

one should be careful to select these specimens which cling to trees or rocks. Some plants do not cling, and cannot be made to do so. Even the strongest-tendrilled specimens are apt to be torn from their support by side currents of wind, or a side twist. This is never possible with the Japanese plant, which has shorter tendrils holding the plant very close to its support. The autumn colouring of the Japanese species is a rich bronze, but it is not as showy as the native. Its leaves are thick, palmate, three-lobed and toothed. It is perfectly hardy in its latitude, where it is sold by all dealers.—*American Cultivator*.

A FARMER'S HOME DUTY.

If there is any one thing more than another that farmers need urging to do it is to give more attention to the garden. Far too many farmers plant out a small garden, and then neglect to properly care for the little they do plant, so that the village mechanic, with but a small house and lot, will have more vegetables for his family than the farmer. This ought not to be, for the farmer, having plenty of land, can select a garden where the soil is of the right character, and plenty of manure, with all kinds of farm implements to prepare the soil and cultivate the crops; in fact, he has every advantage, while the mechanic has few implements and no choice of land; he must take what is in the rear of his house, however poor and stony it may be; his strong desire for a good garden stimulates him to action, he picks off the stones, manures heavily, and cultivates continually, until at last he brings his land into a condition to produce wonderful crops.—*Farm, Field, and Fireside*.

PEAS IN THE FALL.

The way to raise the finest quality of peas is, after the first sowing, to plant them deep and mulch them, so that the soil they root in is always cool and moist. In the careless manner in which peas are frequently cultivated they have little flavour and delicacy. It is so with raising what is called the snap-short beans. They are seldom planted deep enough, and as a consequence have no more flavour than a piece of India-rubber and are about as tough; but the beans planted in September, and in due time are for sale in our markets, are really delicious in flavour, and fairly melt in the mouth. This is the result of cool soil. But were these beans planted three or four inches deep, as we have more than once suggested, throughout the season, and mulched in the hottest portion of it, we could have, as with the peas, these vegetables at all times up to November in perfection.

THE RASPBERRY CROP.

Raspberry plants have been considerably troubled by insects this year, the foliage of the black raspberry plants being almost entirely eaten off from some patches before the berries ripened. Of the red kinds the Reliance and Cuthbert seem less liable to insect injury than the Turner. This partial defoliation of the plants serves to decrease the size of the berries, and of course diminishes the crop that much. The raspberry crop of any kind was not above an average, and prices held up well to the last. It is quite probable that the area given to this fruit will be enlarged slowly during the next few years.

EARLY BEARING PEAR TREES.

Some inquiry is made in the journals for those varieties of the pear which come into bearing while young. The first, doubtless, to be placed on the list, as well as for other good qualities, is the Bartlett, which is pretty sure to bear in three

or four years from the graft or bud, if well taken care of. The Howell is nearly equal to it for early bearing, and sometimes outdoes it in heavy crops. The Winter Nolis often bears when quite young. Among the autumn sorts are Onondaga, Belle Lucrative, and Bourré d'Amanlis; and the summer varieties, Washington, Giffard, and Doyenné d'Été. The Julienne, a pear which succeeds well in the more southern regions of the country, but is poor as far north as New York, exceeds any other variety, so far as we know, in bearing while the trees are quite young, the yellow pears often being seen hanging from the bending branches in the common nursery row.

THE SEASON FOR SEED GATHERING.

Now is the time to begin to gather seeds of trees and herbaceous plants. It is desirable to select seeds from plants while they are in a thrifty condition, before they begin to be exhausted from over flowering, and produce smaller flowers and weaker seeds. It is not necessary to wait until the seed pods are ripe and bursted before seeds are secured. The seeds are apt to be lost if gathering is delayed too long. When the seed-pod is fully matured and begins to assume a brown or yellow colour, it should be picked and laid in a dry place. If a considerable portion of the stem is taken with the pod, the seeds will usually mature, even if quite green. Seeds of perennial plants should be planted out this summer as soon as they are dried and the pod bursts. Most of them will then be ready for flowering next year. Seeds of native plants found in the woods and fields can be sown as soon as collected, whether perennials or annuals. Many of the beautiful natives are easily grown from seeds, especially those whose seeds are large.—*American Cultivator*.

