

tasteless. The remedy, or rather preventive, for this disease is to spray the canes in spring, before the buds begin to burst with copper sulphate solution, composed of one pound copper sulphate or blue vitrol, and twenty gallons of water. This should be followed by three or four later sprayings at intervals, before the fruit begins to form, with Bordeaux mixture composed of five pounds copper sulphate, four pounds lime, and forty gallons of water. We use a barrel sprayer drawn by a horse, and having two lines of hose attached and two finely distributing nozzles, so that one side each of two rows of bushes can be sprayed as fast as the horse can walk.

As to varieties, after testing quite a number we have discarded all but Hilborn and Gregg in black, Schaffer's Colossal in purple, and Marlboro, and

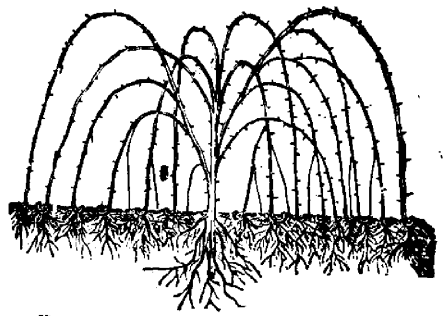


FIG. 1306.—PROPAGATING BY TIPS. Cuthbert in red. All of these I can highly recommend for this locality.

To sum up, success in raspberry culture lies in thorough drainage, judicious fertilizing of the soil, selecting suitable and hardy varieties for planting, frequent shallow cultivation, systematic pruning, and persistent warfare against fungous and insect enemies.—E. F. AUGUSTINE, Aughtim, in Ontario Farmers' Institute Report, 1897.

## SUCCESS WITH SWEET PEAS.

PLANTED the seed as soon as the frost was out of the ground, fully six inches deep, in a soil rich in manure, and near a low hedge, but fully exposed to sunlight. I planted tolerably thick, using two ounces of the best mixed seed for a double row fifty feet long. A single row would have done as well near the hedge. I did not hoe the plants at all, but instead, to keep down the weeds, I mulched them with lawn shavings. The soil wants to be packed about the roots rather than loosened to insure abundant blooming. I did not even train the vines much. They grew so thrifty that they partook of the nature of the sturdy oak rather than of the climbing vine. In fact they grew with

the young hedge which gave them the needed support. I think in a cooler moister climate they ought to be well trained up between woven vines or cords, but here the vines in that condition are apt to burn. I gave them plenty of water, turning the hose on every evening or morning, not for a sprinkle, but a thorough wetting. The heavy stalks daily shot out a profusion of long stemmed blossoms which I as regularly cut. The poorly developed were also snipped to keep off every seed pod. My vines were in bloom for weeks, and some days I cut a large milk-pan full of bouquets for friends and socials.—M. E. A., in Parks Floral Mag.