

season, and a little shade from the burning rays of the summer sun. The display of bloom will be enhanced by the application of liquid manure during the flowering season. After flowering the plant may be set in the cellar until spring.

We do not know of any instances of this variety being grown in the open air in Ontario, but *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora* has been tried and found perfectly hardy at least in Southern Ontario, as a lawn shrub, for which its beauty of appearance renders it especially desirable. The star-shaped flowers of this variety are white, and where well grown, are disposed in large leafy panicles of nearly a foot in length, see fig. 1, quite different in form from those of *Hydrangea Olaksa*, and more scattered. The perfect and the sterile flowers are mingled, the former being small, and the latter often as much as one inch across; it is late flowering, and most desirable on this account, as it has scarcely any competitors in its season of blooming. This is also a native of Japan, and was introduced from that country in the year 1874.

TREES FOR FENCES.

TWO experiences favorable to living fence-posts are reported as follows in the *Farmers' Review*—the first from Kansas, the other from Nebraska, the author of the latter saying that the trees "will last longer than you and your son, too," while even cedar cut and set involves a constant expense.

"I think there is nothing better. I use box elder planted eight feet apart; stretch the wires very tight to a well-braced corner post of dead timber. Attach the wire to every third tree by using a piece of smooth wire eight inches long stapled in the middle of the tree, the ends bent together and around the fence wire. The tree will then have to grow three inches before reaching the fence wire. It can then be pulled loose and the act repeated. Have never had a wire broken or a tree injured, yet the fence is built over a high hill, in what is generally known as a windy country."

"Ten years ago I built a mile and a-half of barbed wire fence and nailed on each tree a strip of board two and a-half inches wide to staple the wire to. I used narrow strips because the trees were small. It is a success; the fence now is ten years old on trees fifteen years old. Trees were cottonwood and five years old when used for posts. White cedar posts put in the same year are now being replaced, perhaps half of them. If you don't want them to shade too much ground, cut off the tops and keep them low; they won't die. Set trees for posts by all means where land is cheap."