

recommended highly, proved to be bitter and unpalatable. In Swedish turnips, our Scottish Champion and Sutton's Champion, sowed 3rd June, yielded us a fine crop of splendid turnips. The depredations of the black fly, the greatest hindrance to their culture, we found much lessened by sprinkling the plants as soon as they appear with a solution of bitter aloes, 2 pounds to a 40 gallon barrel of water, a portion of it boiled to dissolve the aloes.

With varying seasons it is difficult to name the proper time for lifting vegetables. That they still grow is no excuse for leaving them till the lifting of them, if not risky, is unpleasant. As a rule we think they should be stored in our section not later than 15th October.

Done with the Gardener, a word to the Cook may bring us more thanks.

Sweet corn, cut off the cobs ripe as for use, and firmly packed in the usual glass jars, placed in cold water on the stove, and boiled three hours with the covers screwed on, is little, if any, inferior to fresh pulled. Try it, readers, and you will abandon the old system of drying it, or any other. When removed from the stove tighten the covers.

JOHN CROILL.

Aultsville, Stormont Co., Nov., 1885.

OYSTER SHELL BARK-LOUSE.

Having noticed at different times, in the *Horticulturist*, remedies mentioned, that I considered inferior, for the destruction of the Scale, or Bark-Louse, on apple trees, and at the same time having, to my own knowledge, in my possession a very effectual remedy, I have often thought of mentioning it to you, which I will now do. When I planted my young orchard, there was an old orchard in the centre of the plot, and it was about three years afterwards that I noticed, for the first time, that the

trees of the old orchard were literally covered, even to the fruit spurs, with the Bark-Louse; and they had spread into several hundred trees of the young orchard. I cut the old orchard down and burnt the trees, branches and all; the following year, in the month of February, or March, I applied the remedy in question with the best results, killing all the insects, excepting on a very occasional tree, which another dose the following year cleaned; and to-day, out of 8,000 trees, I do not know of one that is infested with the Bark-Louse. The shells of the old louse remained on the trees for a few years, so that many thought they were still infested, but they were not, and eventually the old shells were washed off by the rains.

The remedy is simple: Take small cotton bags, two inches wide and three or four inches long, filled with the composition; and with a little carpet tack fasten them in the forks of the trees, or on the upper side of the main branches, in February or March; and the rains dissolving the composition, it makes its way into the sap, and being carried to every part of the tree poisons the insects on whatever part they may be. It is this:—2 lbs. of copperas, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. blue vitriol, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. saltpetre, 4 lbs. hard soap, 4 lbs. common salt. Pulverize all but the soap, and mix with the soap thoroughly; then fill the little bags, and proceed as above directed.

Yours truly,

D. YOUNG.

Adolphustown, Ont., Nov., 1885.

BRIGHTON GRAPE.

The Brighton grape sent me some time ago by the Fruit Growers' Association, bore a heavy crop this year, and the berries ripened fully in spite of the backward season.

D. R.

Montreal, Nov. 18, 1885.