Bobbink \& Atkins' New Hybrid Giant Flowering Marshmallow



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Small Fruits for the Home Garden -
$\mathbf{S}^{\text {TRAWBERRIES being discussed }}$ elsewhere, we will congider elsewhere, we will consider the
raspberry family, which conslsts raspberry family, whlch conslsts
of four sections, according to their colors, the red, black, pink and yel low. Prepare the ground the same as you would for strawberries or potatoes, or for garden culture, dig in plenty of good well-rotted stable manure, and make the soll fine and mellow with the spade and rake Make the furrows six feet apart, and ix inches deep, and set the plants two feet apart in the rows. The old sys. tem of growing was to plant in hills our feet apart every way, but this has almost been abandoned. back the plants before planting to six-inch tops, and set them as deep as they grew before.
To support them, set posts twenty eet apart, and run one wire three train your feet from the ground, and This is the method now generally adopted and is the cheapest which will give good results.
There is a "bush" system of grow ing raspberries whall ts especially adapted to the small home garden. The plants are set in furrows six feet apart, and three feet apart in the
furrow. The plants should be tralned in bush form instead of vines, by being plinched or cut back during the summer. Do not let the leading shoot, or "leader" grow more than als should be started near the surface of the ground and kept to elghteen inches in length. It will require considerable pruning back during the plants, but it is worth the effort.

B ${ }^{Y}$ EITHER SYSTEM the old wood should be cut out every year, as just after fruiting as some have advised. It you are not sure that you can tell the old canes from the new
ones at that time of year, when they ones at that tie a plece of raffia or colored twine around each cane that has fruit on it. All these must be removed every year as they will not
fruit again. Remove them close to the crown, and clip off several inches of the tips of the new canes which have grown during the summer.
Give the soil between and along the rows a dusting of a good commercial fertilizer, each year, at the rate of six hundred pounds per acre,
which is one hundred pounds to Which is one hunared pounds long Mulching over winter is beneficial which can be worked into the soil between the rows in the spring.
The blackberry is one of the most paying of berry crops. It succeeds wrown between frult trees as an inter-crop while they are young. Prepare the ground the same as for rasppare the grot them out in the garden or lot where they will compel garden to attend to them more they will soon become worthless. Keep them under control by removing all surplus wood which is not difficult or expensive if done regularig. the bush system the as vines or by the bush system the same as given aboust be planted fur ther a but they must be planted fur canes back to six inches from the ground. Set in rows eight feet apart, and three feet in the row.
The gooseberry, like the currant does best in partial shade-the eas side of a clump of trees or a building suits it exactiy. As soon as the leave appear, spray the whole bush with a solution of one ounce of potasslum sulphide to four gallons of water, to prevent mildew,
Prepare the soll for the currant he same as for raspberry, Set the four feet apart in the row. Currants should be planted as early as possible, as this is the first frult to star


## Hocuon <br> ment, in Forest Service

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