

sun as much as possible. What I have said applies to red raspberries only. The same rule should be followed for blackcaps except they should be set early in the spring instead of fall and the young shoot nipped back during the growing season."

GOOSEBERRY CULTURE.

Major Frank Holsinger of Kansas gives in the *Western Fruit-Grower* his method of growing gooseberries:

The cultivation should be thorough, but not deep. For field culture plants should be rather above four feet between rows and about the same in the row. There is no objection to planting in the orchard among young trees, as slight shade is not particularly objectionable. Little pruning is necessary to the growing of gooseberries. If, however, they are allowed to touch the ground they will root, and care should be taken or your stools will soon become a tangled mass.

To keep them thinned sufficiently requires considerable attention as well as patience. By checking the growth, in removing superfluous wood so as to keep the plants within bounds, you will develop fruit spurs and cause them to bear more abundantly.

The gooseberry can be grown from cuttings, but this is not always a success. Usually sufficient new plants are formed by allowing the plants to stool. This can be precipitated by throwing up the earth around the stools in July, when the wood has become somewhat hardened. In the fall or spring these shoots can be severed from the parent plants and set out or treated as cuttings. While sometimes difficult to propagate from cuttings, every and anything having any roots will grow readily.

PRUNING GOOSEBERRIES. — I confess I have been slow

to attempt much pruning. It is a disagreeable job at best. That it will pay I am not certain. Usually the only pruning we give them is to remove the suckers or plants that take root from the tops coming in contact with the ground. Gooseberries should be renewed at least every five years.

PICKING GOOSEBERRIES FOR MARKET.—We provide the men with stout leather gloves and strip the bushes in baskets. Of course we strip off many leaves in thus stripping the bushes. The berries are then run through a fan mill, as you would wheat to clean. It costs us about 10 cents per crate of twenty-four quarts to thus prepare them for market.

SEEDLING APPLES.

A. J. Philips, Secretary Wis. State Horticultural Society.

This morning this subject seems uppermost in my mind, for several reasons.—

First, some ten days ago I visited the tree on which grew those beautiful red apples that were admired by thousands at the Omaha Exhibit. I was anxious to see how it stood 45 degrees below zero last winter.

Second, I have seen lately that my friends G. J. Kellogg and A. D. Barnes seem to be agreed that we should spend more time looking up new seedlings.

Third, yesterday I had an interview with our friend and coworker, J. S. Harris, and after discussing the winter he said, "I am looking for some good trees from the Zettel seedlings, as several of them wintered perfectly at my place in Minnesota."

Fourth, just a few moments ago, on opening my desk, I saw a life-like picture of our friend, the late J. C. Plumb, who always took such an interest in Wisconsin's new seedlings.

Fifth, my own interest in seedlings gave me an oppor-