

hand, so that it may have time to settle before planting is begun. The beet lies, undoubtedly, to put roses in it of November, though, should this be impossible, they may be planted during February and the early part of March. Open weather should be settled, when the conditions are favoured ceilar till a mild day sets in and then, if dry, the roots should be settled, and one reason why a solid in soft water for a few min true before planting, or in a puddie of the third of the conditions are favoured for the process are very easily managed, when the conditions are favoured for the process of the process of the conditions are favoured for the process of the p division, and May and June are the mest suitable months for the operation because there is a longer growing season before the plants to enable them to become established. But there is a great danger of the destruction of the stock when inexperienced cultivators divide their plants in summer. My advice is to leave them undisturbed until they become large, thriving clumps, and then to divide them in August. In the meantime give them liberal supplies of water in dry weather, and, if the soil is known to be somewhat poor, weak liquid manure once a week all through the growing season is helpful. Be not alarmed at the fast growth of the leaves, for in proportion to the leaf-growth in summer will be the splender of the flowers in the succeeding spring.—T. B. Field, Ashwellthorpe Hall Gardens, Norwich.

ROSES FOR SMALL GARDENS

The remark is often heard, "Oh, no, The remark is often heard. "Oh, no, I don't grow roses; my garfien is too small," and one feels impelled to the reply, "For that reason you should rather grow nothing but Roses!" For from what other class of plants can be obtained, in any similar degree, the bewildering variety, the grace and beauty of form and color, the decorativeness of the mass and the perfection of the individual bloom, the adaptability and, withal, the length of the flowering season that is exhibited by the different types of the Rose?

Suggestions for Suitable Placing

Suggestions for Suitable Placing Of course, the aspect, soil and posi-on of the garden must be taken into tion of the garden must be taken into serious consideration when selecting and planting the different varieties, while sunshine and a certain amount of shelter from the north and east are essential to the successful growing of any type of Rose. Probably in the type of gardens with which this article deals the space at the owner's command will not permit of a Rose garden proper being laid out. Yet the term "small" is a comparative one, and even in a garden whose acreage is inconsiderable there is often some open grass space where beds of dwarf roses may with advantage be placed.

Standards

If the small garden in question be not too near town, and its smoky atmosphere prejudicial to rose-growth, one single weeping standard of, say, Lady Gay, the old evergreen Felicite et Perpetue, or Rugosa repens aiba, in a well-chosen spot may prove "a joy for ever." But above everything to be avoided is the planting of standards, sentinel-like, round or on a small lawn. In fact, standards are usually most satisfactory when planted in a border against a dark background which lends invisibility to the tall stem and its necessary support.

Climbers



place forty lest equire, so that in an emita, and if you wish to great the ordinary bank yard, which is seldom plants yourned Paradies stock may be officed and the ground in the ground and the proper of three can be grown and in the ground as the plants yourned Paradies stock may be officed and the ground of the great part of the can be grown as the name are may possible, and the plants yourned Paradies stock may be officed and the plants of the great part of the United States applet the to come fint full learning surfaces simple and compound cordinary varieties of dwarf applets. Some twenty and the proposes were the great part of the United States fruit trees must not be trained from the propose who want all kinds of fruit to a small fruit trees in a special part of the United States fruit trees are now economical of a special part of the United States fruit trees must not be trained forcet to a table and as possible, so as the same as a growth about and have a growing to the great part of the United States fruit trees must not be trained fruit trees of the great part of the United States fruit trees must not be trained forcet to order that the great part of the United States fruit trees must not be trained forcet to order fruit or a small states of ritu to as small states of ritu to a small states of ritu to a small states of ritu to a small state of ritus on a small state of the state of a state of a small state of ritus on a small state of the state of a small state of the state of a small state of the state of a small state of a small state of the state o them in a wholesale manner. This can be done by a repeated stopping of the shoots, which results in short, dense, leafy branches. Trees treated in this manner grow more slowly than others, but form stout, sturdy trunks, which readily support their weight. As they advance in height the side branches may be removed, a few at a time. It has been said that all pruning should

