

outer branches thinned to entice the sunshine to the fruit, instead of forcing all the fruit out to the sunshine by persistently trimming off all the young growth up a branch, leaving bearing spray only at the extreme end, thereby giving the wind every chance to do damage with this leverage of, in some instances, 12 feet or 15 feet of bare limb.—The Garden.

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DO VARIETIES OF FRUITS RUN OUT?—This question was discussed by Prof. Bailey, in a very thoughtful paper read before the W. N. Y. Horticultural Society. In his opinion the disappearance of varieties is not due to age. The Ribston is at least two hundred years old, and still one of England's now popular apples. The explanation is rather to be found in the fact that varieties are more or less local in their adaptation, and are ill adapted to their new environments. English apples are not well adapted to American conditions, and even New England apples, such as the Baldwin, are not so well adapted to the Western States as some varieties originating in the west.

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**Growing Tuberose.**—The secret of success with tuberose is to sun and thoroughly dry the bulbs after digging them in fall. If the weather is clear and warm, cover them at night to protect them from frost. If it is rainy or cold, dry them with fire-heat. Keep them through the winter in the warmest dry place available. Macon county, North Carolina, on account of its altitude has a climate much like that of Philadelphia. To grow early blooms, I select perfect bulbs with a healthy centre-shoot, and plant them in a depression in a raised bed with a south-east exposure. I do not wait until the weather is quite settled, but plant when the days are beginning to be warm, even if the nights are quite cold and frosty. The depressions in which the bulbs are planted are from three to four inches below the general surface of the surrounding soil. I cover only the central shoots—that is, the sharp points of the bulbs, which, if they have been kept sufficiently dry and warm, will show signs of growth—with an inch of dry soil. When it rains, freezes or is quite cold, I cover the bed with boards. I also cover it at night and do not uncover in the morning until the air is warm. If the nights are very cold I put on some additional covering, such as bundles of fodder, straw or strips of old carpet, until the sun gets warm next day. I am careful that no rain falls upon the bulbs until both days and nights are quite warm. By that time small roots are formed, and the tops of the tuberose soon start into a vigorous growth. Bulbs started in this way blossom from two to three weeks earlier than those not planted until cold weather has gone. Tuberose do not require a very rich soil, but it should be light, warm and fairly good. Poor soil gives delicate blossoms and small spikes. Good soil gives firm, medium-sized blooms, and handsome spikes, that last well. Soil made very rich gives long, heavy spikes and large blooms, but they fade quickly.