

taken and kept moist, not soaking wet. In the spring of 1899 the writer saw thousands of plants of several genera of Ericaceae in healthy growing condition propagated from cuttings; and hundreds of oaks being transplanted, and conifers, each with its large ball of earth securely held in place by a warp of coarse sacking large enough to hold the ball securely in place and be brought up and tied at the base of the trunk.

The woods of Ontario can supply our flower gardens with many handsome and interesting flowering plants hitherto neglected because we did not know how to grow them. The round leaved wintergreen, *Pyrola rotundifolia*, with nodding very fragrant white flowers, grows in dry woods and in swamps. The bog wintergreen, *Pyrola uliginosa*, has purple flowers. The liverleaf wintergreen, *Pyrola asarifolia*, also grows in bogs, swamps and wet woods, flowers rose color.

Labrador tea, *Ledum*, *Greenlandicum*, grows in swamps, the white flowers abundant in terminal umbels.

Sheep laurel, *Kalmia angustifolia*, is exceedingly showy when laden with its purple or crimson flowers. It is very abundant in swamps and wet places in Muskoka and Northern Ontario.


Swamp laurel, *Kalmia glauca*, flowers borne in simple umbels, light purple, is common in the swamps around Gravenhurst.

Trailing arbutus, *Epigaea repens*, known to many as the beautiful, sweet scented Mayflower, delights in sandy soil and rocky woods. A few years ago it was common in the vicinity of Toronto, but is becoming scarce. These members of the wintergreen and heath families could be grown in the flower garden by giving attention to their requirements in the matter of soil and partner.

D. W. BEADLE.

307 Givens street, Toronto.

SPRAYING OF CHERRY TREES.

 THE Bulletin of the Hatch Experiment Station, Massachusetts, for March, 1900, states that wormy "fruit has grown less in amount each year since regular spraying has been practised, and the crop has been one of considerable profit. Careful experiments show that the Monilia

which sometimes causes the fruit to rot on the trees, or very soon after picking, can be largely prevented by spraying *after every rain* with the copper sulphate solution, ounces to 50 gallons of water."

D. W. BEADLE.

307 Givens street, Toronto.

PRUNING.—In the pruning of pyramidal fruit trees of all sorts care should be taken to encourage the formation of natural fruit spurs in preference to artificial ones; this is the rock on which many a young gardener and amateur has split by following the orthodox system of summer-pinching, as it is called. If a free growth is allowed during the summer and the branches kept thin, admitting a free circulation of sun and air among them, the wood will ripen properly,

and at the base of every leaf a bud is formed which will ultimately become a natural fruit spur. In the case of some varieties, such as the Jargonelle and Williams' Bon Chrétien Pears, it will be found that the terminal bud of one year's growth will be a fruit or bloom bud; in such a case it will be advisable to pinch it out, which will strengthen the side buds, and in the following year they will become natural fruit spurs.—*Journal of Horticulture*.