

tained from sixty to seventy-five pounds of honey. This development led the two bee raisers to seek for further information, and in their rounds, for a circuit of twenty-five miles, they found that every hive had been deserted about the same time, and all of them were left full of honey. The farmers in that region are unable to account for this mysterious disappearance of their bees, and many theories have been advanced, but up to this time the problem remains unsolved. The opinion of most of them is that the mildness of the weather up to so late a season caused this singular migration."

The Garden.

SPIRAL TRAINING OF GRAPEVINES.

Dr. Hull, who is one of the most successful fruit growers in the West, says :

"The object of spiral binding and twisting the grapevine is to so place the buds that no two shoots emanating from them shall be compelled to compete for light or air.

Set a stake close to the vine. Around this twist and bind spirally the fruit cane, and secure it by tying firmly at the top ; if the work has been skillfully done, the young shoots emanating from the fruit buds may at the time the second pinching is performed, be bent out horizontally so as to fully expose each leaf to the sun. The canes for the next season's crop of fruit are trained to a second stake, set in the row about two feet from the vine. Should the vine be a strong one, then a third stake is to be set on the opposite side of the vine, to which one or two more young canes are to be trained. In pruning the vine, cut away the cane that produced the last crop of fruit ; select the best young cane for fruit ; cut this for the next season's crop to ten or fifteen buds according to strength, twist and bind to the central stake as before described. Also cut the remaining canes back to one or two buds each, and the young canes from these are to be tied to the outside stakes as before described. The treatment will be the same each succeeding year."

MR. ARNOLD'S NEW RASPBERRIES.

Mr. Charles Arnold, of Paris, Ont., has been giving much attention for some years past to the hybridization of grapes and raspberries, with a view to producing fruit of choice quality, yet sufficiently hardy to endure the severity of our winter climate. We present herewith engravings of two raspberries which have been sufficiently tested by their originator and others to warrant their being offered for sale. The following is their history as furnished by Mr. Arnold at our instance :—

"My object in hybridizing was to secure per-

fect hardiness during our Canadian winters, therefore the White Cap, being perfectly hardy, was chosen for the female parent. The White Marvel of Four Seasons being one of the best of the European everbearing varieties, was selected for the male parent. The male and female being of very distinct species, the one propagating itself by taking root from the tips of the cane, the other by throwing up suckers, it was doubted by many horticulturists whether they could be made to cross, and out of several thousand plants from seed whose pistil had been dusted with the pollen of the other species, only two proved hybrids, but from these two again crossed, almost every shade of colour and flavour was produced. Strange to say not one takes root from the tip of the cane. They are all much more hardy than the European varieties. The two varieties offered for sale have never been protected in winter, are good in size, flavour and productiveness, and A. S. Fuller says they are the first hybrid raspberries ever produced in America. Out of the great number of varieties of raspberries that I have cultivated, these hybrids are the only ones that are of any value as fall bearers. (No. 2), Arnold's Red, is frequently bent to the ground with ripe fruit in September.



(NO. 1).—YELLOW CANADA.

(No. 1 White).—YELLOW CANADA.—A very vigorous, upright grower, perfectly hardy, on a cold exposed knoll, the earliest raspberry that I know of, a good bearer on ordinary soil, it stands the drought of summer as well as the cold of winter, in flavour is decidedly superior to Philadelphia, and as far as I know to any of the Black Cap or Purple Cane family. Illustrated in *Horticulturist*, August, 1867, where Mr. Fuller says of it—"A pale yellow variety of good quality and apparently very prolific."

In the September number for this year (1868), Mr. Elliot says of it—"The canes of this are perfectly hardy and the fruit is abundant, fully as large as figured in the *Horticulturist* by Mr. Fuller, and for those unwilling to give Brinckle's Orange a winter covering, it is the best light coloured berry yet out, in other words, it is the best hardy light yellow raspberry known, and should be had by every lover of raspberries." It has never failed to ripen a medium crop in the fall.