

Garden and Orchard.

Training Trees.

When at the International Exhibition in Paris, France, last year, we saw trees trained in various forms, some illustrations of which we have given you. We now give you two of the most remarkable. The church (fig. 1) shown here was the most perfect model of training and pruning an evergreen we have ever seen. The spire and vane were all of real, live, growing evergreen. Even the porch was cut out and trained in the inside; the eaves were also projecting. What time and care it must have taken to train and keep this model of evergreen in such a state of perfection! There was not one black spot about it. An artist could not have drawn or constructed a building more complete.

Fig. 2 represents a grapevine. This vine was dead and brought in a dry state. Every one of these angles where the wood crosses were grown together as firmly as of one piece. In our last issue we gave you some instructions how this work might be done, and for what use it might be applied. We hope some of our young friends have made a few improvements during the past month; perhaps it would not be too late even in the early part of this month, but you would not be so sure of success. You may attempt the pruning of an evergreen at this season.

Rustic Garden Fence.

H. M., Oakville, Ont., asks for a plan of rustic fence for his garden. There are so many plans that each must follow his own inclination. As to pattern, we give you this one (fig. 3). We do not say it is the best, but it has a neat appearance.

SOOT TEA FOR

ROSES.—Get soot from a chimney or stove where wood is used for fuel, put into an old pitcher, and pour hot water upon it. When cool use it to water your plants every few days. When it is all used, fill up the pitcher again with hot water. The effect upon plants, especially upon roses that have almost hopelessly deteriorated, is wonderful in producing a rapid growth of thrifty shoots, with large thick leaves and a great number of richly tinted roses. Never despair of a decaying rose bush until this has been tried.

The Queen of Flowers.

The summer was upon the whole not unfavorable to roses. The result was a fair number of flowers of average excellence, and what was of greater moment as affecting this season's roses, fair growth and well ripened. Condition makes all the difference in the ability of plants to resist unfavorable influences.

It is also pleasing to observe how good health and robust growth seems to resist the attacks of disease. Plants crippled by climate are at once attacked and finished off by aphides and other insects, and this in a fulfilment of the general law

highest perfection, they must be shaded from the sun for at least two hours on either side of noon. The majority of other rose blooms, for exhibition or other purposes, must be sheltered from heavy rains. In cutting show roses, they can hardly be cut too early in the morning, with the dew on their fair petals, and it is necessary to allow for the opening effects on roses of a close journey and a hot exhibition room or tent.

Gas Tar and Curculio.

A correspondent of one of our exchanges gives the following plan for destroying curculio:—

Put the tar into a long-handled fryingpan, heated with coals just so the tar will not blaze, and walk through the plantation. The curculio will immediately fly off beyond the fumes of the burning tar, and will not return so long as any of the fumes remain.

This system of fumigation might be commenced as soon as the fruit is fairly formed, and should be kept up as often and as long as is necessary through the season, say twice per week, and directly after a shower of rain.

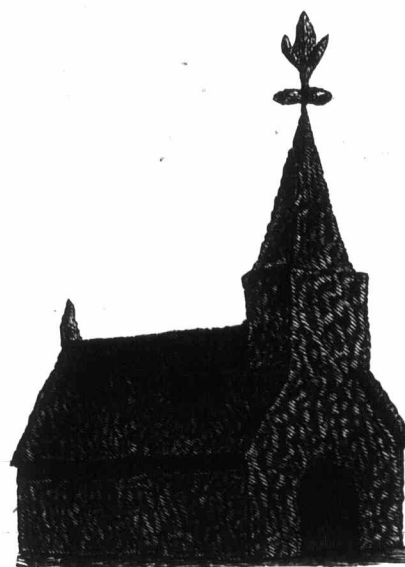


FIGURE 1.

When there is but a light breeze of wind, by passing along the windward sides of an orchard the entire plantation will be impregnated with the fumes. I have no trouble with curculio in plum orchards thus treated.

Experience in Forestry.

In the current number of the Journal of Forestry, Messrs. Maule, of Bristol, England, relates how a bog in South Wales, which was not only useless but dangerous, was reclaimed by planting it with black Italian poplar. The trees grew so well that at the end of fifteen years, when they were cut down, the produce realized £13 per annum per acre for the whole period of fifteen years, during which the crop had occupied the ground, it luckily happening that the poles were wanted in a

neighboring cooper-works; the strong roots of the trees running through the underlying clay thoroughly drained the bog, letting off the water in such a way that no other process of draining can accomplish. In these days of great demand for packing-cases, the timber of the poplar is very valuable, and the tree has the additional pro-

perty of arriving at a fit state to be cut down in a man's lifetime.

The manure of cows and pigs resists decomposition for a longer time than that of the sheep and horse—both the latter being dryer than the former, and decomposing more readily in the soil.

