

Horticulture.

LATE SOWN VEGETABLES.

Some of the greatest delicacies for table use may be obtained from quite late sowings. We can speak most positively in regard to turnips. Both the round and the flat turnip may be sown at any time in July or August, and we have known it come to considerable maturity in a season in which there were no early frosts, when sown in the first week of September. Special pains should be taken to enrich the soil, for in this way we secure two objects—the more rapid growth of the plant, and a sweeter and more tender vegetable. We suppose it is generally known that the more rapid the growth of this and several other vegetables, the more mild and tender they are to the taste. Cabbages, onions, radishes, squashes, cauliflower, are all much more delicate in flavour, and agreeable to the palate when grown freely and rapidly, than when their growth is stunted or slow. Cucumbers and celery may also be added to the above named, as being much milder when grown rapidly than when of slow growth. Some of these may be raised late in the season, as well as turnips, so as to supply the table with the delicacies of spring and summer until quite late in the fall and winter.

By the end of July and in the course of August, there will be vacant places in the garden and field, which it would be good economy to sow with turnips. There will be at all events, the pea and early potato ground; there and other such patches may be sown with round or even flat turnip, and thereby, we will be making provision both for our family and our stock. What we do not use for the table will be well relished by our cattle; and cows which have a tolerable supply, will not dry up so early as cows that have no green feed.—*Country Gentleman.*

DISEASE AMONG CUCUMBERS AND MELONS.

Disease appears to be very common again this year amongst Cucumbers and Melons, assuming rather different forms, but ending equally in the distortion and decay of the fruit, and ultimately, in many cases, in the destruction of the plants themselves. In some instances, indeed, the plants show symptoms of disease from their earliest stage of growth. One of the most serious cases which has yet fallen within our notice has just been communicated from the garden of Lord Delaware, in which the greater part of the tissues present a peculiar transparent aspect, accompanied for the most part by chlorosis. Little elevated specks gradually become distinguished from the rest of the tissue, and at length burst; gum is poured out, the superficial tissues die, and the taint is soon communicated to the whole plant.—As regards the cause, it is as obscure as ever.—The atmospheric conditions of the present year have indeed been very unfavorable for such plants, and might well induce a gouty state, espe-

cially where there was a previous tendency to disease, but it is impossible to assert with any degree of certainty that the disease has been produced under such influences. The fact is that where disease has once been generated the taint remains through many generations. It is very generally admitted that as regards the malady to which the human frame is subject, disease has been greatly modified since the invasion of the influenza of 1837, and the subsequent cholera of 1842: and those whose experience reaches beyond those dates, for the most part readily admit that the treatment of disease has in consequence of this modification undergone great alterations. If this notice be applied to the vegetable world, we may perhaps learn a useful lesson.—The most probable method of combatting the malady in question, which appears to admit of little relief when it is once established, will be to fall back upon seed which has produced before its first general invasion, which it is often possible to do, as the seeds of such plants are amongst those which retain their vitality the longest, and it is the practice of many gardeners to retain the seeds of good varieties for years. But if this is to be done with any chance of success, all recent seed must be strictly excluded, for there is no knowing what a powerful influence the slightest cross of a diseased stalk may have. The pollen of a Pea will affect the color of the seeds, even in the first year, so as to make it impossible to recognize the variety from the seed, and in like manner very powerful modifications of the tissue may be effected, even before the hybridising power has given rise to a new form. In the absence of all knowledge as to any other material relief, the hint above given may possibly prove useful, and there are many other cases to which the principle may be applied.—*Gardeners' Chronicle.*

JAPANESE GARDENS.

The gardeners of Japan display the most astonishing art. The plum tree, which is a great favorite, is so trained and cultivated that the blossoms are as big as those of dahlias. Their great triumph, however, is to bring both plants and trees into the compass of the little garden attached to the houses in the cities. With this view, they have gradually succeeded in dwarfing the fig, plum and cherry trees, and the vine, to a stature so diminutive as scarcely to be credited by an European; and yet these dwarf trees are covered with blossoms and leaves. Some of the gardens resemble pictures in which nature is skillfully modelled in miniature—but it is living nature! Meylon, whose work on Japan was published at Amsterdam, in 1830, states that in 1828, the Dutch agent of commerce at Nagasaki, was offered “a snuff-box, one inch in thickness, and three inches high, in which grew a fig tree, a bamboo, and a plum tree in bloom.”

Cedar chests are best to keep flannels, for cloth moths are never found in them. Red cedar chips are good to keep in drawers, wardrobes, closets, trunks, &c., to keep out moths.