

very large and full, of fine form and dark bright red colour. Madam La Baronne de Rothschild, a most beautiful flower, colour clear pale rose, shaded with white, very large and double.

HOW TO MAKE A LAWN.

The ground should be entirely free from stagnant water. It must be trench-ploughed to the depth of eighteen or twenty-four inches. A week of hot, dry weather will be sufficient to dry up the grass on a thin soil, a whole month of drought would fail to destroy the verdure. The depth, whatever it may be, should be uniform, for if it be deeper in some places than in others, the deep places will settle and make the ground uneven. Evenness of surface is of great importance. I do not mean level, for an undulating surface is quite as desirable for a lawn as a level one, but whether level or undulating it must be smooth and free from even the smallest stones, as these interfere with the operations of the mowing machine.

Red-top is the best grass for a lawn, about fifty or sixty pounds to the acre. Fifty pounds will be sufficient if the seed be clean and good, which it seldom is. Some people recommend white clover, say one-fourth, to be mixed with red-top, and this does very well, but I prefer the pure red-top. Early in the spring is the best time for seeding a lawn. All preparatory work should be performed in the fall, so that during winter the ground may settle, and any defects that may be developed can be corrected before sowing. In spring, at the fitting moment, give a light ploughing, a good harrowing, pick off all the stones, sow the seed, and give it a good rolling, which finishes the work.

By sowing early in the spring you may have a respectable lawn before midsummer—*P. Barry's address before the Geneva, N. Y., Agricultural Society.*

LARGE BUNCH OF GRAPES.

At the annual exhibition of the Royal Caledonian Horticultural Society, held at Edinburgh, an extraordinary bunch of grapes was shown. In the *Scottman's* report of the exhibition, the monster cluster is thus referred to:—

"The sensational feature of the exhibition was found in the class for the harvest bunch of grapes at the show. The first prize was gained by Mr. James Dickson, gardener to Mr. J. Jardine, Arkleton, with a bunch of white Syrian grapes said to weigh 19 lbs. 5 ounces.

Although this variety is well known by skilled growers to be deficient in flavour, compared with many others, such as the Hamburg and Muscats, it is still admitted by eminent cultivators that this was a very marvellous bunch of grapes, probably the heaviest single bunch that has ever been produced in Great Britain. The most famous bunch on record is mentioned by Speechly, the well-known author on the vine, and that did not exceed 19 lbs. in weight. During the remainder of the week the bunch of which we speak was exhibited in the shop window of Mr. Jamison, fruiterers, Princess Street, Edinburgh, where it attracted large crowds, occasionally as many as 200 being collected around the window." The final distinction awarded to the famous bunch was the honour of gracing Her Majesty's table.

PROTECTING STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

In those parts of the Province where snow cannot be relied upon to cover the strawberry plants all winter, some protection should be given them to insure a full crop of fruit. When the plants are not covered through the winter by the snow, they are subject to so many freezings and thawings that the fruit buds, already formed and lying concealed within the crown of the plant, are injured. A very slight covering is all that is required—a few evergreen boughs or leaves, or thin covering of straw. A thick covering is apt to keep the plants too warm, which proves to be equally as injurious as too much exposure. Every one can have an abundance of strawberries any year, at the cost of a very little care and labour. The Wilson has proved to be the most productive and hardy everywhere of any variety in cultivation, and when fully ripe is a much higher flavoured berry than the *Triomphe de Gand*, which is usually grown as the next most profitable sort.—*Globe.*

KEEPING CABBAGE IN WINTER.

Three facts need be borne in mind in putting cabbages away for winter, namely:

1. Repeated freezing and thawing will cause them to rot.

2. Excess of moisture or of warmth will also cause them to rot.

3. A dry air, such as is formed in most cellars, will abstract too much moisture from the leaves, injure the flavour of the cabbage, causing some of the heads to wilt and the harder heads to waste.

The most convenient way in this climate is to open a furrow in some well drained place, deep enough to receive the heads, place a couple of rails at the bottom so that any surplus water may be readily carried off; place the heads compactly together on the rails with the roots up, and then cover with soil, ridging it up just enough to cover the roots an inch or so with soil.—*Globe.*

THE BEURRE D'ANJOU PEAR.

This is one of the most valuable pears in cultivation, and deserves to be most widely disseminated. The fruit is of large size and fine appearance, the skin of which is yellowish green, sprinkled with russet, and often presents a dull crimson check on the sunny side. The flesh is melting and juicy, very nicely perfumed, and having a brisk vinous flavour, ranking in variety among the best. It is usually ripe in November, but will often keep until January. The tree is vigorous and very productive, and seems to be likely to prove hardy, so as to thrive well where pears can be grown.

The fruit is much sought after in the city markets, and last year sold readily in the Boston markets at \$30 per barrel.—*Ex.*

GARDEN GLEANINGS.

A correspondent of the *Gardeners' Monthly*, writing from Illinois, says that he has found much benefit by pinching back the canes of raspberry and black berry plants in July, and enumerates them thus: 1st. Increases the size and self-support-