



Fine Gooseberries.

From all we can learn, the present season appears to have been very favourable to the gooseberry crop. We have heard but little complaint of mildew, and have seen finer specimens of this choice fruit than we ever beheld, except in England, where the gooseberry attains a size and flavour but rarely met with here. Mr. Fleming's trees have borne remarkably well, and the berries have been of large size. Passing a fruiterer's shop on Yonge Street in this city, we saw exposed for sale, several quarts of the White-Smith variety, which struck us as remarkably fine samples. We purchased a quart for the sake of measuring the larger ones, and found some that were full 4 inches in circumference. We have also received from distant correspondents some excellent samples. Mr R J Oliver, of Orillia, forwarded us a few the best of which measured $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference and weighed 15 dwts each. Mr. J. Corbit, of Oshawa, sent us some mammoth specimens, which it would be hard to beat anywhere. The largest measured fully $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference. Mr Corbit has forwarded us two samples, one of an early and the other a late variety. The earlier sort is the finer of the two, both in size and flavour. The late sort is a large red berry, which we should think from its peculiar acid would be especially valuable for preserving. In our next we shall give an engraving, life size, of some of these gooseberries, which we doubt not will astonish many of our readers, who have not had the opportunity of seeing really fine specimens of this desirable fruit.

The Nurseries of Rochester.

THESE nurseries are well known to be the most numerous and extensive in America, and embrace several thousand acres in the aggregate. Their sales are said to range between one and two millions of dollars annually. Each acre of well-managed nursery will average at least three hundred dollars annually—although such as are devoted exclusively to apple and other cheap trees, may be much less; while a large share of the smaller fruits may increase the amount to four hundred dollars. At this rate, every hundred acres of good nursery should sell thirty thousand dollars annually; and the thousand acres would sell about a million.

A correspondent gives in a late number of the *Rural New Yorker*, the names of all the principal nurserymen in the vicinity of Rochester, heading the list with Ellwanger & Barry, who have about 600 acres, and Frost & Co., who occupy about 300, and adding the following of less extent:

Samuel Moulson, 250 acres; C. J. Ryan & Co., 200 to 250 acres; Hooker, Farley & Co., Brighton, 200 acres; T. B. Yale & Co., Brighton, 200 acres; W. M. Hoyt, Brighton, 150 acres; Gould, Beckwith & Co., Brighton, 150 acres; Moore Brothers, Brighton, 150 acres; H. E. Hooker & Co., 130 acres; Robert Donnelly & Brother, Greece, 100 acres; C. S. Mills, & Co., 100 acres; Fellows & Co., Penfield, 80 to 100 acres; S. Boardman, Brighton, 75 acres; Wright & Davis, Irondequoit, 75 acres; Foster Hoyt—acres; Howe & Lewis, Brighton, 75 acres; D. McCarthy & Co., Brighton, 75 acres; G. G. McKinster, Irondequoit, 75 acres; C. W. Seelye, Central Nurseries, 75 acres; Thomas Hayward, Pittsford, 50 to 75 acres; Fish & Brother, Gates, 40 to 50 acres; A. C. Wheeler, Brighton, 50 acres; J. B. Norris, Brighton, 40 to 50 acres; Salter & Anthony, 40 to 50 acres; Pryer Nash & Co., 50 acres; S. B. Kelly, Brighton, 35 acres; B. W. Fassett, Brighton 25 acres; B. Willard, Pittsford, — acres; Lyon & Fisk, acres; Huntington & Co., 25 to 30 acres; Asa Anthony, Gates 25 acres; J. A. Szent, Brighton, 15 to 20 acres; Wm. Kling, acres; Brooke & Co., 10 acres; Geo. Cooper, Irondequoit, 10 acres; C. F. Crozman, 10 acres; C. J. Farrell, 10 acres.

Bouquets in England.

The following facetious extract is from a late number of the *Collage Gardener*—

"For a lady of rank prepared for a ball one of the requisites of the present day is a bouquet in the shape of a shield of Achilles, and nearly as large. This bouquet is made as symmetrical as if it were cast in a mould, and as stiff and formal as if it were formed of earthenware or cast iron. Its bulky proportions give quite sufficient employment to one hand to hold it; and though sometimes the courtesies of a partner may be agreeably called into play in holding it for a time, it nevertheless requires as much nursing as a baby. If laid on a seat it certainly may not occupy so much room as the lady herself, but will take up quite as much as her partner, and it is an endless source of concern and anxiety, and finally, perhaps, occasions some little disaster to the dress by being attached to the side for security; or perchance getting upon the floor, an accident of another kind is the result. All these and many others are of every day occurrence where huge hand bouquets form portions of ladies' ball equipments; and what compensation do they offer for the discomfort? The odour of the flowers may be urged in their favour; but very often such bouquets are made more for appearance than for the scent—in fact, that of some flowers so used is disagreeable rather than otherwise. That they are of gay colours is also urged as a recommendation, but so also are very often the dresses of the fair ones who carry them; and it rarely happens indeed that any regard is paid to the contrast between the dress and the bouquet so long as the latter is formed of rare and costly flowers."



