

Rye exists wild in Siberia.
 Barley exists wild in the mountains of Himalaya.
 Oats wild in Northern Africa.
 Maize (Indian Corn) found in America.
 Rice from South Africa, whence it was taken to India, and thence to Europe and America.
 The garden bean from the East Indies.
 The horse bean from the Caspian Sea.
 Buckwheat originally came from Siberia and Tartary.
 Rape seed and cabbage grow wild in Sicily and Naples.
 The poppy from the East.
 The sun-flower from Peru.
 Flax, or linseed, is in Southern Europe a weed in the ordinary grain crops.
 The radish from China.
 Garden cress out of Egypt and the East.
 Hemp is a native of Persia and the East Indies.
 The nettle, which sometimes furnishes fibres for spinning, is a native of Europe.
 Of dye plants, madder comes from the East; dyer's weed grows in Southern Germany; safflower comes from Egypt; dyers' knot-grass from China.
 Hops come to perfection as a wild plant in Germany.
 Mustard and caraway seed the same.
 Anise from Egypt, and the Grecian Archipelago.
 Koriander grows wild near the Mediterranean.
 Saffron from the Levant.
 The onion out of Egypt.
 Horseradish from South Europe.
 Tobacco is a native of Virginia, Tobago, and California. Another species has also been found wild in Asia.
 Fullers' teazle grows wild in Southern Europe.
 The grasses are mostly native plants, and so are clovers, except lucerne, which is a native of Sicily.
 The gourd is probably an Eastern plant.
 The potatoe is a well-known native of Peru and Mexico.
 Turnip and mangel-wurtzel come from the shores of the Mediterranean.
 Monalribi and white turnips are natives of Germany.
 The carrot is supposed by some to have been brought from Asia, but others maintain it to be a native of the same place as the white turnip.
 Amongst other kitchen garden plants, the spinach is attributed to Arabia.
 The cucumber from the East Indies.
 The melon from Kalmuck.
 Parsley grows in Sardinia.
 Celery in Germany.
 Of fruit trees and shrubs, the currant and gooseberry came from Southern Europe.
 The medlar pear and apple are likewise European plants; but the sickle, the best of pears, is traced to near Philadelphia, its original locality so far as known.
 The cherry, palm and almond came from Asia Minor.
 The walnut and peach from the same country.
 The citron from Media.
 The quince from the island of Crete.
 The chestnut from Italy.
 Of forest trees, the majority are natives of England, except the pine and horse-chestnut, the former of which was brought from America, and the latter from Thibet.
 But the greatest variety of oaks, and other fine timber trees, are natives of North and South America.
 The whortleberry is a native of Asia, Europe and America.
 The cranberry, of Europe and America.

EFFECTS OF THE PAST WINTER ON TREES.—From many portions of the Western States we have information that the severity of last winter has been exceedingly destructive to trees. A friend in Illinois says:—
 "All of our orchard peaches, and most of our choice

cherries, (and we had 'a good few' of them, as our Yorkshire neighbour says,) are dead—defunct, winter-killed; not blighted a leaf, but killed by cold. And many, too many, of our pears are in the same fix, and *like some*. Our two or three years old nursery peaches mostly dead, and one year old two-thirds dead, and last year's buds half dead. Most of the native seedlings still alive, and on the lower limbs (which were buried in snow,) there were abundance of flowers, and will be some fruit. Mr. —, of Wisconsin, writes me that nearly all of his pears and plums in the nursery are dead, and also many apples."

The nursery business here has quite enough of toil and trouble for us, but in a climate like that of portions of the west, how must it be? What a thorough cure such experience as the above would be for some persons who seem to be labouring under a delusive idea that the nursery business is one of the most lucrative and delightful in the world. Before they get into it they dream of fruits and flowers, pleasure and riches; after they get fairly embarked in the matter, they sometimes dream of excessive cold, heat, frost, snow, hail-storms, blight, insects, rain, drought, and a thousand other things that annoy the poor cultivator.

In Western New York we had a remarkably severe winter, but vegetation seemed to suffer very little. We have not seen a single tree, old or young, winter killed. Pawlonias, Ailantus, Catalpas and other tender trees are quite uninjured. Young Deodar Cedars, Araucarias, and other evergreens planted out last summer, and not protected at all during the hardest part of the winter, are perfectly safe. Roses generally, had more of their tops winter killed than usual, but this has done them very little harm.

Fruit trees are very promising, as we stated in the June number. Apricots, Nectarines, Peaches, Plums, Apples, and indeed all the fruits, are bearing at this moment an abundant crop. The young trees in the nursery never looked better. The buds of peaches, pears, plums, and indeed all the fruits look unusually well. This is a great contrast with the state of things in Illinois, Wisconsin, &c., which our friends communicate.—*Genesee Farmer.*

TO DESTROY THE APHIS ON ROSE TREES OUT OF DOORS.—In the *Ladies' Companion to the Flower Garden*, under the article of Aphis, Mrs. Loudon advises to make a decoction of quassia, in the proportion of an ounce of chip to a pint of water, and dip the infected branches of roses into it. This cannot be done on a large scale, but I have found the use of the decoction so valuable that it ought to be more generally known. My mode of using it is as follows:

Having made in the outset a small quantity in the above proportions, and tested it as a guide for my future use, I now make from two to three gallons at a time in a large iron boiler. When cold, on a fine day, throw it on your rose bushes by means of a garden syringe, taking care to wet the under as well as the upper surface of the leaves. In two day's time you will see thousands of the insects adhering to the leaves, but quite dead. Then syringe the bushes with plain water, using considerable force, to wash off the dead aphides. You will no doubt observe many still living, as it is almost impossible to wet them at one operation. Repeat the syringing with the decoction, and afterwards with the water.—*The Rose Garden, by Wm. Paul.*

SPOKEN AGAINST.—What if people do speak against you? Let them feel that you are able to bear it. What is there gained by stooping to correct every word that is whispered to your discredit? Lies will die, if left alone. Slander never kills a sterling character.