

tree oil, but could never eradicate it entirely. When first I heard of the gas tar cure I was afraid to use it, bearing in mind my former misfortune; but after seeing a friend use it successfully I determined on taking my present charge, and finding one of the vineries well stocked with my old enemy, to give it a fair trial. I merely removed the loose bark, and did not wash the rods in any way; I then applied the tar at the rate of one part to six of clay, working it well into all crevices with a stiff brush, over the eyes as well as the canes. The result is no injury to the Vines, but an almost entire annihilation of the enemy, only one here and there having been seen this summer. It is, however, a desperate battle when none escape, and I feel confident by following the dressing up this winter, I shall see the last of the pest. I might add that except where mealy bug is present, I never dress Vines with any mixture whatever; I prefer to give the rods a good washing with soap and water, cleanliness in my opinion being more conducive to good health and robust growth than stopping the pores up with clay, soot, and other unsightly mixtures.—C. J. WHITE.

I gave the tar and clay-dressing a trial on some Vines in an early house that were badly infested with bug. They were merely washed, the loose bark removed, and then painted with the mixture, using one part gas tar to three parts clay and water, keeping the mixture well stirred. The mixture was well worked in with an ordinary paint-brush over every part of the rods, including the eyes, without any injury to the Vines, which started well and have borne a good crop of fruit. Finding the Vines broke strongly and appeared none the worse for the application, we treated the other two vineries the same, except that we did not wash the Vines or in any way clean them before apply-

ing the mixture, and I am glad to be able to state that there has been but very little bug seen in either of the houses this season. Indeed, I never before saw the Vines so clear of the pests as they are at the present time. I intend to give them a similar dressing this winter, which I believe will entirely eradicate the bug. I should state that in previous years the Vines had been washed and dressed in the usual way and paraffin had been freely used when cleaning the houses.—S. T. H., in *The Garden*.

SWEET CORN.

N. Y. AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION,
GENEVA, N. Y., April 12, 1884.

In 1883 we grew at the Station twenty-six varieties of sweet corn. As the matter of earliness in this garden crop is an important one, we kept record of the appearance of silks in each variety, as indicating to a certain extent the corresponding periods of maturity. It would have been preferable to have noted the period when the ears were in condition to use on the table, but this we could not do as it was important that we should not destroy any portion of our crop.

The seed was planted on May 16, and the figures indicate the number of days from this date to the appearance of the silking of the first plant in each lot.

Silked in days from planting.	Date.
Early Marblehead	56 July 11
Easily Narragansett	61 " 16
Pratt's Early	61 " 16
Early Minnesota	62 " 17
Tom Thumb	62 " 17
Dolly Dutton	64 " 19
Crosby's Early	68 " 23
Wyoming	68 " 23
Early Orange	69 " 24
Darling's Early	69 " 24
Golden	70 " 25
Rochester	70 " 25
Early Dwarf	71 " 26
Moore's Early Concord	72 " 27
Squantum	72 " 27
Black Mexican	76 " 31