long, made of 2 by 6 inch planks, and driving them edgewise across the rows, at distances of 3 to 4 rods apart. A single wire stapled to the outside of these posts will be sufficient to hold the canes in place, and prevent them from being borne to the ground by the weight of the fruit, or by rain or wind. Another plan is to use posts made of 2 x 4 inch scantling. Cross pieces 15 to 18 inches in length are nailed on the posts about three feet from the ground. The ends of the cross pieces are notched. The wire is nailed to the end posts of each row, and is held in place by the notches in the cross pieces into which it is laid. This method allows of the easy removal of the wire when desired.

In garden culture, it always pays to grow the canes in hills. Each hill should be supplied with a stake to which the canes may be tied. In brief, it may be stated that with winter protection, trellising or mulching is necessary. Without winter protection in the colder regions, growers run the risk of occasional injury to the plants, sometimes amounting to the loss of a crop, and besides are unable to grow the European varieties of raspberries with uniform success.

The following results were obtained from experiments planned with a view of testing the advantage and cost of protecting raspberries during winter by laying them down :—

1. The first effect was to hasten the ripening of varieties so treated, from 5 to 8 days.
2. With such hardy kinds as "Turner" and "Hansell" the increased productiveness and earliness did not more than repay the cost of such protection.
3. With varieties of the grade of hardiness of "Cuthbert", "Herstine", "Heebner", "Golden Queen", "Niagara", "Clark" and "Antwerp", productiveness was increased from 16 to 22 per cent. This, with the advantage of increased earliness, more than repaid the cost of protecting them.

The following tables of yields are given and estimated on the returns of the past season. They cannot be accepted as relatively accurate in all cases on account of the difference in the age of the plants making up the rows of the several varieties. In the case of the Black caps, the loss of a few plants in the row materially affected the result, as shown by the yield of Hilborn, usually a very productive variety. The severity of the winter injured the raspberries, thus considerably lessening the general yield.