

always wants the easiest plan naturally, and learns later, to his sorrow, that he had better have taken the advice of some older grower.

Then the lime and sulphur is very hard on the hose, hands and the eyes, and the grower thinks that it may be too strong, and if he hears anyone or reads of someone saying that less sulphur and lime can be used, he at once wants to use less material. Now, the way to arrive at the results and quantities most in use is to take the results of our representative growers for two seasons. A committee appointed by the Niagara Peninsula F. G. Assn., after careful examination, and after comparing results, reported that 18 lbs. of sulphur and 20 lbs. of lime to the bbl. gave the best results. A bbl. holds 45 to 48 imp. gals. Less than this is not safe to use; more, I believe, will not do any harm. The mixture should be boiled until it begins to turn a greenish color. When this has been applied thoroughly in every instance, examinations later in the season have shown that nearly all the scale has been killed. A little extra trouble or cost in preparation is time and money well spent. We cannot be too careful in spraying.—Robt. Thompson, St. Catharines.

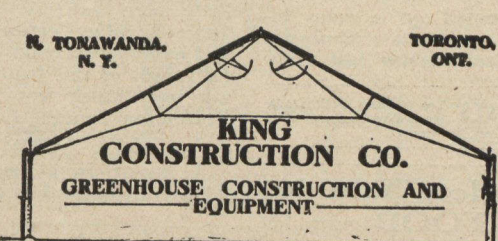
How to Grow Ginseng

An excellent book for those interested in growing ginseng has been published by Mr. M. G. Kains. A short account of the history and botany of this plant precedes the directions for cultivation, harvesting and marketing. In discussing the methods of starting the crop Mr. Kains says: "The easiest way to commence ginseng cultivation is to collect the plants in the neighborhood and transplant them. Dig them either early in the spring, as new growth begins to appear, or in the fall when the tops are dying. It is better to transplant in the fall, because the roots are more easily found and are not so easily injured. Always take the greatest care to preserve the bud at the crown of the root."

If it is decided to start from seeds they should be gathered while the pulp is still soft, after they are fully ripe and before they become dry. The seed can be sown at once, or stored over until spring. If sowed at once no more trouble is entailed, but 18 months must elapse before it can be made to sprout, and there is much risk because the seed bed may become dry, and the seed thus be rendered worthless.

The best way to store the seed is to stratify it. Put a mixture of leaf mould, sand and loam in the bottom of a box and scatter the seed in layers not more than one seed deep,

with at least half an inch of earth between the layers. The boxes can be stored in a cellar or buried where there is no danger of them becoming wet, but where they will always be moist enough to prevent drying out. Frost improves their germinating qualities and does not injure the seed. Friable loam, light rather than heavy, clear of stones, chips and other obstructions, and well supplied with decayed vegetable matter, is recommended as the best soil. Those interested in growing ginseng can procure a copy of this book from THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST.

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