

Recently the doctor was at work in his garden. Half of it was dug and some planted. The fourteen hens and two roosters were throwing dirt at a fearful rate; peas and beans were unearthed, but none of them were eaten; but when an earth-worm or grub was brought in sight, it was swallowed as suddenly as Western men are said to swallow oysters. While watching them, one found something that pleased her so much that she chuckled audibly. By making a sudden rush towards her, she dropped it—it was the pupa, or chrysalis of one of those large green caterpillars (usually called "worms") that are found on potato and tomato plants. Gardeners who understand how to make their business profitable will use great quantities of well-rotted stable-manure, not bothering much with phosphates, or bone-dust, or plaster, nor will they subsoil or trench. If the hens are on hand when this manure is spread, how busy and how happy they will be! Some may suppose they are looking for grain; perhaps they do find some kernels, but more often chrysalids looking like grains of rye, which are the pupae of flies—generally our common house-flies. Could all such manure-heaps be submitted to thorough scratchings by the poultry, we should be less tormented with insects. Both vegetable and fruit gardens could be arranged so that hens and chickens could have access nearly all the time to great advantage; but it will probably be long before people will think so; and in the meantime, if they should so venture, they will be pelted with stones or chased with dogs. Poor things! how should they know that man created with dominion should have so little sense as to pelt hens with stones for scratching for insects?

THE APPLE-WORM.

The *American Entomologist*, a publication which should have wide circulation, furnishes the following:—

"It has long been known that by placing an old cloth, or anything of that nature, in the crotch of an apple-tree, the apple-worms may be decoyed into building their cocoons underneath it, and thus be destroyed wholesale. Dr. Trimble's method—which amounts to the same thing, and has been found to be practically very beneficial—is to fasten two or three turns of a hay-band round the trunk of the apple-tree, and every few days, from the middle of July to the middle of September, to slip the hay-band up and destroy the cocoons that have from time to time been formed on the bark underneath it.

"All authors are agreed as to the practical importance of picking up and destroying the wormy apples, as fast as they fall, either by hog-power, or, when that is inconvenient and impracticable, by man-power. The practical utility of allowing a gang of hogs the range of the apple-orchard throughout the summer is undoubted. When we consider that every female moth that hatches out in July or August, from the first brood of apple-worms, will probably deposit an egg in some two or three hundred

nearly matured apples, thereby rendering them more or less unsalable, the importance of destroying the wormy windfalls—in the fore-part of the season at all events—becomes at once apparent."

TRANSPLANTING IN THE NIGHT.

A gentleman, anxious to ascertain the effect of transplanting at night, instead of by day, made an experiment with the following results: He transplanted ten cherry trees while in bloom, commencing at four o'clock in the afternoon, and planting one each hour until one o'clock in the morning. Those transplanted during the daylight shed their blossoms, producing little or no fruit, while those planted in the dark maintained their condition fully. He did the same with ten dwarf trees, after the fruit was one-third grown. Those transplanted during the day shed their fruit; those transplanted during the night perfected their crop, and showed no injury from having been removed. With each of these trees he removed some earth with the roots. The incident is fully vouched for; and if a few more similar experiments produce a like result, it will be a strong argument to horticulturists, etc., to do such work at night.

GARDEN GLEANINGS.

Soapsuds is an excellent fertilizer for grass and grapevines, and should not be wasted.

Unglazed flower pots are better than glazed. The porosity helps the moisture and gives ventilation.

A gentleman in Hillsdale, Mich., dusts the leaves and blossoms of his plum-trees with plaster when the dew is on, and thus prevents the curculio from destroying his fruit.

A farmer in Ohio had a thrifty orchard, which blossomed freely, but bore no fruit. He washed twelve of the trees once a week with strong soapsuds, and was gratified by a fine harvest the subsequent season.

There is an attempt to revive the culture of the Chinese Yam. It is one of those intermittent novelties which, like comets and velocipedes, come around about once in so often, but don't stay long.

Cow manure contains more potash than any other kind, and is, therefore, excellent for strawberries. Robert Douglas, of Waukegan, Ill., has in his nursery four million and a half seedling evergreens, started last year. They occupy six acres and required a ton of seed!

The *Horticulturist* says that cultivators will find the following one of the very best selections for a list of twelve first-class pears:—Doyenne d'Ete, Rostiezer, Bartlett, Belle Lucrative, Louise Bonné de Jersey, Sheldon, Seckel, Duchesse d'Angouleme, Beurre d'Anjou, Lawrence, Dana's Hovey, Glout Morceau. These are arranged in the order of ripening.