

THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST.

start. There was no rain for ten days after planting, but they did not show the slightest signs of wilting; cultivating both ways once a week was followed and a handful of ashes given to each plant, but progress was slow owing to cold weather till the middle of July.

The varieties planted were Maule's Earliest which were too rough but a wonderful cropper; the distance between each plant four and a half feet.

Ignotum a nice smooth tomato, but not prolific enough, distance between each plant was four and a half feet.

Livingstone's Favorite was fairly profitable, and planted five feet apart.

New Imperial were by far the largest and best croppers, and the vines should be planted seven feet apart; over a bushel each was picked off some plants. I also tried some of Carter's Duke of York, one of the best English varieties; they were too small for canning purposes, but would make good exporters to English markets as the smaller toma-

atoes are more in demand than the large. The plants were trimmed on the roadway with single stems or cordons and tied to stakes, the rest of the field was left to natural growth, except a half acre which was trimmed to a single stem and left them lying on the ground which produces earlier fruit.

The method adopted by saving the fruit from frost was by pulling up the vines and placing them in heaps, then at leisure shaking all the fruit off and collecting in large heaps near the cold frame, then culling out the ripest and putting them under the glass when they will ripen in a few days and be ready for market. By continually going through your heaps this way all the fruit will in time ripen, and will not heat enough to injure them; keep them covered with the vines to protect from frost. The product was sold to a canning factory and realized fair profits.

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RASPBERRY CULTURE.

RASPBERRIES may be successfully grown upon any land that will produce a good crop of roots, although a dark sandy loam is preferable to all other soils. To obtain the best results the land should be in a good state of tilth, and should be thoroughly drained either naturally or artificially, as a cold, wet soil is particularly addicted to the development of fungous diseases to which the raspberry is very subject. A clover sod, or land that has previously grown a hoed crop, is most suitable, and if possible it should be plowed in the fall and a heavy coat of stable manure turned under to supply nitrogen. In the

spring a liberal top-dressing of wood ashes should be applied to furnish phosphoric acid, lime, and potash; of the latter the raspberry is a large consumer. Then the land should be thoroughly pulverized with a disc harrow and a smoothing harrow, when it will be in the best possible condition for receiving the plants. These should be procured from some reliable near by grower, as personal observation and advice can thus be had as to the varieties most suitable for your particular soil and climate, and plants thus obtained will take root much more readily than those which have been shipped a long distance.

In our estimation spring is much pre-