

them. Once thought as shady places were the natural places where violets grow, and rotten wood would be a good thing in the soil. But they soon get sick of it; but the liquid steeped wood does not seem to have the same effect; on the other hand a lively green is the result."

WINTER KILLING.—It is generally supposed that the extreme cold weather of winter kills many trees, shrubs and plants, that are not perfectly hardy.—This is not strictly true, for when such things are so planted as to be sheltered from the rays of the sun, they will pass through all the cold of even the hardest winter, without injury. The fact is the alternate freezing and thawing is what does the mischief. We have seen the English and Irish Ivy, evergreen climbing plants, withstand the rigors of winter perfectly on the north side of a building where the sun did not shine, while the same variety of plant was nearly destroyed in a sheltered corner on the south side, when exposed to the sun. What is true of those plants is true of a great variety of plants, and the lesson we should learn from such facts is to protect all such thin s by screening them from the winter's sun, so as that they will not thaw out quickly, as they will if left unsheltered. This rule holds good in regard to strawberry plants, pinks, and many other plants that are left in the ground all winter.

GARDEN GLEANINGS

E. T. Thompson, of Lansing, Mich., gives as his opinion, based on experience, that the best way to destroy the curculio and the peach borer is to plow or spade up the soil around the tree as far as the branches extend; just before freezing time, turn in the store hogs and let them do their work thoroughly. Sow some grain around the trees to induce them to work; turn in the chickens alternately with the hogs.

The *Canada Farmer* says that Mr. P. C. Dempsey, of Prince Edward county, reports two very valuable and perfectly hardy varieties of apples, which originated in that county. The one he calls "Rednor's Seedling" is of medium to large size, form oblong, stem short, color green, becoming yellow at maturity, with red stripes on the sunny side. The other he calls the "Albury." This apple is rather large, ovate-conical; color yellow, with a dull brown in the sun.

The *Rural World* says that the bark of the linden or bass-wood tree is prepared for tying grape-vines, by peeling, tying in bundles, and putting in a pool of water. Let it be in the water until the inside becomes loose, so that it will come off in pieces like ribbon; then take it out, peel off all that is loose, tie up the second time, put back in the water, let it stay until it becomes loose again, strip off and throw the outside away. The paw-paw managed in the same way is better than the linden.

A correspondent of the American Institute Farmers' Club stated that he had a pear orchard in which the trees were too close—ten feet each way and every fourth one a standard—and asked if he could take them up safely at their present age (four years) and reset. Mr. P. T. Quin said, "Yes, it is not difficult to move pear trees, even ten years old,

provided the work be properly done. Cut back the tops and spare all the roots possible. Let the spade in, always keeping the edge towards the stem of the tree—at least, four feet might be better if the roots run far.

The *Gardeners' Monthly* says that the weather or soil can scarcely be too dry for grapes, and that this year while even corn died out on the hill sides, the grapes flourished gloriously. Many who had but flat ground ledged it up and set their grapes on these artificial elevations. These have had their reward. But there are many who are not yet convinced. They contend that one swallow does not make a Summer and that the results of one dry season proves nothing. Surely the late unprecedented dry season and the magnificent crop of grapes ought to satisfy the most skeptical.

In answer to a correspondent, the *New England Farmer* says the grape vine can be grafted, though it is not often resorted to. The grafting is done near the root, as follows:—Wait, in the spring, until the vine has pushed its first leaves to the size of a dime; clear the earth away from the stem, and graft the same as an apple-grafting. Cover with a good body of grafting clay, crowded close to the wood, and then press the earth carefully but firmly around, leaving but one eye of the cion above the soil. The cion should have three or four eyes or buds, and a little of two-year-old wood at the bottom of the cutting.

The *Rural New Yorker* says that onions are often injured by keeping them in too warm a place. They will seldom be injured by frost if kept in the dark and in tight barrels or boxes where not subjected to frequent changes of temperature. It is the alternate freezings and thawings that destroy them; and if placed in a position where they will remain frozen all winter, and then thawed out slowly and in a dark place, no considerable injury would result from this apparently harsh treatment. Onions should always be stored in the coolest part of the cellar, or put in chaff and set in the barn or some out-house.

Messrs. H. Doulton & Co., of Lambeth, England, the eminent earthen ware manufacturers, have brought out a new form of border-edging tile for gardens which is named the "Chatsworth Conduit Edging Tile." This promises to answer several purposes such as affording an ornamental edging, a drain tile, and a collector of the best kind of water for plants. This tile is the joint contrivance of Mr. Speed, the Duke of Devonshire's Gardener at Chatsworth, and W. P. Ayres, of Nottingham. Mr. Speed in noticing after a storm that a quantity of water stood inconveniently upon a garden walk, and in a place where water was always scarce, thought—"Why could not that water and all the water that falls upon the walks, be stored in tanks underneath them, ready for use when wanted?" The result was the invention of the Conduit Tile.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says: "We have never wintered by suspending from the roots any scented geraniums, excepting the nutmeg species; these lived well, and perhaps the more delicate varieties will do the same. *Salvia* plants may possibly bloom in Winter if placed in a warm situation, but its roots are usually treated like Dahlias as they belong to the tuberous class which require rest during some months of the year.