The Double Daisy.

Our engraving is from a photograph taken expressly for THE CANADA FARMER, and we know of nothing prettier in the flower garden than a bed of these lovely daisies. There are several varieties—some are pure white, others are red, pink, or light blush, and some are quilled. They are in bloom from April to August, and are quite showy when planted in masses. In those parts of the country where a covering of snow can be relied upon during winter, they will not need any other protection, but in other places it will be necessary to strew leaves over the bed at the approach of winter, and place some brush upon the leaves to keep them from blowing away. They thrive best in a cool, shady place, where they will be somewhat sheltered from the hot sun at mid-summer.

Flowers.—Thousands of acres of soil, are annually planted with flowers in France and Italy, for making perfume alone. A single grower in Southern France sells annually 60,000 pounds of rose flowers, 30,000 pounds each of jasmine and tuberose, 40,000 pounds of violet blossoms, besides thousands of pounds of mint, thyme, rosemary, &c., and he is but one of hundreds engaged in this branch of horticulture. The atmosphere of some of these towns is so filled with fragrance that a person is made aware of his approach to them by the odours which greet him miles away.

The Strawberry Crop of 1864.

To the Editor of THE CANADA FARMER.

"The past spring was a very favourable one for St. arberry plants. All kinds stood the winter without injury to any extent. In the early part of the season the Strawberry crop looked very promising, but for want of frequent showers the crop was very much less than it would have been, and at the late part of the season the plants failed to mature the fruit that had set. The continued drought will very much injure the old stock of plants.

In giving a description of the fruit bearing qualities of my collection of over twenty kinds, I will only mention those worthy of general cultivation and of further trial, according to my experience:—

ALICE MARO.—Large, dark crimson, firm, sweet, handy and productive: one of the best English varieties that I have tested.

ASRUS SHAKER.—Very large, orange scarlet; plant very vigorous, large broad foliage, strong runners: the most productive of any plant that I have seen: fruit very even in size, very sweet: stands on a strong fruit stalk: the best strawberry that I have tested.

BARTLETT.—Large, crimson, very firm and very sweet, sprightly flavour, early and productive.

BALTIMORE SCARLET.—Very early, medium, bright scarlet, very productive, the most hardy of all in my ground.

DOWSER'S PROLIFIC.—Rather large, even in size, bright scarlet, very firm, sweet and very productive: continues to bear a long time, very hardy; one of the best for field culture.

HOOVER.—Large, crimson, sweet and rich, flavour second to none.

LONGWORTHY'S PROLIFIC.—Rather large, light scarlet, vigorous and productive.

LA CONSTANTE.—Large, dark crimson, ripens late, failed with me on a dry loamy soil, where other kinds succeeded well, does not stand the hot sun, worthy of further trial as a late bearer.

TRIUMPH DE GAND.—Very large, uneven in size, flesh firm and sweet but not rich, productive, not hardy, many plants late to fruit, does best in hills, continues to bear a long time.

WILSON'S ALBANY.—Large, irregular, dark crimson, very acid, hardy and productive.

It will be seen from the above description that there is a want of a large very early strawberry, as early as EARLY SCARLET, or earlier if possible. The Wilson is early but has too many faults for general cultivation. PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM is said to be very early. It is a very strong grower, but has not fruited yet with me. Can you, Mr. Editor, or some of our Western fruit growers, inform us on the subject? B. LOSEE.

Cobourg, Aug. 1st, 1864.

FRUIT CROP IN NEW YORK.—The apple crop of this section will be light, as compared with that of last year. Much of the fruit has fallen from the trees. There will be a fair crop of peaches.—*Genesee Farmer*.

TO PRESERVE CUTTINGS OF PLANTS.—The German mode of preserving or transmitting cuttings of plants to a distance is by means of cylindrically shaped strong glass bottles, with wide mouths, into which the cuttings are thrown just as they are taken from the plant. From a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful of water is put in the bottle, and the stopper hermetically sealed up. Cuttings kept in this way for a month, have grown most freely; and instances have occurred where they have sent out roots during a journey from Edinburgh to Vienna, and, being immediately potted on their arrival, have grown freely.

DEVONSHIRE STRAWBERRIES.—Last week we reported strawberries measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches round, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, of superior and delicious flavour, gathered at Allsey Down, near Exeter. Since then we hear of 11 strawberries, each of them measuring 5 inches round, gathered in a garden near Exminster. Now we have to report still greater marvels in our own neighbourhood. We have just been favoured with the sight of a gigantic strawberry, picked in the garden of the Rev Mr Richey, of Loxbere, on Wednesday last. It measures no less than 6 inches round, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Another was picked on the same day, and at the same place, measuring $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches round. This would not be so surprising but from the fact that the general average of the strawberries grown in Mr Richey's garden is from 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Surely the gardener as well as the county deserves some credit for these extraordinary productions.—*The Exminster Gazette*.