

and very much resembling it, and exceedingly valuable for medical purposes. The Doctor strongly recommended the growth and use of the *Black Currant*

Mr. Barry had been informed that all the *Black Currants* grown in the vicinity of New York, had been bought up by the wine dealers in that city, for the purpose of making Port wine. If this is so, the wine makers must be getting more conscientious, and it will undoubtedly have an effect upon the price of logwood.

The Raspberry was recommended by Mr. Burtis and others as worthy of extensive cultivation;

Mr. H. E. Hooker said the fruit growers in the neighborhood of Cincinnati had cultivated the *Black Raspberry* for market. It would bear shipment without injury. The *Antwerp* and other varieties would spoil in twelve hours after picking.

Col. Hodge, of Buffalo, had found the common *Black Raspberry*, or *Black Cap*, as it is generally called, the most hardy, and take it altogether, the best for general cultivation. The *Antwerps* were tender unless grown among trees, which would afford sufficient protection. Covering the plants in the fall was troublesome and expensive. The *Allen* is a variety much grown around Buffalo, and is a native of Ohio. It is of a reddish black, and a superior fruit.

Mr. Barry said the growing of the *Antwerps* and other good varieties is profitable near large cities. The *Red Antwerp* is the variety grown so extensively on the Hudson river, for the New York market. His practice was, in the fall, to bend the tops down and throw a spade full of earth over them. The snow soon covers them. The *Antwerps* are far superior in flavor to the native varieties mentioned—so in the Orange, and other varieties that might be named—they are the Raspberry in perfection. The *Red Antwerp* is hardy in the gardens about this city, requiring no protection.

Mr. H. E. Hooker observed that the *Black Raspberry* would usually sell higher than other varieties, being much sought after for preserving. The foreign varieties ripened very fast, and in a few hours were over-ripe, so that they required to be watched, or a portion of the crop was destroyed. This was not so with the *Black*. It would keep in good condition several days.

Mr. A. Stone, of Oswego, thought it worthy of notice that the *Black Raspberry* was not attacked by worms when ripe like other varieties.

Mr. Barry considered this a bad sign, as insects were good judges of fruit.

If the people want *Black Raspberry*, and are willing to pay more for them than for a better sort, so as to make their growth more profitable, of course fruit growers would do well to raise them. But, when all the pains necessary to grow better kinds is a slight protection in winter, in exposed localities, no one should allow the trouble to frighten them from their culture. This would be *progress* in the wrong direction. The *Black Raspberry* is too woody for our fancy. If we were obliged to eat a certain amount of wood, we should prefer to have it separate from the fruit.

GOOSEBERRIES.—Mr. H. E. Hooker thought *Gooseberries* a very profitable crop for market, if they could be grown free from mildew. Had raised some for market which he sold at 18 cents per quart, and considered it a ridiculous high price.

Mr. Geo. Ellwanger had found that the *Crown Bob*, *White Smith*, and other strong growing varieties, were not apt to mildew.

Mr. Hooker on light soils never got a good berry, even with thorough mulching. Had no trouble in growing *Gooseberries* free from mildew on a heavy soil. Houghton's Seedling had never mildewed with him.

Mr. Ellwanger had never known Houghton's Seedling to mildew, even on the lightest soil.

Mr. Benj. Hodge cultivated twenty varieties.—Found that after two or three years the mildew entirely destroyed them. Does better in a heavy soil, but even then mildews. Heavy pruning and a stiff soil is the best preventives. Never recollected seeing mildew on Houghton's Seedling.

Mr. Barry said the *Gooseberry* required a cool, moist soil. In Lower Canada, Maine, and in the northern part of this State it succeeded almost as well as in the cool, moist climate of England.

Mr. Warren, of Gen. Co., had raised the *Gooseberries* without trouble from mildew, in a light soil, on the north side of a board fence.

2. SHELTER.—Benj. Hodge thought this subject very important. Shelter was essential to the growth of fruit in many localities. Peaches could not be raised at Buffalo—not on account of severe frosts, as many thought, but because of the cold, bleak winds. At the