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## A Busy Man's Garden

A talk on "A Busy Man's Garden," was given by Mr. R. B. Whyte, Ottawa, at the convention of the Quebec Pomological Society. He remarked that a garden was a part of the home and, therefore, should be so arranged in summer that the owner could live for a large part of the time out-of-doors. Consequently, a certain amount of privacy was needed. It should be not open to the public. It should be a place where a person could grow that in which he was most interested. Some grow vegetables, others fruit and other flowers. To be complete, more or less of the three should be included.

How can a garden be made to fill these conditions? In the first place, a point very much overlooked was that of having wide, roomy paths, which must be soft to the feet and dry, clean, and easily kept clean. Secondly, there must be pleasant resting places here and there. It is important to have summer-houses in suitable and proper places, where a person could sit down and read, or pass the time in any way he wished. Thirdly, time being limited, it is important to have labor-saving tools and to always have them sharp and ready for use. The things worth growing in such a garden are the best of vegetables and fruits, but it does not pay to grow turnips or potatoes.

The great interest of the garden is the flower department. Grow such flowers as will give a continuity of bloom all summer and up to the time of frost.

They should be grown in masses, as this gives an idea of the mass of color and beauty. They should be grown for quantity, garden decoration and cutting. For best results spring and summer bulbs are required, also bedding plants, annuals, perennials and climbers. For early flowers, Dutch bulbs were necessary. In May the first perennials come into bloom, and June, which is the great flower month, is the month of the iris, rose and peony; in this month, too, the first annuals come.

"One of the great problems in a garden," remarked Mr. Whyte, "is to have no waste ground; things should be coming up all the time." He when in England last spring in visiting some peony gardens and seeing the wonderful improvement that had taken place in the last two or three years in the size and color of peonies. He said that 25 years from now every body would be growing peonies.

## Transplanting Fruit Trees

W. J. Stevenson, Ontario Co., Ont.

Years of experience have taught us that many lose their young trees through neglect at planting time. Be sure that the soil is in proper condition both in fertility and drainage. It is easier to prepare it before than after planting.

Secure none but first-class stock as you are only planting once; a mistake at this time is, for the balance of your life, a regret. Go over your bundle of trees and carefully examine the roots. Cut away all mutilated parts. Use a very sharp knife to make a smooth cut. Always hold the tree with the top on the ground and prune the root so that the cut will be on the under side; thus the young roots that spring from the cut will strike downwards instead of upwards as would be the case if the roots are cut on the upper side.

The hole must be made large enough to receive the roots freely, and deep enough to allow several inches of good surface soil to be placed in the bottom under the tree. Plant same depth as the tree stood in nursery. Hold perfectly upright. Fill with finest and best earth from the surface. Be careful that every root is covered properly and pack firmly until near the top of the hole and then fill in surface light and loose.

Mulching is done by placing a layer of coarse manure from three to six inches deep, extending two or three feet further in each direction than the roots. This protects the earth about the roots, retains the requisite moisture, and obviates the necessity of watering.

Pruning should now be done, to secure proper formation of heads, by removing all limbs to the point to where it is desired to have the top. Then cut back each limb, leaving from four to six buds of last season's growth. The necessity of pruning at time of setting is generally a very heart-breaking one as it spoils the appearance of the trees for a time; however, it must be done. Care should also be used to give the proper form to the tree. The head may be left high or low as the planter prefers.

Cultivation and training after planting is very important, but often neglected. After taking all the trouble and expense in selecting and planting the tree, many fail of success by not taking that after-care and attention that is essential. The wants of your growing trees must be carefully foreseen, and a faithful effort made to insure health and productivity.

Pruning should be done each year so that no necessity may arise for cutting large limbs. Trim as early as possible to the required height that it is intended that the head should be, and then the removal of large limbs

will not be necessary; but, when such operation becomes imperative, pare the wound smooth and cover with wax or thick paint to protect from the action of weather.

## Articles for Fruit Growers and Gardeners

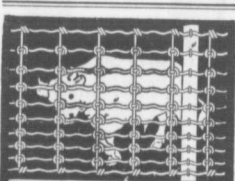
The March number of the The Canadian Horticulturist, which is published in the same office as Farm and Dairy, and which is the only paper in Canada devoted exclusively to fruit growing and gardening, contains a wealth of valuable information. For the fruit grower there are articles on the best varieties of fruits for our orchards, on spraying, orchard implements, root killing of trees and prevention, how to judge fruit properly, and on a score of other practical topics. A number of letters from the various provinces gives the fruit news of the Dominion.

An article on the making and managing of hotbeds is exceedingly practical. How to irrigate vegetables and small fruits is dealt with. For those who are interested in ornamental gardening such topics are discussed as the best shrubs for planting, growing asters, sowing flower seeds, planting for winter effect, window boxes and so forth. An excellent article tells what to do in the garden and orchard this month.

This number of The Canadian Horticulturist is an excellent one. The publication is improving with each issue. All persons interested in horticulture should subscribe for it. The subscription price is only 50 cents a year or two years for \$1.00. If you will send \$1.20 you will receive both The Canadian Horticulturist and Farm and Dairy for one year.

The pear takes kindly to moist soils, but prefers a loose and strong clay.

Keep the orchard soil in good tilth until the first of August, and then sow a cover crop of clover. Allow it to remain until the following spring and then plow it under.



## Fence Friends

Every buyer of Peerless Fence becomes a friend of ours because Peerless fence saves him trouble, money and time. It is the best fence ever made. It is made of all No. 9, Street Wire well galvanized. PEERLESS FENCE requires very few posts, and you save money on the net cost of your fence.

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