

CORNUS FLORIDA.

I have always esteemed the flowering Dogwood as one of the most beautiful of our small, native trees, and never let an opportunity pass without recommending it for the lawn, where it is not often seen, simply because it is a native, and not because it is not beautiful. I know of several specimens that are worth walking miles to see. The largest stands in the middle of a 10 acre lot, about two miles from the village of Roslyn, L. I. It is altogether the finest Dogwood I ever saw. The tree is upward of 30 feet high, with a round and perfectly symmetrical head about 30 feet in diameter, supported by a clean, straight trunk nearly six feet high and some nine or ten inches in diameter. It is as nearly perfect as a tree can be, and a grand sight when in flower. It was a sight of this tree many years ago that gave me my first impression of the great value of the Dogwood as a tree for the lawn. Another very fine specimen stands by itself on the beautiful lawn of Mrs. W. Barr, at Orange, N. J. I saw it this Spring just as it was coming into full bloom. In sight at the same time were *Magnolia stellata*, *M. Soulangiana* and *M. conspicua*; and the nearness of the latter naturally led to comparisons, very much, to my mind, in favor of the Dogwood. Liking company when enjoying a good thing, I asked Mrs. Barr and others present to look at the *Magnolias* and the Dogwood and tell me which they thought the more beautiful. They all agreed with me that the Dogwood was more beautiful than the *Magnolia*. The Dogwood has this also in its favour, that it clothes itself in the most lovely of autumn tints. It is also a very clean and symmetrical tree. Therefore, I say that the Dogwood is another native tree that is worthy of a place even on the smallest of lawns. Plant it. To have it at its best, it should be

at least 15 feet from any other tree or shrub. Choose a small plant rather than a large one.—*Rural New-Yorker*.

THE CABBAGE MAGGOT.

For the past two weeks I have had scores of letters complaining of the ravages of the Cabbage Maggot, which is evidently more than usually destructive this year. In many places in this vicinity not a single head will mature. To counteract its ravages in our sample grounds, where we test all our varieties of cabbage and cauliflowers, we had until this season dressed the land heavily with oyster shell lime, using at the rate of 150 bushels to the acre, sown on the land after plowing, and then well harrowed in. But this year the man in charge of our trial grounds was absent at the time the ground was being prepared for the cabbage and cauliflower, and the dressing of lime was, for the first time in five years, omitted. The cabbage and cauliflower plants, which were strong spring-sown transplanted plants, were set out about the middle of April. They started well, but about the middle of May the droop in the leaf showed that the maggot was at work. We at once scraped the soil from the stem of each plant and dusted lime around it, again drawing the soil up to the stem. In addition to this a good handful of guano was dusted around every five or six plants, or about as thick on the surface of the soil as sand is usually strewn on the floor.

The application of lime at once arrested the work of the maggots on the stems, and the guano started a quick growth, causing each plant to make strong roots above the wounds made by the maggots. The result is that the crop to all appearances is saved. We left a few rows without applying the lime and guano, to test the result of the experiment, and in these rows