

Cauliflower, which furnishes a fine late Autumn supply.

"In beets, we have the new Red Egyptian—turnip rooted; and we get an excellent parsley in Carter's Covent Garden Garnishing. In onions, we have a fine addition in the New White Italian Tripoli, which has very large and solid pure white bulbs. In tomatoes there are Hepper's Giant and Trophy, two very large sorts, greatly resembling each other. Among kales, we have Melville's Hybrid Imperial Scotch Greens, a hybrid perpetual having excellent close hearts. Of cucumbers, there are many, Heatherside Rival, a black spined sort, being the best. We must notice Temple's new Chinese cucumber, 'Sooly-Qua,' a huge thing, growing to the length of seven or eight feet, and twelve inches in circumference, said to be eaten, when boiled, by the Chinese, and as much relished as roast pig. In potatoes there are many claimants, but none calling for special notice. Thus as regards both fruits and vegetables, we have, during 1870, been marching onward."

GARDEN GLEANINGS.

The *Journal of Horticulture* objects to whitewashing the bark of fruit-trees on the ground of the looks and of its forming a coating that tends to exclude the air.

For covering strawberry beds, Purdy's *Small Fruit Recorder* recommends evergreen boughs placed on the rows and next to these any kind of boughs or brush, with straw, stalks or sorghum bagasse, scattered through them.

Mr. Knox realized \$3,600 last year from two acres of the Jucunda strawberry. He has frequently sold fancy berries at the rate of one dollar per quart. They are done up in fancy boxes, and also in small cases of five to ten quarts, ready to send off to any address. The quart baskets frequently held but eighteen berries, or nine to the quart.

A correspondent of the *Cottage Garden* gives the following cure for mildew on roses: Rub down in a gallon of soft water one pound of soft soap; with the solution syringe the upper and under surface of the foliage, and the mildew will disappear as if by magic.

Soot, which is generally the cause of destructive fires in private houses, is an excellent manure for fruit trees, vegetables, and flowers. It is better to collect it frequently from chimneys and stove pipes, and use it in the orchard or garden, where it will be very beneficial, than to allow it to accumulate and become a standing menace to property and life.

P. Barry writes in the *American Rural Home*, that he has been told by dealers that not one grower in ten will either assert or pack his apples in such a manner as to bear transportation without being unmarketable. Dealers in large cities say they would pay three times the ruling market rates, if they could get good lots of good fruit, well selected, and in fine order, such as their best customers demand.

In reply to a query about a remedy for white worms in plant pots, a correspondent of the *New*

England Farmer says that lime water will kill them, or a little slacked lime sprinkled on the surface of the earth, and in the saucer of the pot. Lime water can be made easily by slacking a large piece of lime in a pail of cold water, letting it settle and then bottling for use. Give each pot a table-spoonful twice a week.

A recent letter from Paris says that the magnificent collection of orchideous plants at the *Jardin des Plantes*, Paris, has been destroyed by the Prussian shells. This collection, valued at 600,000 francs, was unrivaled by any similar collection in the world, and it will require many years to replace it, if, indeed, such another valuable collection can be made. The loss to botanical science in the lamentable destruction is immense.

A market gardener of Lake county, Ill., says he has the most remarkable success in the use of salt upon his tomato plants. He applies it at various times during the season, and in every case its effect is marked in the increased growth of both plant and fruit. In some cases, he lays the roots of back-plants bare, sprinkles them with a table-spoonful of ordinary barrel salt, and covers with soil. Plants treated in this way will take an immediate start, and develop fine fruit.

A lady florist says that another very pretty vine is the sweet potato plant. Put a tuber in pure sand or sandy loam, in a hanging basket, and water occasionally. It will throw out tendrils and beautiful leaves, and will climb freely over the arms of the basket and upward toward the top of the window. Not one visitor in a hundred will know it, but will suppose it to be some rare foreign plant.

A correspondent of the *Journal of Horticulture* says that almost all apples thrive on dwarf stocks, but he has found that some thrive better than others, among which are the Early Harvest, American Summer Pearman, Summer Rose, Early Strawberry Red Astrachan, Gravensten, Porter Summer Rambo, Duchess of Oldenburg, Maiden's Blush, Fall Harvey Hubbardston's Nonsuch and Fallawater.

The *Gardener's Chronicle* says that Dr. Poselger has shown by repeated experiments, that the growth of trees and shrubs is not interfered with by any quantity of coal gas that may escape in the soil and find its way to their roots, and, consequently that the illuminating gas escaping from mines does not injure the trees growing along the streets and promenades of cities, as many persons have supposed.

A correspondent of the *Cincinnati Gazette* says that he has used sulphur for more than twenty years, with benefit, to prevent rot in grapes. Rot is not caused by a fungus as some suppose, but by an insect, which punctures the grapes probably for the purpose of depositing its eggs. Upon this discovery is based the sulphur remedy for the rot, as sulphur is distasteful to all the insect tribe. Fumigation with sulphur in the evening is better than dust, as the insects work at night.

S. Miller, of Blufferton, Mo., an experienced horticulturist, says that water in which tobacco leaves have been steeped, is not only an excellent wash