

these inventions have been the basis of an entirely new science, unknown before Liebig—the science of Nutrition!

As to us, who are proud of having been his pupils, we are all convinced that we can not do more honor to his memory than by the imitation of his example. Like Liebig himself, those who have been initiated into the mysteries of nature by his powerful and indefatigable genius, will always endeavor to employ their knowledge for, and direct their attention toward, the benefit of humanity.

As an exterior token of gratitude, the erection of a national monument to Liebig has been proposed, and will soon be carried out, the idea having met with an enthusiastic reception from all sides, and contributions, not a few of them coming from America, having been collected for that purpose from every part of the globe.

But we repeat it, a "monumentum aere perennius" will be created to his memory by the progressive development and propagation of his ideas and inventions; such a monument will proclaim his works and merits to the latest generations.—*International Review*.

OUR PROGRESS IN ORNAMENTAL GARDENING.

By Walter Elder, Philadelphia, in Gardener's Monthly.

Our progress in ornamental gardening has of late years been marked by the introduction of many antique ideas. The Romans and Greeks were famous for their garden fantasies; and now these are finding imitators amongst us. They were fond of rustic arbors,—we have the form; but galvanized wire works furnish a substitute for wood, and also material for encirclings of the *basket flower beds* upon our lawns. Our numerous and improved species and varieties of climbers, and almost endless kinds of bedding plants, or ornamental foliage, make our fantasies far more pleasing than those of the olden time. Our *Basket Rosaries* bloom from May to November. Our abundance of fancy stones and shining, shells, make our artificial *Rockeries* pleasing. We have suitable plants for decorating old quarries, holes, craggy rocks, and walls that support embankments. Our terraced slopes are clothed with ornamental plants, for which there is a good selection. Even marshes can be made beautiful. Fountains with fish make admirable embellishments. Water birds make our larger ponds and lakes picturesquely beautiful. Decaying trees, with holes in their stems, are turned to account; ornamental plants set in the holes, often make unique oddities. Large old logs of trees, lying in some unsuspected nooks, hollowed like longboats, then

filled with rich compost and planted with ornamental things, are odd looking, and often please.

In a former article, I said, that we were well supplied with *vases, rustic stands and hanging baskets*, for growing curious and pretty plants in. Our *garden statuary* is yet very limited, but in that we shall increase as time passes on.

All the above, and other curiosities, should be introduced into our *large parks*, and some of them in public city gardens, as they give additional charms to other objects in ornamental gardening.

TRANSPLANTING EVERGREENS.

By E. Manning, in Gardener's Monthly.

As the season will soon arrive for tree planting, a few timely hints to the inexperienced may not be amiss. The subject selected is the planting and after management of Evergreens. Great interest is manifested at this time in this important branch, both in home adornment and for shelter. And why should it not, seeing the rapid destruction going on in our forests? If immediate attention be not directed to this important branch of our country's prosperity, our children will have to lament our neglect. The growth of trees is the work of time. Money will not buy forests where none exist. Already we perceive how much more windy and cold our country is getting as our noble forests disappear. Our Western neighbours in Illinois, are already alive to its importance. Look at the millions of Evergreens and Larches annually raised by our friends Robert Douglas & Son, of Waukegan. This shows conclusively there is a great demand for these beautiful and useful productions. Our Western friends have suffered long from want of attention to this important matter. With these few preliminary remarks I shall proceed to the subject.

After an experience of fifteen years, more or less, in Evergreen planting, I have found it invariably best to transplant Evergreens just at the time in the Spring that the buds begin to swell. If trees are properly moved and properly planted at this time very few will fail; but as many others as well as myself have to get their trees frequently hundreds of miles away, the planting cannot always be done at the right time. In my experience I have had to plant sometimes quite early in April—over a month before the proper time. In this case the best and surest way is to protect the transplanted tree from the effects of cold winds, snows and hard freezing. For ordinary sized Evergreens, a flour barrel turned over the transplanted tree till the 15th of May in this latitude will pretty surely save it. Without this precaution it would be pret-

ty sure to die. My plan on receiving a bale of evergreens is to open it immediately, wet the roots with water, not too cold, and heel them in immediately in mellow soil till planted. Above all, never expose the roots of an evergreen to cold winds or sun. Most trees are benefitted by shortening in the branches. If the ground is dry, water when planted, and mulch. If the tree is well handled and planted it will usually make a pretty good growth the first season, and with ordinary care, pass the next winter uninjured. If it has made but a feeble growth the first summer it should be protected the following winter, as it is only an invalid. Many trees are saved by this precaution. Most Evergreens transplant readily and successfully if they have been well packed and carefully handled. Some nurserymen recklessly expose the roots to the sun or cold for hours. In all such cases the trees will mostly fail, or if they start at all, will be an eye sore, and die the following winter.

WINDOW GARDENING.

Fifty years ago plants were commonly grown in cottage windows, those more generally employed being *Fuchsia globose*, *Fair Helen Geranium*, *Musk*, several *Mesembryanthemums*, *Cactuses*, and *crimson China Roses*. More recently, the newer varieties of *Calceolarias*, *Fuchsias*, *Campanulas*, *Balsam* and *Pelargoniums* have been employed, while, at the present time, we employ, *Figs*, *Palms*, *Ferns*, and the very choicest of exotic plants for the indoor decoration of dwellings, not only in the quiet country, but also amid the dust and bustle of the busy city. We gladly welcome any work that contributes to the wide-spread influence of domestic floriculture, an influence that contributes so much to our comfort and happiness in a smoky atmosphere of a town residence. Looking at the subject from a commercial point of view, we find many large establishments devoted entirely to the culture of decorative plants in small pots, while thousands of pounds are spent yearly in London for the pretty little decorative plants so often met with in the window cases and apartments of town mansions. We look on the decoration of our dwellings with healthy plants and fragrant blossoms as the sign of a more healthy appreciation of nature; as the embodiment of all that is beautiful and attainable in art. We have several very flourishing window gardening societies established, not only in the metropolis, but also in other large cities and towns, as Hull, Manchester, Nottingham, and Sheffield. Window gardening is evidently becoming quite as fashionable an amusement for ladies in America as it is with us here at home, and Mr. Robinson's work seems calculated to forward progress