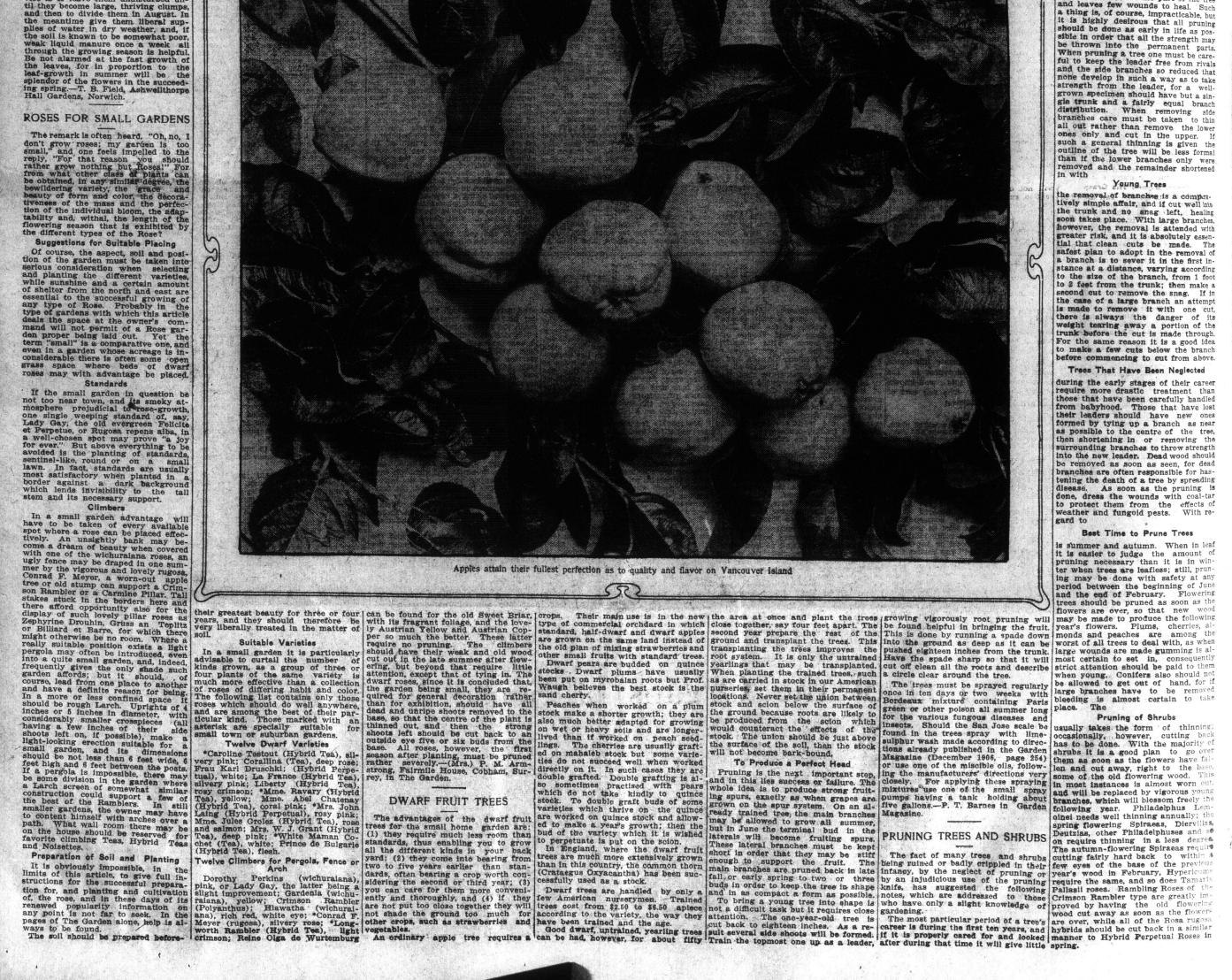
be done with the finger and thumb, a remark which is correct if it could onremark which is correct if it could only be managed, for if it is done by the finger and thumb alone it must be done when the wood is very young and soft, which naturally causes little waste of energy on the part of the tree and leaves few wounds to heal. Such a thing is, of course, impracticable, but it is highly desirous that all pruning should be done as early in life as nosshould be done as early in life as pos-sible in order that all the strength may thrown into the permanent When pruning a tree one must be careful to keep the leader free from rivals and the side branches so reduced that none develop in such a way as to take strength from the leader, for a wellgrown specimen should have but a sin-gle trunk and a fairly equal branch distribution. When removing side branches care must be taken to thin all out rather than remove the lower ones only and cut in the upper. such a general thinning is given the outline of the tree will be less formal than if the lower branches only were

removed and the remainder shortened

Young Trees the removal of branches is a compar-tively simple affair, and if cut well into the trunk and no snag left, healing soon takes place. With large branches, however, the removal is attended with greater risk, and it is absolutely essen-tial that clean cuts be made. The tial that clean cuts be made. The safest plan to adopt in the removal of a branch is to sever it in the first in-stance at a disstance at a distance, varying according to the size of the branch, from 1 foot to 2 feet from the trunk; then make a second cut to remove the sner. If it the case of a large branch an attempt is made to remove it with one cut, there is always the danger of its weight tearing away a portion of the trunk before the cut is made through. For the same reason it is a good idea to make a few cuts below the branch ing to cut from above

Trees That Have Been Neglected

during the early stages of their career require more drastic treatment than those that have been carefully handled from babyhood. Those that have lost their leaders should have new ones formed by tying up a branch as near as possible to the centre of the tree, then shortening in or removing the surrounding branches to throw strength into the new leader. Dead wood should be removed as soon as seen, for dead branches are often responsible for has-tening the death of a tree by spreading As soon as the pruning is done, dress the wounds with coal-tar to protect them from the effects of



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