

is plain to be seen that his bush is just like mine; it is a very large one. Few trees will grow bigger in that time. Look a little further when that bush is twenty years old, and keeps on growing accordingly, it will measure 70 feet in circumference; quite a modest little bush, to have many of them in a garden to raise vegetables amongst. Why it might almost be called a mammoth tree, instead of a dwarf bush.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have much respect for these nurserymen, for they are doing much good in improving the county. I like to visit their nurseries, always feel myself at home with them. But, like myself, they work better for a little watching. Friend Arnold must try again and get his dwarf trees a little smaller, and extricate himself from his own trap that he has fallen into. Come and visit me and my fine trees, and Mr. Editor with your indulgence and patience we will fully investigate the character of the dwarf apple tree.

R. B. WERDEN.

Picton, Prince Edward County,
May 6th, 1853.

[The above subject is an interesting one, and we willingly admit communications upon it. We trust, however, that any discussion which may arise upon this, or any other topic, will be conducted in none other than the most friendly and courteous tone. We are sure our correspondent does not mean anything else, although some of his expressions may seem a little harsh. A word to the wise is sufficient.—
Ews.]

The Rose.

In a short time the first instalment of Perpetual roses will be due. Universal favorite as the rose is, it requires no recommendation. All the varieties are beautiful, but other things being equal, the Hybrid Perpetuals and the Bourbon, China and Tea Roses are to be selected on account of their more frequent periods of bloom. The Perpetuals are, however, by no means true to their name as regards their bloom, for they flower but twice in the season; profusely in June, moderately in September or October. There will be occasionally a plant which will afford a few flowers at other seasons, but the above is the rule.

Where there is a good cellar, green-house or frame, in which tender roses (under which head China, Bourbon and Tea Roses are placed) can be kept during winter, they are probably the most useful and satisfactory classes, as they are more constant in bloom and of a more delicious fragrance in general.

There is one very serious drawback to the cultivation of roses and that is the great depredations made upon them by the insects. The effects of these attacks are to be seen in the destruction of the tender shoots and buds, and the disfigurement of the foliage, which will have the tender portions eaten out, leaving only the skeleton and a slight tissue of a dry nature, presenting the appearance of having been scorched. This is almost universally the case with the rose where no precaution has been used to prevent the ravages of the rose slug. The best preventive of its depredations is found in the use of whale oil soap suds, made with two pounds of the soap in fifteen gallons of water, and applied to the foliage with a watering pot, or preferably with a syringe, by the use of which the under side of the leaves may be drenched. The whale oil soap is not a common article of merchandise, but may be procured of the seedsmen in our large cities at a trifling cost.

Where this cannot be procured, a decoction of tobacco will be found a very good remedy. The frequency of the application depends upon circumstances; usually three or four times in the season will be sufficient, but if the slugs are numerous and continue their operations a long time, it must be applied more frequently.

The rose is generally grown singly, though many prefer making beds of the different sorts. Most roses will bloom better if rigorously pruned very early in the spring, but some sorts, as the yellow and moss roses, will not bear severe pruning. The climbing roses should have the old wood frequently cut entirely away, leaving only the young and vigorous shoots.

The rose is a gross feeder, and the soil in which it is planted should be made very rich. Before planting, the ground should be deeply and thoroughly prepared and a good deal of old, well-rotted manure dug in. Every year a liberal supply should be forked in, and frequent applications during the summer of soap suds or liquid manure will be found beneficial.—*Country Gentleman.*

The Dairy.

On the Manufacture of Cheddar Cheese.

[In October last there was a magnificent exhibition of dairy produce at Kilmarnock, Scotland. The Highland Society contributed liberally for premiums. One of them was £20 for the best sweet milk cheese, which was carried by Mr. McAdam, who has kindly furnished an outline of the method he follows in its manufacture.—*Ed. Transactions of Highland Ag. Soc'y.*]

For various reasons I prefer making my cheese according to the Cheddar system. If the system is carried out with care and intelligence, one is almost certain of obtaining a lot more uniform and superior in quality than could possibly be made on the old Dunlop system. The latter is