

The Philadelphia Raspberry.

We present our readers with an engraving of the Philadelphia Raspberry, a variety that promises to be a very valuable acquisition, especially because of its hardiness, a qualification which few good raspberries possess. It is also a most prolific bearer, one of the most prolific in cultivation, which is a great point in its favour. The size of the fruit is full average, and the deep, rich colour, gives it an attractive appearance. The market gardener will, no doubt, find this a profitable sort. A more full account

the stools, can be used. Indeed, the desire to get everything as cheap as possible is so universal, and the difference in the quality of plants so little understood, that it might be difficult to find any considerable number of raspberry plants that had been grown a year after being removed from the parent stool.

The cultivation, during the first season after the planting is completed, will consist in keeping the soil well stirred on the surface, and free from weeds. Early in the following spring the plants should be liberally supplied with well rotted barn-yard manure,

vigorous, and capable of supporting the crop of fruit.

In the spring the manuring should be renewed; and it may here be stated, once for all, that this manuring should be performed every spring, and that he who does it with a liberal hand will be liberally rewarded in the quantity and quality of the fruit. At this second spring, and in each succeeding spring while the plantation continues, the bearing canes should be shortened, in to a point that will enable them to stand upright beneath the weight of the fruit. This point can only be ascertained by observation and



of its merits will be found in the CANADA FARMER of Aug. 1, 1868, and in the report of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, Appendix G to the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

On the Cultivation of the Raspberry

II.

Plants that have been removed from the parent stool and grown one year, will be the very best for planting, particularly when it is desirable to bring the plantation into an early bearing as possible. If time be a matter of no moment, then the weaker and cheaper sprouts or canes, just taken from

and cultivated during the summer in the same manner as in the first summer. There will usually be some fruit this season, borne upon the canes that grew during the first year. As soon as the fruit has ripened, the canes that produced it should be cut off at the ground and removed. They are of no further use, for in the fall they will die, and by removing them as soon as the fruit is gathered, more room, light and air, are given to the young canes that have come up during the season, and which are to bear the fruit next year. And of the young canes of this season's growth it is always advisable at this time to cut away the weak and very slender canes, leaving only those that are stout and

excellent, the length to be cut off depending upon the length and stoutness of the canes. If the canes be not shortened in, only the buds towards the extremities will break and grow, and thus the weight both of foliage and fruit will be towards the top of the canes, the more readily bending them down to the ground and causing the fruit to be soiled and destroyed. When the canes are properly cut back, say to three or four feet high, according to their strength, the buds will break nearly throughout the entire length of the cane, thus distributing the foliage and fruit more evenly, and diminishing the liability of the fruit to become injured or soiled with earth.