

## Cultivation of Cranberries.

The following practical hints on the subject of the Cultivation of the Cranberry is taken from our able and highly talented cotemporary, the *Maine Farmer*. This fruit is indigenous to Canada, and might be made a very profitable crop. The soil best adapted to the cranberry plant is that which is generally found along the borders of lakes and rivers, and which is generally understood to be too wet for profitable cultivation. They are grown extensively in the Eastern States, and, indeed, have become an important item of exportation, especially in Massachusetts. The demand for this article is constantly on the increase; and when it becomes known that a certain supply can be relied upon, there is every reason to believe, that a very profitable trade might be carried on with this entirely new agricultural article, in this province.

*First.* Select a situation for your cranberry field on a clay soil, on such as is not liable to bake, or on a dark loam soil, or on any moist soil where there is a mixture of sand. Most of our reclaimed lands, such as can be made moderately dry, are well adapted to grow the cranberry. In fact, most soils that are natural to grow the potato are suitable for the cranberry; yet the first mentioned soils should be preferred. I think there are portions of most of the farms situated in the Middle States and their vicinity that are well adapted to grow the cranberry; and I should propose to all desirous of commencing the business, to put their plants on different parts of their soil, and by so doing the better soils may be ascertained. As far as I have observed, there are three varieties of the cranberry, viz, the barberry, the cherry, and the bell. I have never known any variety of the berry that would naturalize to dry soil except the bell cranberry. This species grows much in the form of an egg. When in the wild state, it is inclined to grow on the borders of cranberry bogs, spreading its way to upland soil. This species is much larger than the others, in its wild state. Persons engaging in the cultivation of the article, should commence with the last mentioned species; and by commencing with those that have been cultivated and naturalized to a dry soil, they will much sooner accomplish their object, and with much less trouble and expense, as the plants multiply and increase abundantly. Persons commencing with one or two thousand will be able to obtain plants

of their own raising sufficient to transplant acres in two or three years.

*Second.* Prepare your soil the same as for sowing grain, by plowing, harrowing, and making your soil even. Then mark it out in drills 18 or 20 inches apart, putting the plants in the drills, five or six inches apart. Hoe them slightly at first, till the roots become clinched, and afterwards no other cultivation is needed. The plants may be expected to run together and cover the whole soil in two or three years. The cranberry grown by cultivation usually yields from 150 to 400 bushels per acre; its fruit is two or three times as large as the wild fruit, and of a beautiful flavor; it readily keeps sound from the harvest time of it to the time of harvest again. The fruit is generally gathered in September. It is gathered with wireteeth rakes, made for the purpose. One man will generally gather from thirty to forty bushels per day, with the aid of a boy to pick up the scattering fruit.

## Manufactures.

There is scarcely two opinions at present, in this country, on the importance of encouraging domestic manufacturing enterprises, as a means of giving a permanent and profitable market to its surplus agricultural produce, and as a certain antidote for the almost unparalleled commercial distress that is so generally felt at this particular crisis; in the British American Provinces. It is argued by some, that the Colonists have not sufficient confidence in themselves, to engage extensively in manufacturing even the heavy fabrics, woollen, cotton, and flax goods, on which the profits are highly remunerating, and the demand constantly on the increase; but in reply to this statement, it may be justly asserted, that by the recklessness of the importing merchants, foreign confidence is nearly destroyed, and the only successful course to be adopted, to obtain substantial relief, is, to retrench in every possible manner; and at the same time promote home industry in every instance where it is directed in a channel that is calculated to benefit the country. The important subject is so abundantly prolific, that we apprehend the readers of the *Cultivator* may consider us tedious; but to show them what has been done by their American neighbors, we have copied the following from the *Farmer & Mechanic*. Manchester is the only city in New Hampshire eight years ago, it contained scarcely one hundred