

now in the winter, but if they are three or four feet high, and nearly as large as a bean pole, it would be better to plant them without grafting, and let them have one year to strike root before they are grafted. I have tried grafting such trees immediately after planting, a few are doing well, but I had more blanks than prizes; the sap rises slowly, and the grafts die for lack of food. Apples, plums and pears do well when root grafted, but cherries and peaches succeed best when budded.

If the winter stock of fruit and vegetables are stored away in the cellar, and not ventilated, it would be a very unfit place to graft trees in, for the gases arising from the decayed vegetable matter would render the air unfit to breathe for any length of time. An upper room is preferable, and by spreading a sheet to receive the chips a man can graft with ease and comfort, but care should be taken that the roots are not dried by the heat of the fire. As soon as the trees are grafted they should be packed away in boxes with a liberal supply of damp sand and saw dust. Every distinct kind should be numbered on a label, and that placed in the box with them; the same number and the name should then be written in a book. If more than one kind be put in the same box great care is necessary or they will get mixed, so that a Newton Pippin will not be known from a Rambo until the fruit comes to be borne. Guard at all times against the mice, or they will put a finishing stroke on the trees.

THOS. HOOPER.

Columbus, Jan'y. 11th, 1869.

HORTICULTURAL GLEANINGS.

Roses thrive the best and produce the finest flowers in a deep, rich soil.

A distinguished horticulturist learned by chance that the best way to label a tree is to write with a lead pencil on zinc. The name cannot be erased at first, and it grows more distinct and durable with age.

The sweating process has been applied to the grape for several years past, and a large portion of the vines sold were grown from green cuttings, and we all know the result was thousands of poor, weakly, diseased vines, which no amount of care would restore to health. If our potato growers wish to make an already diseased vegetable still worse, they have only to follow up the same method of propagation.

Every farmer ought to have one or more boxes ready in which he can raise early plants, such as cabbage, tomatoes and early salads. By having a box 18 inches high, (the size of any old window sash that can be had for a small amount), and making a bed of fresh long manure 18 to 20 inches high, and setting the box on this manure with one end six inches higher than the other, and filling six inches of wood mould mixed with some rich, loamy soil.—Early cabbage, tomato and other plants will repay you handsomely for the small outlay.

Some of the Southern grape-growers, after a fair trial, have discovered that a vine cannot be made to grow and look as it does in a picture.

It is stated that grape vines do the best when planted on lately turned sward, and that it is a good thing to seed down the space between vineyard rows and plough the sod under.

Twenty-one years ago a farmer in Stark county carelessly threw a large pair of antlers into the "crotch" of a box alder sapling in front of his house. A few years after he found it fastened by the growth of the tree, and the "prongs" were long used as hooks. Now the sapling is a tree with a top fifty feet across it and a trunk two feet in diameter with the horns completely out of sight, imbedded in the wood. What strange questionings some scientific hunter may start a hundred years hence, when he finds these horns in this venerable alder.

At a recent session of the Northern Illinois Horticultural Association, the committee on timber-growth recommended the following trees for cultivation: For Grove—European Larch, Black Walnut, Butternut, White, Red, and Blue Ash, White and Burr Oak, White Pine, Tulip Tree. Nut-bearing Trees—Butternut, Black Walnut, Shell-Bark Hickory. Shade and Ornamental Trees—White Elm, Silver Maple, Sugar Maple, White Ash, Tulip Tree, Mountain Ash, Cucumber Tree. Evergreens, &c.—Norway Spruce, White Spruce, Scotch Pine, Austrian Pine, White Pine, Red Pine, Balsam Fir, Arbor Vitæ, Red Cedar. The Osage Orange was added to the trees useful for cultivation.

AUTUMN TRANSPLANTING.—Ira Phillips, of Iowa, finds it much the best way to procure trees in autumn, when he can have the pick of the nursery, to bury them till spring, and plant early. He finds that they keep better, and with less injury, than when standing in the nursery row. This is the experience of many others.

NORWAY SPRUCE.—J. Glidden, of Clarendon, N. H., would know about this evergreen.

I do not advise him to buy the seeds, but the young trees. They are cheap, about \$5 a thousand; and he will have bad luck if he attempts to grow from the seed. The seed can be had of most prominent seedmen. They should be planted in an oat or rye field, so as to be protected or shaded when young.—*W. S. Carpenter.*

CURIOSITIES.—A correspondent sends the *Advance* two items from his observation:

A good friend of mine has a fine red fuchsia in full growth and bloom. Some months since she noticed upon one of the large stems, a strange leaf. Intensely curious and interested, she watched its growth for several weeks, and then clipped it carefully from the fuchsia stem and planted it in a pot. I saw it a few days since; it is now a foot high, with thick generous stem, large leaf, and blossom and fruit side by side. The fruit looks somewhat like a small green tomato. This curious child of the fuchsia, nursery men call The Golden Oak—a very singular freak of nature.