

valuable little book "Success in Vegetable Gardening." Mr. Rawson has two hundred acres in garden, and devotes thirty acres to the growing of cauliflowers. The soil is a rich sandy loam, and kept filled with manure. Although so extensive, the closest system of cropping is adopted. All of the smaller vegetables, as beets, onions, carrots, radishes, lettuce, etc., are grown in rows one foot apart and kept clean with hand weeders and the Arlington scuffle hoe. This hoe has a gauge on it regulating the depth to which it can be worked, making it quite a safe tool, even in the hands of an awkward workman.

There were eight or ten very large greenhouses in connection with this garden, where vegetables are forced for early market. One of the largest houses is 400 feet long by 50 feet wide, and another of the same size is being built alongside of it. This large house is devoted entirely to the growing of cucumbers. It is divided lengthwise by six walks. The vines grow on each side of the walks and are trellised over head, forming six beautiful green arches 400 feet long, under which the cucumbers hang in abundance, where they can be easily seen and gathered. The White Spine is the only variety grown. These are picked when about eight inches long, and sell in Boston at from \$6 to \$25 per hundred according to the season. They were planted about the 1st of January, and occupy the house till August, when the vines are cleared out, and a crop of radishes and lettuce grown for the Christmas market, before the cucumbers are again planted.

Other gardeners in the neighborhood who have not such houses, grow the cucumbers under sashes, resting on long frames made by setting planks on edge. A foot of manure is put in the bottom and covered with a half a foot of loam. When the vines have filled the frames, and the weather is warm enough, the sashes are taken off and the vines allowed to run at large. When the crop is off the frames are removed, the land plowed and planted with celery.

Probably we have spent time enough for the present among the fruits and vegetables, and those who have an eye for the beautiful may wish to spend some time among the ornamentals to be found in the Arnold arboretum and the city parks. We will stop to speak of only one or two of these. One of the handsomest hardy climbers very common here and in many parts of the state of New York, is the Japan Ivy (*Ampelopsis Veitchii*). This will climb and completely cover a brick or stone wall with a beautiful mat of bright green leaves. Unlike the English Ivy it is deciduous, the leaves turning to a bright crimson in autumn before falling. To what extent this may be grown in Ontario is doubtful, but it is well worthy of a more extended trial. The purple beech (*Fagus purpurea*), with its large dark purple leaves, is a very pretty lawn tree much grown about Geneva.

At La Salle, in New York State, a few miles from Niagara Falls, may be seen a fine collection of hardy ornamentals on the grounds of E. A. Long, one of America's most popular authors on landscape gardening. One very pretty clump here cannot fail to attract our attention. It is a mound having for its centre the purple-leaved plum (*Prunus pissardii*), and around this a border of the smaller growing Cornelian Cherry (*Cornus variegata*), with its varied green and white leaves.

Probably most of you are already weary after all our wanderings, so I will leave you here to rest and enjoy the beauties of the scene, within hearing of the roar of Niagara's mighty cataract.

Dr. BEADLE: In reference to the Japan Ivy, I presume it will grow well enough here; it grows well in Toronto. All that it needs the first two years of its life is to protect it a little, especially to cover up the surface of the ground over the roots with a few leaves. No matter if the plant does get killed back for the first year or two, it only enables it to spread more; and if it does not get killed back it ought to be cut back so as to keep a mat of foliage all up the wall. If properly trained, it is one of the most beautiful climbing plants we have for those who wish to cover a wall. (Hear, hear). It will cling by its own tendrils. The end of the tendril flattens after it touches the wall, and seems to adhere to it very much as we say the fly's foot adheres to the glass as it is walking over it. It looks as though there is a little vacuum under the spread of the tendril, and if you undertake to tear it off you will break the tendril, but you won't break this little adhesive portion from the wall at all—you will have to scrape it off. It fastens itself as it climbs, and makes a perfect little sheet of foliage, that during the summer is bright green, and in the autumn is of the autumnal hues of our ordinary *Ampelopsis*.