

it out and sprinkle the flowers lightly by the hand with water, replace it in the soap suds, and it will bloom as fresh as when first gathered. The soap suds needs changing every three or four days. By observing these rules, a bouquet may be kept bright and beautiful for at least a month, and will last still longer in a passable state.—*Cor. Western Rural.*

TRAINING VINES.

Out buildings of all kinds that have become dilapidated through time, or by exposure to storms, may become objects of beauty by training wild vines, such as woodbine, wild grape or forest ivy upon them. These vines spread very rapidly from their lateral branches, or will increase to an astonishing extent, by means of cuttings or by layering. The picturesque beauty of many of the rural villages in Europe, is almost entirely owing to the vines that overspread the dwellings. Some of the more hardy grapes may be grown with profit over low buildings; and at the same time they will give a pleasant appearance to that which before disfigured the premises.—*Ec.*

GARDEN GLEANINGS.

Lawns must be frequently cut to look well, and feel velvety.

Keep the ground well stirred about cabbage and cauliflowers. No plants are more benefitted by letting air into the soil.

Roses may be layered in pots of good compost sunk in the soil. This gives the amateur a ready means of increasing his stock.

Budding is to be done whenever well matured buds can be had, and the bark of the stock "runs" or parts freely from the wood.

Coleus, now so much used for its ornamental foliage, should be kept dense and bushy by being well cut back. It stands the operation well.

At the recent Horticultural Fair at Rochester, N. Y., several gentlemen stated that the currant worm will not disturb bushes under which coal ashes are liberally sprinkled.

It is well to give tomato vines some support. A stake, some brush, the skeleton of a small evergreen, or best of all, a wire trellis, will be found to answer a good purpose.

Lilies are liable to be infested with a caterpillar which works on the underside of the leaves. A transparent spot in the leaf will show where they are at work. Handpick and destroy them.

It should always be remembered that differences in climate, soil and cultivation, may so materially change the appearance and characteristics of a fruit that it may seem a distinct variety.

A capital liquid manure for the flower garden is made by a decoction from guano—one tablespoonful to a gallon of warm water. It can be made by the barrel, kept covered and used as wanted.

The rake, kept in lively use in a garden when weeds are just beginning to show their heads above ground, will save a great deal of back-breaking work with the hoe when the weeds grow big.

A vine cutting needs to be in the soil long enough to form roots before the buds push, otherwise it will put out a leaf or two and soon die for want of roots. In all dormant cuttings aim to get roots before the foliage starts.

A hint to currant growers: A row of currant bushes in Pittsfield, Mass., garden planted alternately with raspberries, is entirely free from the ravages of the currant worm, which is destroying all others in the same vicinity.

A correspondent of *Hearth and Home* advises market gardeners to raise their own seeds, being satisfied that it is the best and most economical plan. For this purpose, the best specimen of vegetables, etc., should be selected as used.

The Wilson comes out of another season triumphant as the strawberry for market. Numerous as have been its rivals in the last few years, it still leads them as a large yielder, of good size and colour, fair quality, and ability to bear transportation.

A western horticulturist has "discovered" that grape cuttings on a sunny and sandy slope root earlier than elsewhere, and he proposes, with the greatest *sans froid* to take out a patent to prevent others from using aspects and soils thus favorably situated.

Californians say that by the help of refrigerator cars, running over the Pacific railroad, they can sell grapes, pears, apricots, plums, and every other kind of fruit, not of a perishable nature, in any Atlantic city, at half the price they are now sold at, and still make a profit.

It is said that cabbage plants may be protected from the cut-worm by wrapping the stems in oak leaves—one leaf to each plant, covering from the roots to the leaf stems. This should be done at the time of transplanting, the oak leaves being first moistened with water.

No remedy for black knot on plum and cherry trees has been yet discovered, except the vigorous use of the knife. If the excrescence appears on a large limb, cut it out; if on a small one, cut it off, but on no account let it remain, however unmerciful the required amputation may seem to be.

A Central Illinois correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, says that with him the Early Rose potato has exceeded all reasonable expectations. He planted one peck April 7th, commenced using them June 25, is much pleased with their appearance and quality, and thinks the yield will be at the rate of 325 bushels to the acre.

The pear slug is very destructive this year and if precautions are not immediately taken it will destroy the entire foliage of the trees. Dusting the leaves with dry wood ashes early in the morning has been useful. Syringing with whale-oil-soap-suds, tobacco water or a solution of soot will save foliage from destruction.