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The Franconia does well, and is a splendid shipper. I give none of my raspberries any winter protection. Mr. Dempsey and I agree on the flavour of the Philadelphia; but I do not think so much of the Turner as some gentlemen who have spoken, and it is not as prolific as some others. The Thwack is hardy, a good grower, and a good bearer; but I do not like the flavour, and I am discarding it. My black caps are Gregg, Doolittle, Mammoth Cluster, Souhegan and Tyler. We can make more money out of the Gregg than any other. The Mammoth does very well, but not so well as the Gregg. The Tyler does very well. The Clarke takes the best with us of perhaps any of them for table use, and the Cuthbert is our best shipping berry. In cultivating raspberries, you must use your hoe freely.

Mr. CUMMER.—How long should raspberry bushes be continued before replanting and renewing?

Col. MAGILL.—Almost indefinitely by mulching or manuring the ground. I have bushes that have been bearing for fifteen years—the Clarke, and Philadelphia, and Herstine. They like plenty of food, just as we do.

The PRESIDENT.—I do not think many persons will get much satisfaction in cultivating the same variety in the same spot for that length of time. I have found that seven or eight years suffice, and then it is much better to take them up and plant a new bed in some other location. After taking seven or eight heavy crops off the same spot, such crops as the Philadelphia will bear, you exhaust certain constituents of the soil, which the berries use up. Col. Magill's case may be an exception; but, as a rule, I think at the end of seven or eight years it is better to remove the plantation to a fresh spot. With regard to planting, it is usually done in the spring, and the distance apart will depend whether it is in the garden, or where you want to use a horse cultivator in the field. If in the field, it is customary to plant rows about five feet apart, and put the plants about eighteen inches apart in the rows. In the garden, three to four feet apart will do, except for Shaffer's Colossal, which sometimes takes eight feet. From five to six feet apart is the usual field distance, but where land is scarce three to four feet will do. As to soil, raspberries will grow in almost any soil that is well nourished. There are some varieties which seem to do best on heavy soil, which is only learned by the experience of the individual grower. In pruning, it is very important that some of those varieties of thrifty growth should be dealt with early in the season, and such varieties as the Turner require thinning out in the summer, or the canes will not have that vigour you would wish them to have to carry a crop the following season. I do not know that it is necessary for me to add to what has been said about varieties, although some of us differ. Col. Magill grows the Franconia; but I never found a season that they would survive. I also tried the Clarke, but they were so unsatisfactory that I took them up and threw them away. The largest part of the canes would often get killed. The Turner gives me abundant satisfaction. I think it is the hardiest of all the varieties, the highest flavoured, and perhaps as fine a colour as any. The only objection to it is its softness for shipping. The Cuthbert has been spoken of as hardy, until this last winter. The Philadelphia is perfectly hardy. I also find the Caroline to stand our winters. It did not suffer, and came out robust in the spring. It was sent out with a great flourish of trumpets, and was heralded as being equal to Brinkle's Orange. It is not; but is much superior to Golden Cap. The Gregg I have found tender, and the Mammoth Cluster hardy, and Shaffer's Colossal has also been hardy. I do not consider Brinkle's Orange hardy, and, on account of winter-killing cannot get a crop.

Mr. HICKLING (of Barrie).—It was not tender with me; but I believe that mine is not the general experience.

Col. MAGILL.—I plant my bushes six feet apart in the rows, and four feet in the hills.

Mr. BEALL (of Lindsay).—I had Brinkle's Orange for about ten years. I had fruit every year; but there was one year it killed very badly.

Mr. BUCKE (of Ottawa).—We protect our raspberries by turning them down and putting sod on them. In planting, it is best to do so when young shoots come up, and next year you will have a good crop.

Mr. DEMPSEY.—We find when the soil is exhausted, after eight or ten years, or sometimes six years, that the yellow rust comes.