

CULTIVATION.

Good cultivation is given until midsummer. The patch is ploughed in September, throwing the furrows towards the vines. At that time a number of the shoots where the patch has received good care will have reached the ground, and the rest of these are ploughed under. They take root and afford a supply of new plants for sowing or use in the new plantation the following spring.

A Loganberry patch, when well handled, will yield good crops for many years.

CURRENTS AND GOOSEBERRIES.

Soil.

They do best on a rich, deep, well-drained soil. The soil should also be cool, as they are moisture-loving plants. Because of this, a northern exposure is usually preferred, as in such a situation the plants are not likely to suffer in a dry time.

PROPAGATION AND PLANTING.

Propagation of currants is by cuttings principally, sometimes by tipping and mound-layering. The cuttings are usually taken as soon as the leaves fall. They are made from one-year-old wood, and are from 8 to 10 inches in length. The base of the cutting is made with a square cut, and just below a bud. The upper cut is about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch above a bud. As soon as they are made, the cuttings should be planted in the nursery row. The rows are about 3 feet apart and the cuttings 4 to 6 inches apart in the rows.

Gooseberries may be propagated either from cuttings or by mounding. For the average grower, mounding will prove more successful than cuttings.

Planting may be done in the fall or spring. One-year-old plants are generally used. The bushes should be planted in rows at least 3 feet apart and from 5 to 6 feet apart in the rows.

Continuous cultivation should be given from the first of the spring until early autumn.

PRUNING.

Black currants bear most of their fruit on one-year-old wood. It is therefore advisable to have a plentiful supply of young healthy wood. Red and white currants produce their fruit on spurs which grow from the wood two or more years of age. Wood over three years of age should be removed, as the quality of fruit is not so good when produced on the very old wood as it is when grown on the two- and three-year-old wood.

Gooseberries bear on one-year-old wood and on spurs, which bear profitably for two or three years. It is advisable to cut out all wood over three years old, and keep a supply of new shoots and two-year-old wood under way.

VARIETIES.

The principal varieties grown on Vancouver Island and the Lower Mainland are as follows:—

Black Currants.—Naples.

Red Currants.—Cherry, Fay's Profile, Victoria.

White.—These are very little grown, but sometimes found in the home garden. White Grape is the principal one.