

type; they are of a yellowish green, more or less veined and blotched, but the colour is a bright purplish red, instead of the heavy, almost black, purple of the older forms. These latter have been named Prince Arthur and Princess Beatrice.

We have certainly acquired in these golden varieties of *Colens* some of the most beautiful leaved plants of which our gardens can boast. Whether they will be available for the out-door garden remains to be seen. The question will, however, soon be set at rest, as they will be distributed in quantity in time for the next summer's planting, and from their vigorous growth they may be expected to succeed at least as well as those previously grown.—*Florist and Pomologist*.

Double-Flowered Geraniums.

These beautiful plants are worthy of a place in every choice collection. They are rare as yet, but they will soon win their way by their exquisite beauty. Among the best we name.

LE VESUVE—Scarlet, dwarf habit, flowering abundantly and throwing its flowers well up above the foliage, truss flat, not globular, blossoms large, very double and finely proportioned.

MADAME LEMOINE—Very double rosy pink blossoms, truss large, strong vigorous habit, the best of its colour.

MARIE LEMOINE—Truss large, blossoms perfect, very dwarf habit and free bloomer.

V. LEMOINE—Immense trusses, colour dazzling scarlet, dwarf habit, short branched, very free flowering.

CAMELLIA-FLORA—Its bloom trusses are the largest in the group, proportionately well expanded, with well formed blossoms, opening to nearly the size of half a crown, in colour of the richest rose.

MAD. ROSE CHARMEX—A counterpart in growth of Tom Thumb and equally prolific in flowering; flowers double, a brilliant scarlet.

A New Vegetable.

At a meeting of the Horticultural Society of Geneva, held December 16, 1868, Mr. Berges read a paper on the culture of the "*Scolime d'Espagne*." This vegetable, it appears, is cultivated largely in many parts of Spain, and there is highly esteemed both for its quality and as a profitable vegetable. The portion used for the table is the root which resembles an ordinary-sized white carrot. When cooked in the same manner as the potato, and served with a little melted butter, it has the flavour of well-blanché sea-kale. The mode of culture is the same as for carrots, except that the "*Scolime*" must not be sown before the middle of June else it runs up into flower, and the root is tough and worthless. It requires about four months to come to maturity, and might answer a good purpose as a second crop. It is said to be perfectly hardy, and to keep well, so as to be in use at any time from October to March.

Twelfth Session of the American Pomological Society.

This session will be held in the city of Philadelphia, on the 15th day of September, 1869, commencing at eleven o'clock, a.m., and continuing for three days. The Exhibition of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society will take place at the same time.

All Horticultural, Pomological, Agricultural and other kindred institutions, in the British Provinces, are invited to send delegations as large as they may deem expedient, and are requested to contribute specimens of the fruits of their respective districts.

Packages of fruit, with the name of the contributor, may be addressed "American Pomological Society, care of Thomas A. Andrews, Horticultural Hall, Philadelphia, Pa."

Arrangements have been made with several hotels in Philadelphia for a reduction in price of board, and negotiations are in progress with the railways for a reduction of fare, of which due notice will be given. Shall not Ontario be represented at this meeting?

Radish.

The radish must make a rapid growth to be fit for use. It will then be crisp and tender, and of mild flavour. If grown slowly, it will be hard, fibrous, and disagreeably pungent. For early use, seed should be sown in the hot-bed, in drills four or five inches apart and half an inch deep. Thin out the young plants so that they will stand two inches apart in the rows. Give plenty of light and air, or they will become drawn—that is, slender—and worthless. For out-door beds, select a warm, sunny location, with a sandy soil. A little new earth from the woods, as a top-dressing, before the seeds are sown, will be of great service. A top-dressing of soot, or even coal ashes, will be of much benefit as we have found by long experience. The great point is to get the plants to grow rapidly after the seed leaf appears above ground, so as to be out of the way of the black beetle that proves so troublesome when they are young, puncturing every leaf. Sow soot, ashes or dust, over them frequently, as the beetle dislikes gritty food. The Winter Radishes should be sown in July or August, about the time of turnip sowing. Treatment the same. They may be kept in a cool cellar and covered with earth for winter use. Put them in cold water for an hour before using. An ounce of Radish seed will sow ten feet square; six or seven pounds are necessary for an acre.—*Vick's Guide*.

Strawberries are to be shipped from Southern Illinois this season to New York and Boston, freight six cents per quart.

GRAFTING WAX.—Excellent grafting wax is made of three parts beeswax, three parts rosin, and two parts of tallow.

SELECT TRICOLOR PELARGONIUMS.—Lucy Grieve, Miss Burdett Coutts, Howarth Ashton, Florence, Lizzie, Sophia Dumaresque, Italia Unita, and L'Empereur, presuming you have Mrs. Pollock and Lady Cullum.

How to Grow Good Fruit.—In order to grow good fruit, we need only repeat in a general way, that trees require as much food as a crop of corn or potatoes; but it is very important to keep the feeding roots at the surface, and therefore that the very best way to manure fruit trees is by surface dressing.—*Gardeners' Monthly*.

COMPOST FOR VARIETATED PELARGONIUMS.—Two parts loam from rotted turf, and one part old dry cow dung or well rotted manure, will grow them well, adding sand liberally. The plants, if for the summer and autumn decoration of the greenhouse, should be potted in March, and in May or June, young plants being frequently repotted from time to time as the pots become filled with roots.

SILVER-LEAVED MEADOW GRASS.—Peter Henderson's Catalogue speaks of this as one of the prettiest grasses in cultivation, perennial in habit, forming a dense and compact growth, rendering it one of the most unique and graceful plants for vases or hanging baskets, the clearly defined lines of white and green on each blade or leaf giving it a peculiarly glittering effect.

REMEDY FOR ROSE SLUGS.—A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* recommends whale oil soap as a remedy. He says:—Make suds with a piece of soap as large as a hen's egg to a gallon of water, and sprinkle the bushes thoroughly by any means at hand. A garden syringe, or in the absence of such a convenience, a small brush broom, can be used with good results. By making the application at intervals of six or eight hours, most of the worms will get a drenching while feeding on the upper side of the leaves. It may be necessary to repeat for two or three days. A second hatching should be treated in the same way, and if thoroughly attended to for one or two seasons, you will find your roses free from this pest. This is a sure remedy.

STRAWBERRY FERTILIZER.—A Lancaster, Pa. correspondent of the *Small Fruit Recorder* says: "An experiment made last year by myself may not come amiss at this time with those who grow strawberries. I procured a half hogshead, filled it with rain water, and put into it one quarter pound of ammonia, and one-quarter pound of common nitre. When the strawberry plants were blossoming out, I gave them a sprinkling of the solution at evening, twice a week, until the fruit was nearly full size. The result was double the amount of fruit on those where the liquid was applied to what was obtained from those vines right along side of those, where none of the liquid was applied. Let all give it a trial."