Preserving Tomatoes.—Can any of your contributors inform me of the way that Tomatoes are preserved in America? I believe that they are pickled in some way or the other, but whether the whole fruit is thus taken, or whether they are simmered over a fire, I do not know. Old Charlie.

Fruit of the Mountain, Preserving of.—I understand that the fresh jelly from the Rowan tree (Fruit Aunusia), is made in a preserve or conserve in Scotland which is highly esteemed. Will any of your Scotch readers kindly inform us southerns the benefit of one or more recipes for converting them into sweetmeats? They are needed this year, when other fruit is not. W. Marshall, Esq., September 6.

Fertilization of Leschenaultia.—As "F. W. B." inquiring of you about the method of seeding of Leschenaultia, I will give my small experience. During 1860 and 1861, I was led to make some observations upon the fertilization of Leschenaultia and ibolba, from having read that with these flowers self-fertilization was an inevitable contingency; and this, I think, is true. It has only come to me highly improved. I found, as "F. W. B." states, that before the flowers expand, the anthers open, and that the flowers of Leschenaultia, and many other plants, consist of a large number of plants, as in most Leguminosse, Parnassiacese, and other groups, and it is absolutely necessary to self-fertilization. In Leschenaultia the pollen, when shed, is readily collected in a cup-shaped pouch on the outside of the flower. I have found it quite easy to attempt to visit the flowers by the copious supply of nectar. On the outside of the indium there is a viscid coat of pollen, and it is seen that a flower is placed parallel to the pistil, and be germinated into the flower, so that the anther of an insect, the tip of the brush, by pressing against the slightly projecting lower lip of the indium, open it, and some of the hind part of the brush is either dusted or some brush be now successively inserted into several flowers, pollens-grains will be found left on the exterior walls. I have experimented in fertilizing these flowers, treated in this manner several flowers, but with no result. Towards the end of July, however, five flowers were opened, and to my surprise, they were well filled with much enlarged. Two of them, after a time, shrank off, but remained on till the autumn, and each contained several dozen of flowers during two or three summers, but the green fruit doesn't indicate the presence of exception of two growing close together, which I imagined had been visited by some insect. These two plants were treated in the manner above described.

Chrysanthemum coccineum is not uncommon appearance it could not be more healthy or robust; but might have remained ready for use, and then he improved it, being enclosed in a specially contrived receptacle, from which it has afterwards to be removed, so as to prevent its principle of gradual evolution, and looks at each structure as the summing up of a long series of adaptations through time. These adaptations are the successive modification being retained as far as it is possible through force inherited will not feel surprised at the above complete and apparently superfluous arrangement, or the other still more complex arrangements, though they may all serve for one and the same general purpose. Any one desiring to learn how diversified are the means for preserving self-fertilisation, even within the limits of the family of plants, should study Mr. Bentham's short but extremely curious paper, just published in The Journal of the Linnean Society, in which he gives an excellent account of many interesting details. I cannot resist specifying one of the remarkable characteristics described by Mr. Bentham. In Symphor, the upper anther does not subserve its proper function of producing pollen, but has been converted into short broad strap, firmly fixed to the edge of the stigmatic, ovary. By this means the stigma is adopted in such a position that it cannot receive pollen from the fertile anthers of the same flower; or, as Mr. Bentham puts it, the "stigma that holds by the rung of the ladder (the barren anther) is safe from all pollution from her brother anthers, and is preserved intact from any cross-pollination that may be introduced by the insect agencies." Charles Darwin. [In order to render this matter more clear we reproduce the woodcut on page 1192, E.] What is all this fuss about a pear?—By this post we send you a Pear fruit grown on a Sargonne Pear, and which appears to us to be peculiar. Dickens de Sow. Greer.—[The change question is not uncommon.

The Potato Disease.—Although agreeing with what has lately been advanced in your columns relative to the potato disease, I have a strong impression that as much as anything to do with its ability to resist the attack of the disease [No doubt] in exemplification of which I may refer to my own case, in which I have been steadfastly and, I hope, steadily, in my notice in the shape of a few rows of mine, of which the leaf displayed, although not entirely free from the leaf blight, the stems but three or four of its ordinary growth, which is a great deal better than the extent to about a third of its crop; hence, I think, conclusively proving that the natural constitution of the potato is capable of being so far changed as to render it less susceptible to the disease.

The Potato, disease.—On looking over my Gar- randen's Agricultural Gazette, I find the first thing I read was your account of that interesting Comité, the Potatoes, growing in the pleasure- grounds at Ashtead, and until doing so I was young enough to think I had the finest specimen of it in Eng- land, but I find now I must content myself with saying mine is one of the finest, not the finest plant in England, for the Ashtead plant beats mine. You say it is 5 feet 6 inches in height, and fully as much through at the base. My specimen is only 5 feet 1 inch high, and the same, or may be an inch or two more, through the stem and, as to health, to all