

Monthly, large, red, bears late and valuable; and *Brinckle's Orange*, regarded by many as the best of all Raspberries, vigorous, hardy, productive, handsome and excellent.

The Blackberry requires nearly the same treatment as the Raspberry, but as it is a more rampant grower, it needs particular care in keeping it clear of suckers, and in shortening in the stems to promote fruitfulness. It should not be allowed to grow more than three or four feet high for bearing.

The best varieties are the *High Bush* and *New Rochelle*. The former are oblong, and often measure an inch and a half long. The latter is becoming a general favourite, being very large, more nearly round, and exceedingly productive.

The New Rochelle Blackberry, of which, according to Charles Downing, "a dozen or so in full bearing, will give fruit sufficient for an ordinary family for some six weeks," requires good cultivation and management. The following directions, founded on experience, are copied from the *Horticulturist*, from Geo. Seymour, & Co. :—

"We prepare the ground by plowing and manuring as for any ordinary crop. We then take young plants, cut them back within six inches of the roots, and plant in rows eight feet by four apart. The first season we use the plow and cultivator both ways between the rows, keeping the ground in good tilth. Next, or the second season, we train the plants into the four feet spaces, leaving the eight feet spaces for the plow and cultivator to work in. When the plants are five or six feet high, pinch out the leading shoots to induce the growth of vigorous side branches. In training, we prefer the bending mode to the upright.

"We regard this Blackberry as a very valuable addition to the list of small fruits, because it is so simple in its cultivation, bears regular and abundant crops, and when perfectly ripe is of a highly agreeable flavour."

"We have only to add," says P. Barry, the editor, "that from what we have seen and heard of this fruit, it cannot fail to be an object of very profitable culture within any reasonable distance of large cities. It ripens after Strawberries and Raspberries, and before Paaches, and therefore comes most opportunely as to season. And then its cultivation must be of the easiest possible kind—only give it rich soil, and keep it clean and well cultivated, and an abundance of large fruit is certain. No one need expect such large fruit, however, as people have witnessed at New Rochelle and Norwalk, in ordinary soil and with ordinary culture. Manure must be applied unsparingly, and the ground must be kept clean and friable as work can make it. *Rich soil and clean culture* are indispensable to the growth of large fruits of any kind."

THE HOG CHOLERA.

A fatal malady has prevailed among hogs in the Ohio valley during the last six months. It is computed, that between 60,000 and 70,000 have fallen victims to the destructive distemper within a circumference of a hundred miles surrounding Cincinnati. The disease is considered incurable, having baffled the most critical investigations into its nature, and as steadily resisted all remedial agents. The malady has been vaguely denominated "cholera," from the failure to discover its true character, and upon that principle which a few years ago prompted mankind to apply the same term to all ills which resemble "cholera" in the human body, and which they did not comprehend. The distemper of which we treat, is similar in some of its operations to cholera, and in others it resembles erysipelas.

Mr. Thomas Graff, proprietor of the extensive distilleries and hog-pen apartments at Lawrenceburg, and who has lost about four thousand hogs this season by the ravages of the hog-distemper, has devoted his time patiently and indefatigably in seeking to fathom the profound and alarming mystery, but with indifferent success. His examinations, observations, and experiments, however, have satisfied him that the malady is infectious.

He at first attributed the disease to the "still-slop," with which his stock was fattened, although he entertained many doubts, from the fact that cattle fed on similar food were not affected. He, however, instituted inquiries among farmers remote from distilleries, and who fed their hogs on corn exclusively, and found the mortality equally great in their droves. He then procured four or five perfectly healthy hogs and enclosed them in a "hospital pen," where many others had died. He fed them exclusively on corn and water. In a few days they sickened and speedily died, thus proving the infectious character of the disease. He also observed that hogs belonging to farmers along the road on which the dead distempered hogs were hauled to be thrown away, were swept off by scores, thus confirming his previous test.—*Southern Planter*.