

It is not probable that ashes will cure the yellows now becoming so common in some sections, though at one time there was considerable hope in this direction. But prevention is better than cure; and there is good reason to believe that a peach tree kept in vigorous health will be able to resist the yellows; just as perfect health in the human system prevents, or throws off many forms of disease. Barnyard manure is also a good fertilizer for peach trees as well as for most other things dependent on the soil. But it should be remembered that ashes, or anything containing potash, must not be applied at the same time with barnyard manure; for the ammonia, one of the best elements in the latter, would be liberated by potash and lost. Six months at least should intervene between the application of these two valuable fertilizers—the best probably, of all fertilizing materials, considering everything—.National Stock man.

CUCUMBER UNDER GLASS.

Although the cultivation of cucumbers during the winter months is somewhat troublesome, they are comparatively easy of management during the longer and brighter spring days. Plants from seed sown at the end of February will give a supply of fruit from about the middle of April until plants outside begin to bear. The starting of seeds is sometimes troublesome on account of dampening off just after germination has begun; this can be prevented by careful planting. A little study of the habit of the seed will show that the embryo breaks through the shell at the point or thin end, the root being first produced. The seeds should be set so that the roots can go directly down into the soil and the top shoot upward. If the seeds are sown at random the little plant, after germination, is sometimes in a position from which it cannot extricate itself. They should be sown in small pots in a light sandy soil and placed in a good bottom-heat; as soon as the plants are up they should be removed to a light situation near the glass, but shaded from strong sunlight. They must be shifted into larger pots as soon as they are strong enough, using a heavier soil than before, and which the roots will now be able to take hold of. When planted into their permanent quarters a few tobacco-stems spread about will help to keep off the black fly, which is always a ready enemy. It is necessary to keep the atmosphere moist and to syringe twice daily on bright days, but the syringing must be done lightly, as the leaves are tender and easily damaged. On this account smoking should never be resorted to as a means of destroying the fly, but if this pest becomes troublesome fresh tobacco should be spread over the pipes and sprinkled with water. This should be done when the pipes are warm and the house is closed. A night temperature of sixty degrees is sufficiently high, with a rise of fifteen degrees through the day. The plants may be slightly shaded to advantage when the sun is bright. We have tried several varieties, but find none equal to Telegraph for quality, productiveness and free growth.