Borticulture.

EDITOR-D. W. BEADLE, CORRESPONDING MESSER OF THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, ENGLAND.

THE ORCHARD.

An Indian Bird Scarer.



A poor Koonbee, away off in an Indian jungle, Washing ton Tesselale says, inventor one of the most effective and least objectionable contri keeping birds from fruit The sketch almost explains itself An empty bottle suspended from a pliant branch or twig the bottom being cut off by drawing a heated wire round from a file mark; the su-pending string passing through the cork terminates in a nail, but ton, or pebble, which thus becomes the tunkler or clapuer of a bell which the slightest breeze sets and keeps in motion. If the suspension of the bottle is effected by means of wire instead of twine, the effect is much better. Twinis too limp; wire or watch springs given sort of rigid clasticity —Rural New Yorker.

Orchards in Grass.

Mr. Thomas Mechan, in Forney's Weekly Press gives the following clear statement of the plan he recommends in orchard management:

To plant an orchard, we should take an ordinary good piece of ground, that would grow well any or the cereal crops, and after manuring it very well all over the ground, take off a crop of potatoes. After the potatoes are out, put in with either rye or wheat sowing grass seed with the grain. After the grain is cut the following fall, plant the trees at whatever distance may be agreed upon, in the rye stubble. No large holes for deep holes are needed-just large enough to get the roots in without cramping will do and roll. The whole expense of planting an orchanint in this way, need not be more than five dollars per acre. So far there surely has been no great expense At hay time cut and cure the grass, as we would any other hay field.

Now comes the time to care a little for the trees Now comes the time to care a little for the trees. After hay harvest, bring anything for a change, in the shape of material to top dress about the trees, only so far as the roots extend, not the whole surface of the orchard. This need not be a "rich compost"—ditch scrapings, kitchen waste, ashes—no matter what, and spread for a half inch deep "or so," accoding to richness under the tree. Mere said will very much benefit a pear tree, if it be growing or clay soil. This do every year, widening the spacing dressed as the roots extend with the age of the tree.

It one desires to get a crop of good grass from the ground, for a few years at least, until the trees grow large enough to cover the whole ground, as it may be profitable to do, the grass also must be top dressed. No one under the sun would expect to get a crop of grees year after year from the same piece of ground without manare of some kind. But this need not he put on 'two or three inches deep." It is abound to put on 'two or three inches deep." It is absurd to suppose that any one would recommend such a thing A very light dressing is sufficient. We should ask no more for the grass than any other grass field with out an o.chard would require. In the editor's own practice, he puts on every year about six to ten dollars worth of Bauch's superphosphate per aree, and in this way on a found two three times the superphosphate. in this way go s from two to three tons of hay to the acro from among his orchard trees.

The man who would see his grass yearly growing

The man who would see his grass yearly growing less and less, and forget that manure would give him a heavier crop, would as soon "forget" that his cows must be fed in order to give mink. Farming can readily do without such people. We do not write for them. As to the expense, any reader can see for himself that there is less expense in starting and managing an orchard in this way than any other, and the there is minutely more returns for the same expense, than on any other plan ever recommended. expense, than on any other plan ever recommended, except, as we have said, in special cases.

DUCHESS AND TETOFSKI IN SOUTHERN MINNESOTA -A correspondent of the Rochester, Minn., Post chard on a southern slope and has lost his trees of nearly every variety except the Duchess of Olden-burg, of which he has 400 in fine condition. The correspondent has found but two varieties that are perfectly hardy—the Duchess and Tetofski. Haas and Red Astrachan bark crack with him.

