

Bordeaux mixture and Paris green was prepared and sprayed on full grown apple trees, care being taken to show both the right and wrong way to prepare the mixture and how to spray a large tree from four sides so as to cover the tree thoroughly and evenly with the finest spray possible. After the spraying was disposed of the soil was removed for a depth of 8 or 9 inches at a point directly in the centre of a square between four trees in well cultivated ground to show visitors the complete network of rootlets that occupy every inch of ground in an orchard of 15 years old or over, and illustrating the necessity of applying fertilizers to the whole surface and not around the stump of the tree.

Prof. Macoun paid particular attention to the matter of pruning, using typical specimens to illustrate the value of a close headed tree for this section of the country, explaining and showing the injury by sunscald where the main branches or trunk is exposed to the hot and bright sun of spring and summer.

While walking through the experimental orchard we endeavored to point out the most promising and desirable varieties and also gave practical illustrations in budding, grafting, inarching, bridgework, etc.

Before closing the meeting the Professor gave an address, touching on fruit topics generally and gave descriptions of desirable varieties of apples for planting in this section.

I also gave them a short talk on cultivation, drainage, humus, mechanical condition of the soil, fertilizers, etc., and also touched upon the question of our most injurious insects, classifying them in groups to show the special benefits of early, medium and late sprayings.

The visitors seemed much interested and I am sure returned to their homes feeling that they had had a profitable and pleasant day.

HAROLD JONES.

Maitland, June 18th, 1901.

THE TRIALS OF A LANDSCAPE GARDENER.—In some respects, a good landscape gardener, landscape engineer or landscape architect, whatever he may be called, in connection with the artistic and practical development of landscape and grounds—occupies an unenviable position, and he may be likened to the pioneers in any great cause where advances are met with distrust and antagonism born of ignorance.

He has, first of all to show that his work, though closely associated with the pick and shovel, is not of it, and has artistic realizations as well as natural and purely mechanical ones. He is a true artist with visionary ideas, largely, which are tempered by the practical molding of nature and brought into living facts. An undeveloped piece of land is seen by him through evolutionary lenses

and he pictures the effects which might be produced by grading, planting, arranging paths and drives or altering the course of streams. His first picture is, perhaps, barely more than an outline such as a painter might sketch preparatory to adding the colors and touches which almost put life into a portrait; the development and details are largely the result of study and practical ability, always accompanied by the artistic touch and nature appreciation which belong to a good landscape gardener.

But a small percentage of the public appreciates the qualifications possessed by the landscape gardener; to the remainder he is simply an unusually good gardener, or one who is too much above merial work and desires to theorize. They do not believe he can be on the same plane as men of other