

we can remember a great many kinds that have come and gone during that time. The Kansas can be relied upon to give satisfactory results wherever the raspberry can be grown. Of this fact we are certain, hence we do not hesitate to recommend a trial of it in every home fruit garden and are willing to assume the responsibility of recommending with this variety the Palmer and Souhegan.

These three will make a very desirable combination and give a long season of this popular fruit.

We have a new blackcap now on the market which promises to excel any other variety ever before introduced. It has the best and most trustworthy endorsements. If it fulfills the claims of the introducer it will indeed be a valuable acquisition. This new variety is called the "Cumberland."—T. J. DWYER in AMERICAN GARDENING.



CULTURE OF THE RED RASPBERRY.

A writer in the STRAWBERRY CULTURIST gives some excellent hints about the setting and cultivation of red raspberries which we think may be of use to Wisconsin growers. He says: "The practice among the best growers here is, first select the best and richest land that can be had. It should be naturally rich and if not so, must be made so, if paying crops are expected. Land rather on the stiff order is best, though pretty fair crops may be grown on light land if plenty of manure is used. A crop of cow peas or clover turned under is a good start. Prepare the land in the best possible manner early in the fall. Lay off rows three by six feet for most varieties, but the Cuthbert, which is a rank grower, had better be four by six. Run the rows deep and drop a plant at each cross, covering up the roots and packing the dirt tight with the feet. A short handle hoe is a good tool to use. The plants must be kept covered up in the cart which precedes the setters, and kept wet. A

raspberry plant is easy to kill and should be handled very carefully. The top should only be a few inches above ground to show where it is and if tops are long, as they often are as they come from the nursery, they must be cut back as they will bear some fruit which, if left, will weaken and often kill the plant. A shovel full of manure, good strong compost, should be put around each hill at once. Better still is to broadcast the land if you can afford it. The following season begin to cultivate early and keep it up till frost comes in the fall. A crop of vegetables like early potatoes or some crop that can be cultivated all the time may be grown between the rows if well manured, but if not well manured it had better be left out and the entire time given to the berry plants. Nip off the leading cane about fifteen inches high which will induce side branches. The following year if you have it give more manure. Trim in March. Cut the canes to about two feet. Give clean cultivation the entire season except at picking time when it will have to be delayed until the crop is harvested when they should be harrowed clean and laid by. I do not cut back the greencanes any after the first season but allow four or five good shoots to make a hill. All others should be cut out and treated as weeds. The first crop is only a partial one. The second one is the best one and after this unless well cared for the patch will begin to fail and will be apt to winter kill. A new field should be planted every year and if the old one dies it should be dug out. The young patch should be worked late in the season and not laid by too early for it will make its most vigorous growth in September. The second year for fruiting it should be trimmed in proportion to the growth the canes have made. About one third the live wood must be cut away and all the dead wood cut out and burned. This will get rid of lots of insects. Plow early in March or April and work three or four times at least before picking. Use pint baskets always and try to keep picked up clean. Keep the picked berries out of the

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