ROSES FROM CUTTINGS.

European horticulturists sometimes adopt this mode of planting rose cuttings so as to root with more certainty. They bend the shoot and insert both ends into the ground. The cutting are about ten inches long, and are bent over a stick for the reception of the ends of the shoot. The roots form only at the lower end of the shoot, but the other end, being buried, prevents evaporation and drying up. A correspondent of the *London Garden* says that he has tried this along with the old mode, and that, while the weaker cuttings of the latter have shown symptoms of drying and failure, all the former have grown vigorously.

MANURE FRUIT TREES.

In fruit growing, remember that fruits are like grain and vegetable crops in this, that they must have manure too keep up the fertility. Unlike vegetables and grain, however, their feeding roots are mostly at the surface. It is best, therefore, annually to top-dress fruit trees. If manure cannot be had, any fresh earth from ditches or roadsides, spread a half inch or so under the trees, will have a wonderful effect.—*Western Agriculturist*.

PLANTING FRUIT TREES.

In planting fruit trees, aim to have them so that the hot dry sun will not have full effect on the ground about the roots. The great heat in this way injures the trees. Many who have trees in gardens, plant raspberries under them. The partial shade seems to be good for the raspberries and helps the trees. Blackberries would no doubt do well in the same situation; and strawberries, it is well known, do not do badly grown in this way.—*Gardener's Monthly*.

CREAM.

LADIES, a piece of advice—never send your letters by male.

Should music be sold by the chord? Drum music might be sold by the pound.

"A fair court record," remarked a coquette, as she wrote the name of her sixteenth rejected lover in her diary.

A Pittsburg female physician says:—"Woman can understand woman." All we've got to say is, if she can, she's mighty smart.

"What is true bravery?" asks a New York paper. It is going to sleep while your wife sits up in bed to listen for burglars.

Young man, keep off the grass. It is said that even a moderate indulgence in lawn tennis creates an unquenchable and inhuman appetite for ice cream.

DIALOGUE in a Saginaw, Mich., school:—Teacher—"How many races are there?" Pupil—"Three; the spring meeting, midsummer speeding and fall fairs."

"He who helps himself helps others," as Fogg remarked as he transferred the remaining biscuit to his own plate. The "others" couldn't see it in the same light as Fogg did.

A woman in Akron, O., who had been married four times, was asked:—"When are you going to be married again?" "Never! I shall forever remain single. I hate a man," was her reply.

The younger lady—"Oh, aunty, did you observe what a badly made dress Mrs. Brown had on?" Aunt (who couldn't bear "that woman")—"Ah, that's how it was it fitted her so well, dear—yes?"

ONLY the leaf of a rosebud,
That fell to the ball-room floor,
Fell from the tinted clusters
Of the big bouquet she wore.

Quickly he stooped and seized it,
"Tis the leaf of a rose," said he.
"Tinted with summer's blushes
And dearer than gold to me.

"Lovely and fragrant petal,
Some sweet summer night, who knows,
I may have a chance to tell her
I treasured the leaf of the rose."

But when to his lips he pressed it,
He muttered in accents wroth,
"The blamed thing is artificial
And made out of cotton cloth!

"No, sir," said the gentleman, "I am not brutal in disposition and tastes; but I hate hypocrisy in man or beast, and if two dogs have a rooted antipathy for each other, I don't like to see 'em conceal it.

"Why do good little children go to heaven when they die?" asked the teacher. "Because," answered the bright boy at the head of the class, "because it is unsafe to trust children in a place where there's a fire."

"Did that lady take umbrage?" said the proprietor of a Harlem store to his clerk, who had just had a wordy dispute with a customer. "Oh, no, she took ten yards of Turkey red calico, and wanted buttons to match."

"There's one thing connected with your table," said a drummer to a western landlord, "that is not surpassed by even the best hotels in Chicago." "Yes," replied the pleased landlord, "and what is that?" "The salt."

Host (really in agony about his polished inlaid floor):—"Hadm't you better come on the carpet, old fellow? I'm so afraid you might slip, you know." Guest (with a wooden leg):—"Oh, it's all right, old fellow—thanks! There's a nail in the end, you know."