

to be used liberally, and without false economy. Fig. 1 shows a well clayed graft.

The second part, the most important of the whole work, points out the proper care to be taken of the graft and its

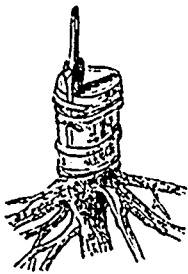


Fig. 7.—Root-graft.

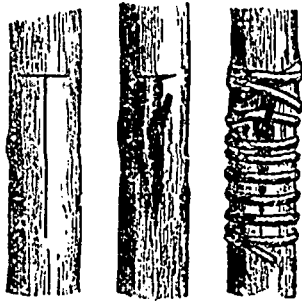


Fig. 8.—Escutcheon-graft.

step-mother before the operation; and the preparation to be made before the actual work begins. In this description is shown how to produce grafts from trees worthy of propagation by layering, either from the stump (*cépée*) or *en bulle*



Fig. 9.—Double escutcheon graft.

Fig. 10.—Naked branch grafted.

(fig. 2). This plan, I believe, is very little known among gardeners; I, therefore, transcribe in full what the author says on the subject.

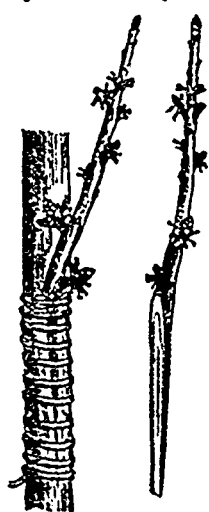


Fig. 11.—Fruit-bud graft, formed in two different ways, of which ways there are numerous variations. The engravings which accompany the descriptions are so well done, that it is only

“Layering is practised on the quince, apple, plum, fig, nut, &c. The plant is cut down level with the ground; it is earthed up with fine mould, and the extremities of the twigs are pinched off in their tender state so that they are made fluffy (*chevelues*). In autumn, the stump is uncovered, and the young twigs, now well rooted, are taken up. If the plant is weak or badly rooted, it may be pruned, and covered up again till the next season. Stumps can be layered every year, or every two years.”

There is a full description given of the three principal modes of grafting: by *approximation*, by *detached boughs*, and by *eyes* or *buds*. It would occupy too much space in this review to enlarge upon them all. Let it suffice to say that the graft by *approximation* may be per-

necessary to see them to understand the operations. Of the different ways of accomplishing the graft by *approximation*, the engraving, No. 3, represents the English way. Grafting by *detached boughs* may be performed in eight different

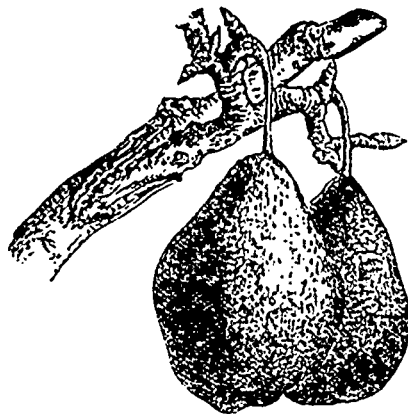


Fig. 12.—Result of fruit-bud graft.

manners, with endless variations. Figs 4 and 5 show, *crown* grafting; *single cleft* grafting; 6 and 7 a more complicated form of English work, and root-grafting. Very clear indeed is the description of grafting by *eye* or *bud*.

This fashion, together with the cleft-grafting described above, are the two which are most suitable to

our climate, although the others may often be found useful. Budding may be practised by the *escutcheon* method (see fig. 8), or by that *en flûte* (1).

Mr. Baltet points out, apropos to the *escutcheon* plan, a way of doing it which appears to me both simple and rational. It consists in doubling the *escutcheon*. If in the single way, the graft does not take, the whole season is lost, but double (fig 9), there is less chance of failure. If both take, one must, of course, be pinched.

The details of all these operations are very fully given, and the experience of 30 years, which Mr. Baltet possesses, are placed at the service of the amateur in a most pleasing and satisfactory way.

That division of the book which treats of the restoration of trees by grafting may, at first sight, appear of less general utility. And, still, it can be of great service, when it concerns the appearance of a tree deprived of its branches. Figure 10

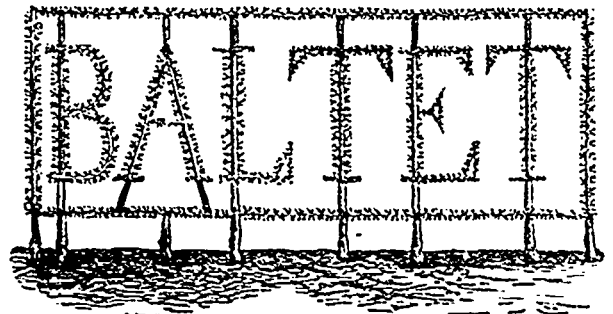


Fig. 13.—Grafted espalier pear-trees.

shows how by this means, a fine tree which has been injured, and rendered mean-looking by some accident, may be restored to its pristine beauty. Again, it often happens that trees bear no fruit although they are strong and healthy. If they are of a hardy sort, their sterility may be arrested by cutting away freely their limbs and roots. But for such tender trees as pears, &c., this would be but dangerous work, so, Mr. Baltet shows how, in such cases, it is perfectly practicable to graft fruit-buds on the sterile tree. And thus a profitable exchange may be made; for buds can be taken from a tree too weak to perfect its fruit, and transferred to one so

(1) To graft *en flûte* means paring down the graft and the limb to be grafted till they resemble the mouth-piece of a flageolet or pipe.