Six quarts of soot to a hogshead of water makes a serviceable manure for watering forced plants, as well as for most bulbs, flowering plants and shrubs.

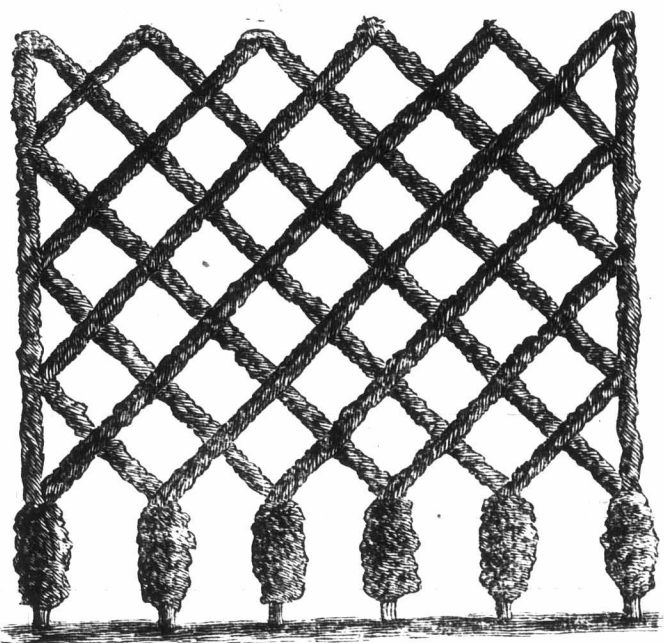


FIGURE 2.

of the survival of the fittest, we presume. There are few aphides on the roses as yet this season. But, because they are so few, they must not by any means be neglected. That would be a sure receipt for allowing the few to become many, to the destruction of the roses. On the contrary, let the few be squeezed between finger and thumb, or brushed off with the aphides brush at once. Also hunt for and destroy caterpillars, green, grey and black. These abound this season, and it needs a quick eye to detect them lurking beneath the canopy of green leaves. A more formidable foe still is red rust or fungus. No specific has yet been found for its destruction. All sorts of nostrums have been tried and failed. Sulphur does not touch it, nor hot lime, nor soot, nor tobacco-water, nor soft soap, nor Gishurst, nor Abyssinian, nor other mixtures. Perhaps the best way of

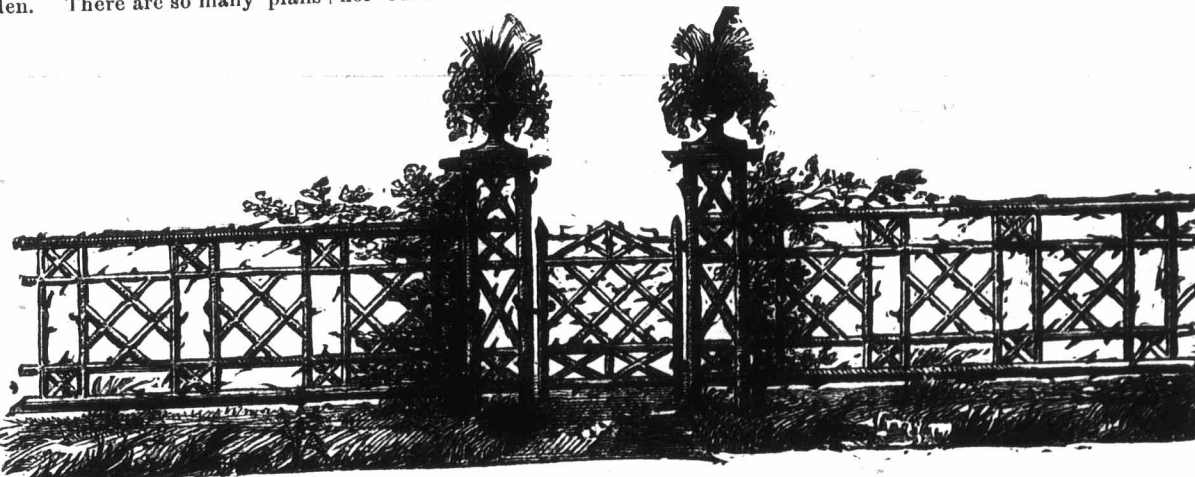


FIGURE 3.

checking the evil is by picking off the red blotches of the fungus, and carefully burning the leaves.

The buds of roses should be thinned when fine flowers are wanted. In thinning, it is well to leave buds of different sizes, to ensure a succession of flowers. Some leave only buds of a size, and the result is a grand rose show for a week or two, to be followed by months of greenness only.

Roses should now be fortified, if at all weak, by weekly delugings of house sewage or guano water. Finally, to have very dark or light roses in the