

like the vine, by laying the cane in a shallow drill, and as they shoot up, to fill in the drill with earth, and thereby get a quantity in a short time. Am I correct in this?

Thirdly—Give your opinion as to the following. I have my doubts in trying the receipt because of the tar. The *Globe* has the following from the *Rural World*; it says:—"A writer last spring stated that a mixture of tar and soft soap and sulphur would keep the borer out of apple and peach trees. I have used it for thirty years, and it has never failed if done in April or May. It will also keep rabbits and mice from gnawing the bark. Paint them with a swab or brush; do it the first warm day; do not wait. *Receipt*—Take two-thirds soft soap and one-third pine-tree tar; put in water enough to make it like thick paint; add one pound flour of sulphur to the gallon; boil it all together; when still warm, use it." Before I apply such, I ask your opinion. I was doubtful as to whether the tar would not do more harm than good.

H.

REPLY.—1. Will some of our strawberry growers please state their experience on this point?

2. We have never tried to propagate them in this way. Will you please try it and tell us whether you succeed?

3. We think pine-tree tar would do no harm if pure, but so much of the tar in market is adulterated with injurious substances that we should fear to use them on trees?

GRAPE MILDEW.—Prof. G. C. Caldwell, of Cornell University, says that where the stakes to which vines are tied are soaked in a solution of sulphate of copper, the vines are not attacked by mildew. The soaked stakes exert an influence for a distance of two and a half feet on either side. It is believed that a single soaking will suffice for three or more years.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

HORTICULTURAL NOTES OF A SOUTHERN TRIP.

BY WILLIAM SAUNDERS, LONDON.

(Continued from page 127.)

In the display of tropical fruits at the New Orleans Exposition Florida took the lead, California ranking next. The exhibit of oranges was perplexing in its variety, and to a novice it seemed difficult to understand how so many varieties so nearly alike could be distinguished. The Mandarin and Tangerine oranges are easily separated from the ordinary sorts by their small size and characteristic appearance, and the Maltese Blood by the red staining on the inside, but the Dummitt, Hart's Seedling, Mediterranean Sweet, St. Michael's, and a number of other named sorts so closely resemble each other that to the uninitiated they seem identical. In addition to the oranges, which formed the bulk of the display, there were a number of varieties of lemon; also shaddocks, guavas, citrons, grape fruit, limes, Japanese persimmons, loquats or Japanese plums, sapodillas, and pomegranates.

While in New Orleans the opportunity was afforded to visit the green-houses and grounds of Prof. Richardson, where, under the guidance of his enthusiastic gardener, Mr. Lester, we were shown some rare and beautiful plants. Among others in bloom there were quite a number of orchids. Three specimens of *cattleya trianae* attracted special attention, with their richly-hued flowers, measuring nearly five inches across. The houses were well kept. On the grounds were a number of beautiful palms, pittosporums, and other evergreens. A splendid plant of the Marechal Niel Rose was trained to cover a shed; it had grown very vigorously, and was just pushing out its buds.