

grown only in the more favored parts of our Province.

Our farmers who grow Indian corn will find that they can grow the Speckled Cranberry without trouble by planting a few beans in each hill at the time of their first hoeing. The cornstalks will make poles for the beans to run on, and the crop will pay for the labor of hoeing the corn. And for family use they will find these beans more nutritive than potatoes, and in these days of potato rot, more certain.—*Globe*.

THE PRESIDENT WILDER STRAWBERRY.

In the March number of *Tilton's Journal of Horticulture*, Mr. Geo. W. Campbell, of Delaware, Ohio, says of this variety: "I set a few plants in the fall of 1869, also a few more in the spring of 1870. They occupy three different positions in my garden; one in clay, one in sandy soil, and the other in black loam. I think I did not lose a plant of these set out, and although the past season has been one of unusual heat and drought, I must say I never grew any variety of strawberry, which was more perfectly free from sunburn, than the President Wilder. Indeed, its habits of growth has been, so far, all I could desire. I had a few berries, the flavor of which was excellent, having a good deal the character of *La Constantine*. I noticed particularly the bright, lively color, fine size and great firmness of the berries, and formed the opinion that they would bear carriage fully as well as *Jucunda* or even *Wilson*. Should it prove, upon trial to be sufficiently productive, I venture to predict for this variety, great popularity and real value, worthy of the honored name it bears. I will add that I have taken some pains to enquire of my brother horticulturists of Ohio, both north and south, as to the performance of the President Wilder, and with a single exception, their experience accorded perfectly with my own."

CARROTS.

Those who have light loam or sandy soil may enjoy the comfort and luxury of this vegetable. It is not only wholesome in itself and nutritious, but an excellent promoter of digestion.

To grow the carrot in perfection, the soil should be well worked and thoroughly pulverized, and well supplied with perfectly

rotten manure. The seed should be sown about an inch deep, in drills one foot apart, as early as the ground can be nicely worked. An ounce of seed is enough for one hundred feet of drill. After the plants appear they will require thinning out to about four inches apart. They will grow better if frequently hoed, and the weeds never allowed to appear.

The Early French Short Horn is the best variety by far for table use. It comes to maturity early, and is sweeter than any other sort. The root terminates abruptly, not tapering to a point as the ordinary long carrots, and on this account can be grown in more shallow soil. It will keep also all the winter, if taken up in a dry day, the tops cut off about an inch from the crown, and the roots packed in earth or sand in the cellar or root-house.

The Altringham is the next in quality to the Early French Short Horn. It is shaped like the ordinary long-rooted kinds, and requires a deep soil.

If any of our readers have not been in the habit of supplying their table with carrots, we earnestly recommend them to try the kinds first mentioned. Boiled with meat or cooked in soup, it is a most excellent vegetable.—*H*.

MANURE FOR ORCHARD & GARDEN.

By a liberal allowance of suitable manure a comparatively small piece of ground may be made to produce much larger crops of fruit or vegetables than a great quantity of land to which manure has not been applied. Orchards are sometimes greatly impoverished by the sowing of cereal crops. Manured crops of corn or vegetables are beneficial to a young orchard, if the ground is kept free from weeds by careful after-culture. When the trees have become large, and the roots and branches widely extended, no crops of any kind should be grown in the orchard, and manures specially adapted for supplying the increased wants of the trees should be supplied annually. Bone dust, wood ashes, muck, barn-yard manure, soot, lime, plaster, guano, and common salt, contain the principal part of the ingredients necessary for building up the wood, bark, foliage, and fruit of trees, bushes, canes, and vines. For the vegetable and flower gardens, and pleasure grounds, well-decomposed barn-yard manure is the most suitable. For flower pots, boxes, etc., a supply of leaf-mould should always be available.