A FAVORITE APPLE. - A writer in N. Y. Tribuni A PAVORITE APPLE.—A writer in N. Y. Tribun-says: "In making out your list of apples for spring planting, don't forget to meet one Early Joe. It will not pay for market, but for the private table I amespecially partial to its de icous flavor, crisp juice Tesh, and very handsome appearance — The tree, I presume, will never grow to a very large size, consequently there is many an odd corner about the garden or orchard where a sociation yould now the magnetic flavor. or orchard where a speciment would just fit in, and my word for it when the fruit is ripe, it will be oetter patronized than any other on the premises "

NORTHERN SPY APPLE -In our notice last summer of Joseph Harris' tine orchard of Northern Spy upple trees (which was kept well cleared of the coltoned the good promise which it gave of profit to the owner. Mr. Harris has since given in the Amirona Agriculturat a statement of its actual products With the average size, 220 apples filled und sales. a barrel, with selected ones 156 to 190. He sold the rep of the four acres to one man, and drew them breetly from the orchard to the railroad station They brought him \$1256. He has been repeatedly arged in past years to regrate that otchard to Bald wins and Greening. But quoting the remark we made him, that the Spy though a tardy bearer, "was worth waiting for," he has kept them, and this is the result.—Country Gentleman.

ABOUT GRAFTING -There are many curious facts about vegetable life. We can, for example graft the approach on the plum, and the peach on the approach, and he almond on the peach, and thus we may produce a ree with plum roots and almond leaves. nowever, of the stem will consist of four distinct varie ties, though formed from one continuous layer. Below the almond wood and bark we shall have perfect peach wood and bark then perfect apricot wood and bark and at the bottom perfect plum wood and bark. In this curious instance we see the intimate correspond nce between the bark and the leaf, for it we should remove the almond branches we might cause the several sorts of wood to develop bads and leasy twigs seach of its own kind. Each section of the compoundatem has its seat of life in the cambium layer and he cambium of each reproduces cells of its own species out of a common nutrient fluid.—Mass. Plough

THE FRUIT GARDEN.

Red Spider.

If the size of this insect was proportionate to the damage it does to plant-life, it would be much more torindable in appearance than it is, but, being excedingly small, it frequently escapes detection, unti the plants upon which it makes its appearance have sustained serious minry. Ureat numbers of cultivated plants, especially such as are grown under glass, sufer from its ravages, but such as have thin soit er. From its ravages, but such as nave thin sort leaves, like Vines, Cucumbers, and Melons, are more subject to it than others. The living insects cannot vist in a low temperature but their eggs are proo against the lowest temperature of our severest win ters. The red spider has a great aversion to moisture in the atmosphere, and still more to its application directly overhead by the use of the syringe or garden ngme, a fact which at once indicates the means most ingine, a fact which at once indicates the means most idely to prevent its appearance where water can be used plentitully without injury, in other respects, to be general health of the plants. In the stove, the init-bearing Banana, and the acrid juiced Croton, or aphorbia, alike furnished food for it. Dipladenas, ibiscus, Ixoras, Franciscas, Amarinthus, Palms, cros, Dracenas, together with quantities of other plants, are affected by it. Through the growing sea son, a dentiful and continuous application of water overhead with the springers necessary, and it fre quently happens that this is insufficient to keep it down, unless used in quantities that will make the down, unless used in quantities that will make the soil too wet, and, consequently, injurious to the roots of the plants. Where such is the case, for hardwooded plants, a weak solution of "Fowler's Insecticide," 2 oz. to the gallon, will be found a very effectual remedy. In the autumn and winter seasons, when the usual afternoon syringing is discontinued, Red spider is frequently very troublesome, and any claims after tool by its plants after the live is hand for a very a washing with the

