

flavoured berry they have ever seen, sweet but sprightly, fairly productive on light soil, doing better on better land, perfect in blossom, and he is confident that because of its firmness, large size, bright appearance and quality, it will be a very popular market berry. The season of ripening is about the same as that of Manchester. Wonder if Mr. Johnston has fruited Jewell, which was the largest berry out and the strongest plant a short time ago.

BEGONIA RUBRA.

The foliage was attractive enough in itself to make the plant very satisfactory and well worth growing, but it was magnificent when the clusters of flowers were developed. The bright coral-red blooms, borne on stalks of the same color, formed a most delightful and striking contrast with the foliage. The plant received more admiration from visitors than any other one in my conservatory that winter. It kept growing and blooming, and from that time to this it has never been without flowers on every branch. For a year and a half it has been in constant bloom, and has never shown any tendency or desire to rest. Several times over forty clusters of flowers were counted on it at one time, and each cluster was made up of dozens of individual flowers. The flower-stems are produced at the axil of each leaf. They are long, drooping and much branched, and each little branch or sub-division of the stem bearing several flowers. The general effect of the flower clusters is much like that produced by *Euphorbia Jacquiniflora*, though on a much larger scale. It is seldom that we get a plant in which the attractiveness of flower and foliage is so evenly balanced as in this instance.—*Vick's Magazine*.

THE HELIOTROPE.

One day the botanist, Jussieu, was herborizing on the Cordilleries, when he suddenly found himself inebriated by the most delicious perfume. He looked around expecting to discover some splendid flower, but perceived nothing but some pretty clumps of a gentle green, from the bottom of which little capsules of a faded blue color were detaching themselves. He observed that the flowers turned toward the sun, and he therefore gave it the name of Heliotrope. Charmed with his acquisition, he collected some of the seeds, and sent them to the Jardin du Roi. The French ladies were charmed with it, and made of it a floral pet. They placed it in costly vases and christened it the flower of love. From thence it soon spread to other parts of the world, and has everywhere been greatly admired. One day, a very charming woman, who doted passionately on the Heliotrope, was asked what she could see in this dull and sombre looking plant to justify so much admiration.

"Because," she replied, "the Heliotrope's perfume is to my parterre what the soul is to beauty, refinement to love, and love to youth."—MRS. M. D. WELCOME, in *Vick's Magazine*.

PROFESSOR BUDD, of Iowa writes to the *Prairie Farmer* of the Bogdanoff apple, speaking of it in very high terms for its hardiness, color, size, keeping, and dessert qualities. During the last cold winter it bore the severity of climate exceedingly well, coming out with its wood bright and uncolored, while the Wealthy was discolored. He describes the Bogdanoff as similar in appearance to the Domine, but larger and higher colored, and keeps well until May. We make it our duty to learn all we can of fruit that promises well in each section, and describe them from those who test them. When we speak of hardy varieties, they are recommended especially for severely cold climates, and not for general cultivation.—*Farm and Garden*.