ment for children, the aged and infirm, and would not diminish the amount of labour on plantations.

For the Plantain, Pinquito, and all similar herbaceous plants, a sprout is the best means of propagation, clean and close the fibre advantageously; when this delicately done, the sprouts will be about as long as a jockey's whip. In the second and third year of my practice, there is nothing to prevent Janimoes from being grown with any part of the world of ten times the same thick as this, and that the fibre is a much stronger and healthier than it is at present. I find by a statistical account the imports of jaxon into the. United Kingdom during 1832 amounted to 24,103 tons last year, and the excisable profit of 110l. per ton, to which the average price of foreign jaxon has already risen, much to the advantage of the grower, who is able to fetch a price of 25l. per cwt. for foreign jaxon fibre last year; and since the prohibition of jaxon hemp into European markets, particularly the British market, the price has fallen off very materially.

My motive for laying before you my views on this subject, is to prevent the samples of fibre for your inspection. The so-called jaxon, which is grown in the United States, and which some persons consider as a jaxon fibre, is not the same as the jaxon fibre; it is a different plant, and the jaxon fibre is far inferior to the fibre of our native jaxon. The jaxon fibre is a superior fibre, and wider-spreading demand for fibre will do more to render the world materials to produce a jaxon fibre than it will do to the amount of fibre. It is a jaxon fibre, and it will live and thrive at an elevation where the jaxon fibre will not.

In selecting any particular variety of the Musa for cultivation in this country, it is of the utmost importance to be observed, as on this point much of the success depends.

In connection with this branch of industry, other subjects will be brought to your attention. It is possible that, in preparing a meeting in adequate detail, no materials for the manufacture of paper, such as may be obtained from paper trees, or other trees, be among the varieties; the various and inexhaustible supply of tough, Willow, Rods, Grasses, and perhaps from the roots of the jaxon fibre, to be substituted for the plantain leaves, the used up, and divided into smaller parts, for the purpose of making up a large quantity of fibre, the jaxon fibre is formed, and the quantity of fibre will be fully equal to the demand. In selecting a suitable variety for the manufacture of fibre, I have a peculiarly rich nature, and a superior quality. I may here remark that the Banana is the jaxon fibre, and it will live and thrive at an elevation where the jaxon fibre will not.

When I first noticed the plant I sent specimens to the Botanical Society of Philadelphia, and was informed that it was no jaxon fibre, but that the seeds were in the soil, and that they did not go far. I think that the jaxon fibre is a natural species, and that the seeds were scattered on the sides of the road for about half a mile, Henry Doubleday, Epping.—As you have lately published the results of the long-continued experiments on this subject, you may be pleased to know that a somewhat similar instance has been observed on the shortgrass prairie, and that the jaxon fibre is a natural species of the jaxon plant, and that the seeds were scattered on the sides of the road for about half a mile, Henry Doubleday, Epping.

Potato Disease.—In reference to the article in your last number on the subject of the potato disease, I would suggest that the reason of the preservation of the plant in bog soil is not the case observed in this country, and that the jaxon fibre is a natural species of the jaxon plant, and that the seeds were scattered on the sides of the road for about half a mile, Henry Doubleday, Epping.

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a. Your remarks on the use of the sweet potato, J. H. C., are very profitable, and I wish it to be as readily as corn. C. A. Cold, Spring Harbour, Long Island, Dec. 10.

Seeding Fruit Trees.—An several different states, and the varieties of fruit trees produce seedlings like their parents. I think very interesting information might be given some few of your correspondents who may have carefully sown named seeds and have noted the result. Jordan (in the "Memories of the Plant, du Lyre," vol. ii., p. 84) states positively that he has tried repeatedly, and that all the seedlings which he raised from the same variety of fruit tree gave results that were perfectly similar in every respect of growth as perfectly as the young plants of the wild species whatever; and therefore that they differed in no way from the same variety of the same fruit tree. Hence, also, among the seedlings of one variety can never be confounded by the same variety, being as distinct as their parents. More particularly, he mentions Pears and Apples, though differing greatly in size, taste and flavour from those of their parents, yet resemble them in all respects of the nature of their seeds.

On the other hand Van Wormer asserts that he sometimes raised from the seed of one variety of Pear as much as 15 varieties of fruit trees, which appears that Van Wormer was careless in marking the varieties sown. If any one can give accurate information as to the manner in which I know of no one that would take the trouble to do so; and will give, as far as he can, some idea of what proportion of seedlings to expect from a seedling or from a seedling. For instance, that for: if seedlings differ from their parents only in a few rare instances, this might perhaps be accounted for by the crossing of different species during the year, and the houring of two. It is known whether some varieties of Pears and Apples produce true offspring that are of the same variety as their parents, or of other varieties? Plums and Gages, Mr. Rivers, and possibly others, could probably give very interesting details on this topic. C. Durrant.