there generally are numbers of plants that suffer from that practice; neither is the application of sulphur dusted over the plants safe in all cases, as it frequently causes quantities of the leaves to fall off. Orchads are not so often attacked by this insect as other plants. The humid atmosphere kept up in the other plants. The humid atmorphere kept up in the hours of to toted to them, keeping it in theck, yet the introduction of an infected plant will sometimes cause a good deal of trouble amongst the thin-leaved species, such as Deudrobinms, Lycastes, Sobralias, Odontoglossums, and some O.chids; and, if a considerable number of plants are affected before it is discovered, it takes a serious amount of labor to eradicate it completely, as there is no method that can safely be employed, except sponging every leaf with clean water; this requires to be thoroughly done, going orgalistic over all affected plants without omitting a single leaf, and repeating the application until no trace of the insect can be found. Ferns are not often ittacked by this insect, yet sometimes it appears on the tronds of tall tree varieties, that happen to be tear the roof glass, and in that case copous washings with the syringe are the best means to employ for eradicating it. Conservatory climbers, particularly such things as Mandevilla Suaveolens, Kennodyas, sach plants apace over everything under them on which it can live. Persistent use of the syrings or and in team live. Persistent use of the syrings of carden engine, is all that can be done in such a case, very the application of sulphur to the pipes, in a way hereafter to be recommended for Vines. Some greenhouse plants are very subject to red spider, as, or instance, Fuschsias, Statices, Pleromas, Pineleas, horox mas, as well as numerous soft-wooded plants; at a liberal use of the syringe, and, if this is found insufficient, "Fowler's Insecticide," 2 oz., to the callon, will destroy it. There is one greenhouse plant callen, will distroy it. There is one greenhouse plant which red spider seems to like better than almost all others, viz., the Glory Fea (Chanthus puniceus). Wherever this, or anything that is similarly subject of his insect, is grown, they should be examined, furing the growing season, every few weeks, for, if hey are niglected, and the insect is permitted to horoughly establish itself, it not only completely weight the whost with the first material transfer. poils the plants upon which it first makes its appearince, but spreads to any others standing near them. Punchas should be regularly syringed during the Find cas should be regularly syringed during the proving sacon every evening, getting well to the indeasches of the leaves, for, it these plants ever get hor nightly infected with this insect, they never afterwards get into a free habit of growth. Even Heaths, a plant of placed in contact with plants suffering from this ast, will be seriously damaged by it, if not discovered is fore it has got much hold of them. For any plant f slow growth, which retains its leaves naturally for years, it will at once be obvious that the destruction years, it will at once be obvious that the destruction of its foliage is far more serious than in the case of deciduous plants, or such as are of quick growth, and onsequently are enabled to recover from any injury of the kind. Plants grown for the beauty of their oliage, such, for instance, as Cordylines and Dracenas, of the leaves of these are injured by the ravages of inscees, they can never be replaced, as, when once they get yellow, which they quickly do through the effects of this insect, they fall off prematurely.

On Vines.

To Vines red spider is extremely partial, and it does m ire harm to them than all other insecis put together. where it has established itself, during the season, as soon as the Laves are off, the Vines should be printed, aken down, and the oldest outside bark removed without stripping it too closely as is often done, and which does schools injury), getting well into any hid-ing places where the ergs are deposited, then paint the whole of the canes thoroughly, from the collar to the extreme point, with the usual dressing of water, chy, and a node soot, mixed to the consistency of water, chy, and a node soot, mixed to the consistency of which paint, to which add I lb. of flowers of sulphur to each gallon. Scrub all the wood and fromwork horoughly with soap and water, himewash all the mickwork. If there is an inside border, remove 2 methos of the surface soil, and add an equal amount of two mixers. When the lower is corn started and icw material. When the house is again started, and antil the Vines come into bloom, use plenty of moisture in the atmosphere, and syringe regularly over-head. Those who aim at high-class Grape-growing, with the beiries as heavily covered with bloom as possible, generally cease syringing after the opening of the first bloom, but to the amateur, or those who have not had much experience, I would say, begin yringing again as soon as the berries are set, and con-tinue to do so daily, until the fruit begins to color; it will make the bloom thinner, and so far will injuic the appearance of the fruit, but the chances are that the Vines will finish the crop better, without dis-tressing them half so much as if the syringe had not plant affected by it should receive a washing with the leen used after the flowering stage, for the spider is insecticale as often as it makes its appearance. In almost certain to make its appearance before the fruit the stove, I do not advocate sulphuring the pipes, as is near ripe, if the syringe is not used. Hundreds of