Gardening Under Glass.

FRUIT GROWING UNDER GLASS.

The subject of growing fruit under glass has not received the attention that it deserves in America. In England it is a great industry and large estab-

glass has not received the attention that it deserves in America. In England it is a great industry and large establishments are devoted to growing fruit. There is one near London of 40 acres covered with glass, which gives employment to 500 men. Fruits grown under glass attain a higher degree of perfection in size, color and flavor than the same varieties grown out of doors, but the great advantage is in ripening them earlier and in growing certain very choice varieties which could not otherwise be perfected. For instance, i.e. vinefera, or hard-meated, grapes like Black Hamburg cannot be grown in this country except under glass.

The fruits that are commonly forced are grapes, peaches, nectarines, plums and apples. Grapes are grown more largely than amything else and are raised in a cominercial way in America. The earliest houses are started up in January and the grapes mature in June. But many grapes are grown in what are known as cold graperies. These have little or no heat at all and the vines are not forced so early in the season. The grapes begin to ripen in August and continue until the holidays. The vines are all anys planted in beds or borders either inside or outside the house, the latter giving the best results, but requiring more care.

Tree fruits are commonly planted out in the greenhouse, and like grapes, require expert knowledge to handle them. The watering, pruning, thinning and disbudding are all operations that require great care. But the fruits are not hard o grow after one understands their needs. The houses are generally started up in Jam or we hand the fruit brought to maturity in May, June and July before outdoor varie es are ripe. Nectarines and peaches often bring as high as \$4 per doz, and some trees will ripen as many as 12 doz. The trees may also be grown in pots and not forced with artificial heat. They are stored away in winter and brought out in the late spring.

PLANT CLOTH VS GLASS.

Plant cloth is much cheaper than glass to cover hothed frames and superior for many purposes. The beds do not dry out so quickly under it, the plants never burn, they get more ventilation and grow hardler and stronger. In the very early spring or late winter a covering of plant cloth is not as warm as glass, but during cold spells an extra cloth-covered frame may be put on. If a layer of thick paper is placed between the two frames it will keep out celd better than glass. The frames may be cheaply made of boards, 1x2 in in size, halved at the ends and nailed with clinch nails. The handlest size is 6 ft square with a center piece. The cloth should be stretched slightly and nailed with big headed tacks. For hardening off plants that have been started in hotbeds or greenhouses there is nothing equal to a cold frame covered with plant cloth. plants never burn, they get more ven-

It Is a Mistake to try to grow several varieties of vegetables in the same eral varieties of vegetables in the same house unless they are carefully chosen. Cucumbers, tomatoes, melons and boans want a high temperature, while lettuce, radishes, beets and cauliflower need from 10 to 20 degrees cooler. A little care in selecting kinds as near alike as possible will prevent disappointment to the amateur.

To Make Waterproof Muslin, close seams on common cotton and tack to the frame. Heat over a slow fire until well mixed and apply while hot the following: Old, pale, linseed oil 3 lits sugar of lead 1 oz, white resin 4 oz. Sugar of lead should first be ground with a little linseed oil, then the rest of the oil and finally the powdered resin added.

Tomatoes of the smaller arieties bring a good price in the old country and can be sent safely in cold storage.

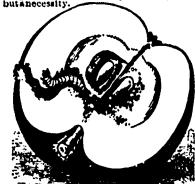
The earliest kinds of potatoes and of dwarf habit are the best for forcing as an early crop. Early Rose is an old favorite.

Care should be taken to air tomato plants so as not to chill them and at

the same time to air them sufficiently to prevent them from being drawn up and becoming long and spindling. As soon as the heat ceases in the seedling hotbed, they should be transplanted into another hotbed with good bottom heat, setting them 6 or 8 in apart each way georgities to the sign of the plants. way, according to the size of the plants,

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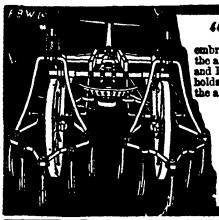
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