the Jersey varieties and also the Cape Cod and some the Belin. The
last named have the preference as they seem better adapted to soil and
climate, but the native berry takes the lead, and when those who use
them understand the cooking they will always seek them in the
market.

Mr. Bennett one of our growers whose name I have introduced be-
fore says, that the Early Blacks is the earliest berry in the East and the
McFarland said to be the largest berry grown on Cape Cod. The early
Blacks will be four years old next spring, they produce a nice bell
shaped berry, not so large as our native variety, but I have noticed
that they don’t ripen any earlier. The McFarland have been planted
but two years next spring and were planted in rows eighteen inches
each way and only the tops of the vines were used in planting, they
produced a few nice large berries last year, but of course have not
been planted long enough to determine whether they will be an im-
provement on our native berry, or not. I think the condition of the
marsh and the thickness of the vines has something to do with the size
of the Berry. Our largest berries this year were raised on vines planted
two years ago last spring; on our older planting where the vines are
thickly matted the berries are smaller.

Should the Cape Cod variety fail to be thrifty I would recommend
the use of salt as it is natural to them having had the benefit of the
breeze from the briny ocean.

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CHAPTER IX.

BRUSH WEEDS AND MOSS; HOW TO GET RID OF.

Brush and weeds come out by scalping by hand or machinery, moss
either scalp or dry down, rake off and burn or dry the marsh down
and burn it, then roll and flood; the grass burn if you do not have too many vines

CHAPTER X.

EXCESSIVE HEAT.

Heat is more destructive to the crops than any one has an idea of; when the berries are about to change from white to their ripening color, a temperature above eighty-three degrees will soften them and I should advise running water through the ditches.

CHAPTER XI

HOW TO MAKE FLOOD GATES.

One kind of flood gate will not work in every marsh; therefore it is hard to describe one to suit all. I would advise the visiting of different marshes for choice. I give you one here by Mr. Charles Kruger, grower, said to work admirably. First put in stops by digging out a trench for putting in the gate, dig ditch one foot wider than common width about three feet deep or two feet below the bottom of the ditch, start a well curb twenty inches high, sixteen feet long, five feet wide, for six foot ditch, others in proportion; nail two by four spike at centre and then another, put on top even with one of curb and spike, fit in bottom boards and mark one, two, and three as may be; then remove them ready for use and settle in curb so that the top joist will be four inches lower than the ditch, throw same dirt back and pack it good inside and outside of curb, fill even with joist, bail out water low enough to nail in bottom boards as numbered, and sideboards; sideboards should be nailed on inside, instead of outside of scantling. This will leave a