

holes *below* the roots; then fill in among the roots with earth, enriching it slightly with fine compost.

IV. Before planting, prune the large roots carefully with a sharp knife, cutting off all bruised or decayed portions, shortening such as are too long, and taking out those where too much crowded; avoid injuring or cutting off any of the small fibres.

V. The most important rule to be observed in setting out trees, and one which should never be lost sight of, is to fill in the earth firmly around and among the roots, so that no holes or crevices may remain; avoid, however, jerking the tree up and down—merely give it a few taps at the base, which will be quite sufficient, if the soil is not thrown in too hastily and in too large quantities at once. Fill up the hole carefully, leaving a little basin at the base of the tree. If dry weather immediately ensues, a pailful of water may be given to each tree, which, as soon as it has settled among the roots, should be lightly earthed over to prevent evaporation. Avoid, by all means, *continual watering*—more trees die from this cause than any other. Mulching with coarse straw manure, is occasionally resorted to, especially if hot dry weather succeeds.

VI. Do not neglect the trees after they are set out—the work of cultivation has but just commenced. Keep the ground continually loose around the trees; see that no insects attack them; look after the growth of the wood; and commence with *Summer pruning* in July, when all very rapid shoots should be shortened. Stake the trees if crooked, and they will soon be straight and handsome ones. At each winter pruning cut out all unnecessary wood, and give the trees a washing with whale oil-sap. Do not plant any crop within at least six feet of the trunk of the tree.

#### DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

STANDARDS. Apples, 25 to 30 feet apart, each way. Pears, 20 feet; Cherries, 20 feet; Plums and peaches, 15 feet.

PYRAMIDS. Pears, 8 to 10 feet apart; the former if on the Quince, the latter if on the Pear. Other trees, in pyramid form, the same distance.

DWARF APPLES may be planted 6 feet apart

CURRENTS, GOOSEBERRIES, and all other small fruits, 1 foot apart. [How can ladies hope to enjoy the pleasure of picking gooseberries if the bushes are planted only 1 foot apart? We recommend 3 feet between the rows, and six feet between the bushes in the row.—ED.]

STRAWBERRIES, in rows, 2½ feet apart, and 1 foot apart in the row.—From *Hovey's Catalogue*.

STICK IN A TREE!—The Scottish Arboreal Society has adopted as a motto the well known advice of the Scotch laird: "ye may be aye sticking in a tree; it will be growing when ye're sleeping." Our own Fruit Growers' Association might with great benefit press the same advice upon our farmers.

## Vegetable & Flower Garden.

### NEW VARIETIES OF CABBAGE AND CAULIFLOWER.

SCHWEINFURTH CABBAGE.—The largest of all cabbages, very early compared with other large cabbages. The head is large and very hard, slightly flattened, stem very short; this sort is said to be of the very best quality. There is another sort described by Messrs Vilmorin, the "Chou de Milan de Norwege," which is very late and suitable for storing for winter use. It is very desirable that those sorts should have a fair trial in those parts of our Province where cabbages are extensively grown.

THE EARLY DWARF CAULIFLOWER OF ERFURT is spoken of as exceedingly early and as a small delicate sort.

### DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW ANNUALS AND OTHER SUMMER FLOWERS SUITED TO THE GARDENS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Every season brings its novelties, and we select brief descriptions of as many of the leading ones as our space will allow on the present occasion:—

CLARKIA PULCHELLA FL. PLENO.—This elegant annual is figured in the Catalogue for the present season of Messrs Vilmorin Andrieux & Co., of Paris, and appears to be a very desirable novelty, certainly a great improvement upon the single flowered *Clarkia pulchella* which has been so long known in gardens.

We select the following from the list of novelties in the Trade Catalogue of our friends Messrs Haage & Schmidt, of Erfurt, Prussia:

MIMULUS QUINQUEVULNERIS ROBUSTUS. Beautiful novelty of very vigorous growth, about a foot in height with large leaves of a beautiful green, blotched with black. The large, handsome flowers are as strangely mottled as the hieroglyphically spotted hybrids of *M. cupreus*. It flourishes luxuriantly in the greatest summer-heat when others fade, and besides being more showy, it is a most valuable acquisition for flowering groups during summer in exposed situations.

DATURA FASTUOSA HIBERNICA. A superb variety attaining the immense size of five feet in height by as much in diameter, with nearly as large flowers as *Datura arborea*, very double, the outer part of the corolla being of fine deep lilac and inner parts almost pure white, altogether a lovely flower in shape and tint of colour. Valuable annual for groups and ornamental single plant.

DELPHINIUM CHINENSE PUMILUM. We have obtained the following new colours of this valuable acquisition sent out by us last season. It flowers very early from seed the first year and its compact dwarf habit, not above a foot in height, together with its large flowers, abundantly produced, render it a most

beautiful bedding plant, flowering from July till autumn. The intensity of the colours gives a great effect even to a far distance.

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|----------------|------------|
| 1. Dark blue.  | 4. Violet. |
| 2. Azure-blue. | 5. White.  |
| 3. Porcelain.  |            |

PETUNIA HYBRIDA CORONATA. A most magnificent dwarf compact variety with beautiful, regularly formed flowers of great substance, of brilliant velvety purplish crimson with five broad pure-white stripes. A profuse blooming variety of handsome bearing in plant and flower; will give as much satisfaction as *P. picturata* sent out last season.

PETUNIA HYBRIDA VENOSA STRIATA. Fine novel variety with large flowers, milk white with satin lustre, broadly striped with rosy pink, finely veined with lilac.

SALVIA JAPONICA. A large leaved spreading herbaceous plant, two feet in height, throwing out long spikes of dark blue flowers. The leaves exhale a powerful aromatic odour, and are of a most striking blood red colour similar to that of *Amarantus melancholicus*.

RANUNCULUS ASIATICUS SUPERBISSIMUS. This new class of Garden Ranunculus forms a most valuable acquisition. They are grown as biennials flowering freely the second year, producing unusually large double varieties of an unsurpassed brilliancy of colours of all shades in white, yellow, rose, crimson, carmine, bloodred, scarlet, purple, etc. The plants are very vigorous in growth and very profuse bloomers and have claimed universal admiration. Good, perfect seed, producing but a small percentage single-flowering plants.

ROSE ASTERS.—This new class possesses the most valuable qualities of the pyramidal section of Asters, being intermediate between the large flowered *Imbrique* and *Paeony-Perfection* of Truffaut. About 2 feet in height, very robust, with large flowers double to the centre when quite open, having the outer petals finely imbricately arranged and of great substance. A plant in full bloom shown in the wood-cut on the front page of the list is of magnificent effect and bears itself well in rainy weather. All the varieties are of the most brilliant colours.

The following notices are selected from the *Gardener's Monthly*:—

NASTURTIUM KING OF TOM THUMBS.—This variety is by far the finest of all; the lustrous blue-green foliage, contrasting vividly with the intense scarlet of the blossoms, produces an unequalled blaze of brilliance.

NEMOPHILA MACULATA PURPUREA.—An extremely pretty variety of this well-known tribe, the old variety of which is generally considered the handsomest of its tribe; colour purple, with a dark violet blotch at the apex of each petal; altogether a very novel and desirable acquisition.

GODETIA LINDLEYANA FLORE-PLENO.—A novelty among this much admired profuse blooming class of plants. We are not aware that, previous to the variety now under notice, there has ever been seen any thing approaching to a double flower among the *Godecias*; its colour, like that of its parent, *G. Lindleyana*, is a rich, rosy purple; the blossoms are perfectly double, and are produced in the greatest profusion.