

hacking and cutting better than a willow. Its shoots terminate in a bluntlike thorn, sufficiently formidable to keep anything at a respectable distance. The leaf is smooth and glossy and of an oval shape, and, with the bark, has an acid bitter taste. Insects do not trouble, and what little cattle or sheep may pick off it will have a medicinal effect on them that will be beneficial. The syrup of Buckthorn is used for killing worms in dogs who have such a fondness for the medicine as to lick it off the spoon. In Fig. 6 the Buckthorn is shown as a single specimen grown into a tree about 25 feet high, its crooked, roughbarked and thorny branches and tortuous shoots give it quite a picturesque appearance and pleasing by contrast with other trees, and worthy of being planted on a lawn.

Profitable Cherry Orchard.

About ten years ago I set out an orchard of one hundred Early Richmond cherry trees, and it has proved profitable. The trees were headed within

Wash for Trees.

Charles Downing recommends soft soap as a wash for the trunks and large branches of trees, put on thick as it can be used. Potash is equally good, a pound being dissolved in six quarts of water, and put on with a stiff brush—the brush being kept in water when not in use. Care is necessary to prevent the potash from coming in contact with the hands or clothes. Mr. Downing objects to the use of lime wash, as giving the trees an unnatural color and forming a hard, stiff coating on the bark. This objection may be obviated by using fresh or sharp lime, and making the wash so thin that it will scarcely color the bark at all; it will then do as well as potash. It should also be borne in mind that a stronger wash may be used in early spring or autumn, while the trees are dormant, than during the vigorous growth, and that the soft, thin bark of young trees will not bear so strong or caustic a wash as that on older trees.

THE GLADIOLUS.—A summer flowering bulb which throws up tall spikes of flowers, all shades of color. The bulb should be planted in the spring and until June, and are of the easiest culture; no garden, however small, should be without them.

medium of the press, as it would be of immense benefit to the fruit growers of the country. Certainly this is important if true.

DISEASES OF THE PEACH TREE.—A Grimsby correspondent says: The present appearance of the peach orchards in this district excites much comment. The leaves, which are curled up and much thickened, have great hollows on the under side, and on the upper a tinge of beautiful red and yellow. Gradually they are dropping off, so that altogether the trees present a bare and sickly appearance. Many growers fear that the yellows may be upon us, that dread disease, which has proved so destructive to the peach trees in the East and South. The malady described has no connection with the yellows, but is known as the curl. It has frequently visited us before, only never to such a remarkable extent. New leaves will replace the old, and neither the tree nor the fruit will receive any permanent injury. The yellows is far more deadly, and results in the total destruction of the tree. It is scarcely known in this district, but prevails to a considerable extent in the States.



SCENERY IN ARKANSAS.

a foot of the ground, and planted sixteen feet apart each way, the entire orchard occupying but a half acre. We have had several very heavy crops, and although we have sold them low, it has been one of the most profitable spots on the farm. Most of the fruit has been sold to farmers at five cents a quart, on the tree, and although the trees have grown so that the branches meet between the rows, nearly all the fruit can be gathered from the ground or standing on a chair. We have used this orchard for some years for an enclosure for our sows and pigs, and although my neighbors have predicted that it would kill the trees, they are as thrifty as I could wish. We never interfere with the birds, but let them have all the cherries they want, and think that they pay for them both in music and in the war they wage against insects.—*W. P., in Practical Farmer.*

Two years ago last fall a New Hampshire man applied coal-tar to seventy-five fruit trees as protection against mice; the result so far as recorded is thirty dead, and nearly every tree now living marred and stunted.

THE CODLING MOTH.—Perhaps no insect has given the apple orchardist so much trouble as the codling moth, and any tactics that will give victories over this long triumphant enemy will be hailed with shouts all along the line. Hear what Mr. A. G. Tuttle, for many years president of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, and a leading nurseryman of that State, says. Mr. Tuttle is testing over 100 varieties of Russian apples; and what he says is, that he has discovered a remedy—or rather a trap—for the moth, that has proved to be a complete success. This is the trap:—Take shallow pans or saucers and place some strong apple vinegar in them, and hang among the branches of the trees. The smell of the vinegar attracts the moths, and they are caught and drowned in the same. Mr. Tuttle says he has caught over forty codling moths in one of the pans in a single night. He counts it a great success. He says he notified C. Downing, the leading authority on fruit in this country, of this matter, and of this success; and that Mr. Downing advised him to disseminate the information through the

Cottagers in England have long used wheat grown thickly in pots or pans, for ornamental purposes, and a correspondent speaks of it as one of the prettiest decorative plants imaginable, on account of its beautiful green color and graceful habit. By successive sowings it may be had in perfection all the year round.

Frequently we see grape trellises made wholly of wooden bars, which the vine tendrils cannot clasp or climb on. Vertical wires eight inches apart are neatest, and carry the weight of shoots loaded with fruit without yielding, but light rods or neat twiggy brush answer well for the vine to climb by, and some such support is essential for free and perfect growth.

An English exchange says that the merits of the tall section of the pea family are beginning to be generally recognized. Short stalks and a brief period of bearing are, it says, synonymous, and it is only by means of varieties that develop a continuous supply of fresh blooms on elongated haulm that one can hope to prolong the period of gathering.