

threw in one and a half pailfulls of fresh cow drops, filled up the barrel with water from creek, stirred thoroughly, filled a pail, took a handfull of weeds having thick stems and long leaves, dipped in the liquid and dribbled the vines, letting it run freely down the stem so as to thicken around the stem, thus preventing their harboring at that point. The second day I went over them again. The bugs all left for parts unknown—may be in disgust at the smell and looks of the plants. Am entirely satisfied it's a good fertilizer, so another season I shall not wait for the bugs to come, but dose the plants soon after they come in sight.—G. R. RICHARDSON, in *Fruit Recorder*.

DESIRABLE SHRUBS.

Chionanthus virginica (white Fringe Tree of the United States).—So called from the narrow strap-shaped petals giving to a raceme of its flowers the appearance of a bunch of white fringe. It is so different when in blossom from all other shrubs, and withal so pretty, that one wonders it is so rarely seen. In general aspect it may be likened to a Lilac. It is said to grow naturally in boggy places; in England, however, it does well in ordinary soil, but not where very hot and dry.

The Carolina Allspice (*Calycanthus floridus*) would be by many considered dull and uninteresting were it not for the delicious fragrance of its purplish blossoms, which, though not very attractive to the eye unless closely looked into, are not only quaint, but pretty. In a moderately moist spot and where slightly shaded from the full rays of the sun this Allspice will flower for nearly three months in summer.

PYRUS MAULEI.—Of Maule's *Pyrus*, it may safely be said that its season of flowering is spread over a longer period than that of any other, except it be *P. japonica*. A specimen of it was in

flower early in the spring, and on June 15th there were several perfect flowers on it, which have, however, since dropped. This is so beautiful and floriferous a shrub, that it certainly ought to be in every collection, however small.—*The Garden*.

AN INTERESTING NATIVE PLANT.

THE ZAUSCHNERIA.

This somewhat harsh name has been bestowed upon a handsome little fuchsia-like plant of the far West, which is well worthy of a trial in our gardens. The genus includes but the single species, *Z. Californica*, which is found throughout southern and central California, and eastward to New Mexico and Utah. The plant is herbaceous, or slightly woody at the base, with a strong, hard, perennial root. The stems—about a foot long—are decumbent and descending, and grow so thickly as to quite cover the ground. The stems and branches are terminated by loose racemes of scarlet flowers. The latter are about an inch long, the parts in fours,—tetramerous, as the botanists say,—with the calyx and corolla colored alike. The style and stamens, as in the *Fuchsia*, are exerted to some distance beyond the petals, and the anthers are loosely attached by the middle, presenting that pendulous appearance which is so prettily seen in the anthers of the *Lily*, and which gives to the latter flower its chief grace. The leaves are about an inch long, lance-shaped, slightly toothed, of a deep green, and more or less hairy. Altogether the habit of the plant, the disposition of the flowers, the highly colored calyx, and the exert style and stamens, render it strikingly like a *Fuchsia*, while it has a charm possessed by no variety of the latter—a brilliant scarlet color.

In its native mountains its specific attractions are heightened by the sur-