

Hints on Growing Sweet Peas

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THE best location for sweet peas is an open, sunny position. Close up to a building or near to a close board fence facing the south or north is not a good place for them; on the east or west side is more suitable. A position slightly shaded at mid-day for an hour or two will be appreciated. Underneath or near trees is not advisable.

A deep, fairly rich loamy soil is best. If the ground is gravelly or heavy clay, dig a trench the length required, 15 to 15 inches deep, and about 10 inches wide. Place about 2 inches in depth of well rotted barnyard manure or cow manure in the bottom of the trench, then fill in the trench with well enriched loamy soil. Deep digging is necessary for sweet peas, even in good soil. Do not sow sweet peas twice in succession in the same soil; a part of the soil at least should be renewed every year. Prepare the trench or ground the previous fall if possible.

Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked. The seed may be soaked in lukewarm water for three or four hours before sowing, but it is not really necessary to do this.

Make a drill about two inches in depth. Sow the seed about two inches apart. Cover with nearly two inches of fine soil. The Spencer type is the best kind to sow.

When To Thin.

Thin the plants when about six inches in height to three or four inches apart. Wide meshed chicken wire five feet high, dry maple brushwood, or coarse twine may be used for support.

Water thoroughly in dry weather. Draw drills a few inches deep and about four inches from the row on each side. Pour water into these drills until the ground is thoroughly soaked. Soapy water is good for sweet peas. Watering in this way once every two weeks is more beneficial than frequent surface waterings. Sprinkle the foliage with water under

Fighting the Cut Worm.

Cut worms are often troublesome to sweet peas, as they eat off or damage the stems near the ground when the plants are a few inches or so in height. The grubs are about one and a half to two inches in length, of a



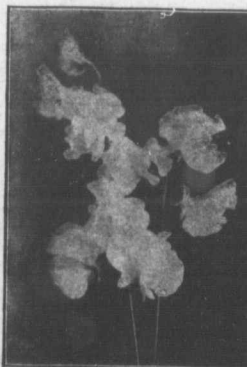
A Succession of Four-Bloom Sweet Pea Sprays.

dull greenish brown color. By stirring during the day the surface of the soil around the plants attacked, the pests can usually be found. They secrete themselves just under the surface in the day time, coming out at night to feed. They may also be caught at night with the aid of a lantern. A good poison bait for cut worms may be made by mixing when dry one part paris green with 60 parts of flour or shorts. Add sufficient sweetened water to make it into a stiff paste. Roll this into small pellets or balls and place around at night where the cut worms frequent. Take the bait up every morning, as it is quite poisonous and dangerous to leave around, especially where children or chickens can reach it.

The following are 15 good varieties of Spencer sweet peas: Asta Ohn, lavender; Countess Spencer, pale pink; Flora, Norton Spencer, pale blue; Florence Nightingale, lavender; Hercules, rose pink; King Manoel, rich maroon; King White, white; Lord Nelson Spencer, dark blue; Mrs. Routtain Spencer, apricot-pink on a cream ground; Mrs. W. J. Unwin, salmon-orange; Maud Holmes, crimson; Nubian, dark maroon; Queen Alexandra Spencer, bright scarlet; Robert Sydenham, orange-salmon; White Spencer.

Green Apple Pie

Chop fine good tart apples such as Baxter's, Red Astrachans, etc. Sweeten to the taste with granulated sugar and flavor with desired flavoring. Bake with a lower and an upper crust. Before putting on upper crust, thoroughly dampen crust around the edge with milk or cream. Press crusts tightly together. Bake slowly. To further prevent the pie from running over I put a paper chimney in centre of pie, by which steam escapes. Take a piece of white paper and roll it up, having it about an inch in circumference, and a couple of inches in length. Insert in opening in centre of upper crust.



The Orchid or Spencer Type of Sweet Pea.

Pressure from a fine sprinkler every day in hot, dry weather, to keep down green aphids and red spider. Sprinkle under side of the foliage especially.

Keep all the sprays of bloom picked off every second day to prevent seed from forming. If seed is allowed to form, the bloom will be inferior and the flowering season of short duration.

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