

the habit of the variety being grown, as some varieties bear blossoms farther out than others. In most cases not more than two feet of lateral is left.

Some sort of winter protection is generally advisable in severe climates. This is accomplished, as in raspberries, by bending down the tips and covering them with soil to keep them in position until the snows have covered completely the recumbent canes.

Blackberries are propagated by suckers, the same as raspberries. They may also be propagated more rapidly by division of the roots, the root being cut into pieces about three inches in length in the fall or in the spring. These cuttings should be planted to a depth of about three inches in nursery rows, and at the end of one season will have grown sufficiently for transplanting.

VARIETIES RECOMMENDED.

Agawam, Snyder, Eldorado.

DEWBERRY.

The dewberry is really a trailing blackberry and is handled much the same as the true blackberry. The dewberry is either tied to stakes 4 feet apart each way and 3 or 4 feet high, or trained to a trellis in rows 6 feet apart, with plants 3 feet apart in the rows.

In pruning dewberries it is only necessary to prune back the canes in spring if they are too long, and thin out to four or five good strong canes for each hill.

Propagation is carried on by the tips of the new growth falling to the ground and taking root.

VARIETIES RECOMMENDED.

Lucretia and Mayes (Austen Improved).

Blackberries and Dewberries are not recommended for the Prairie Provinces.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Gooseberries will not succeed in a dry soil; they require a cool, moist soil, preferably a heavy clay loam which is well drained. Like other bush fruits they require a soil with plenty of available plant food, which is best supplied by applications of well rotted barnyard manure.

Planting is preferable in the autumn, say about September. Place in rows 6 feet apart with the plants 4 feet apart in the rows. Shallow, but frequent and thorough, cultivation will be necessary during the summer months to retain the soil moisture.

Pruning is best done in the autumn and all wood over three years old should be removed, together with some of the younger wood. The amount of younger wood removed will depend upon the growth of new wood made by the bushes. Cut off at the ground all weak young shoots and any stray ones that are not required for fruiting. A moderately open head is best, and to maintain such it will be necessary to head or cut back the side shoots, and in many cases to totally remove them, but care should be taken to see that sufficient foliage-bearing wood is left on the top to shade the fruit in hot weather.

Gooseberries are best propagated by layering, although cuttings may be used. For layering purposes the bushes should be severely pruned in the autumn to induce a vigorous wood growth the following season. After the bushes have about completed their new growth, say from the first to the middle of July, earth should be heaped around the bush to be layered, making sure that the earth is also distributed through the bush. This is heaped up until only the tips of the young shoots show, after which it is tamped down, and then covered with a mulch of loose earth to prevent rapid drying out of the mound. By autumn most varieties of American gooseberries will have rooted, but the English varieties require two years to complete the operation. As soon as the shoots have rooted the soil is removed and the rooted shoots severed from the parent bush and planted.

VARIETIES RECOMMENDED.

Pearl, Downing, Josselyn, (Red Jacket).

For the Prairie Provinces.—Houghton.