; seven feet apart. n the rows Irish Red varieties of , with plants two ecommended by a o believe that the splanted in early ants to allow the ltv. If properly Plants of red and the terminal bud wth, and thereby shoots generally ghted with fruit. ie time, repeated recessary.

Second.

nches that should hem to take root. , and "heeled in" 'n until spring, if produce suckers recisely the same 1 wood should be erminates. This pted by the belief ving roots. Red that account are boxes. The two a bushel each, is nd Souhegan are vated. Tyler, on iking the place of New York, and 1 by all who have er cultivated, and be proud of the is the best extra icious flavor and te red variety. It is even later than Gregg, very productive, hardy, and a strong grower. Fruit large, sweet, and of very attractive colour.

BLACKBERRIES.

A clay soil, naturally or artificially well drained, is most favorable to the blackberry. On such a soil its wood will often pass in good condition through frosts which would destroy the same variety in low, undrained ground. My observations in my own patches last spring fully satisfied me of this fact. As the soil best calculated to produce hardy, well-matured wood is often thin, it should be enriched and deeply ploughed before planting, to enable young plants to make a rapid growth and produce a crop as soon as possible. But for the production of large and luscious fruit, and to prevent the injurious effects of drought, annual top dressing between plants in the rows, of manure, leaves or straw should be given in sufficient quantity to smother grass and weeds. In planting, the rows should be seven and a half, or eight feet apart, with plants two feet apart in the row. If properly cultivated and pruned, such rows at the end of the third year from planting should resemble a well kept hedge, and barely allow a horse and plough to pass between without touching. I have often substituted root cuttings for plants, when the latter were scarce, and have found them to grow with much certainty-if kept in a cellar or buried beyond the reach of frost in well drained ground during the winter and planted early in spring. Such root cutting should each be two and a half or three inches long. A plantation from root cuttings would, of course, require one season more than thrifty plants to produce a fair crop. The blackberry does not produce a paying crop until it has been planted two or three years. To economize in time and labour it has always been my practice when planting blackberries to plant strawberries in the same row with them, and a row of strawberries midway between blackberry rows. My strawberries thus grown have in every way been equal to those grown alone in other patches, and have continued to yield good crops until finally smothered by blackberry plants. A mixed patch of this kind of an acre in extent planted four years, this year produced a fair crop of strawberries and more than an ordinary one of blackberries, and both varieties give promise of a good crop next season.

Sufficient cultivation between rows should be given to repress weeds and grass, but the ground should not be stirred after the first