

his mother. Those friends collected the necessary means and the young man went to Munich to take a course in the Academy of Fine Arts. After this he was invited to teach drawing in a rich Russian family. At the close of his sixtieth year we find him again in Odessa, earning his living by teaching, and soon after he was admitted as teacher of drawing in Real College. His moral qualities and his successful methods of teaching led to his appointment as inspector in the same college.

"About this time he purchased at Winnitza a small garden and shortly developed a passion for fruit growing, and he became such a specialist on small fruits and wine that all his friends were surprised at the vast extent of his knowledge.

"From Odessa he was removed to Rovno, in Wolinia, and finally, to his great satisfaction, to Winnitza, in Podollie. Here he was able to devote all his leisure to his beloved occupation. He procured plants, cions and seeds from many countries, such as Bohemia, France, Germany, England, Canada and the United States, and in such quantity that his garden had the appearance of an experiment station. He conducted quite extended correspondence with many eminent fruit growers of both the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, sending them

in exchange, grafts, plants and seeds, and taking considerable care to acquaint foreigners with the excellence of Russian varieties. Frequently he suffered serious personal loss and met with disappointing failures through carelessness of Customs officials, loss of precious grafts, by reason of their long journey, so that recently he had sold some trees and cions in his collection to cover some of the enormous expenses incurred in securing them.

"His work was brought to the notice of the public by the Russian Minister of Agriculture, who proposed that he be sent to America to learn the methods of fruit growing adopted there; so in 1895 he made the tour of the United States and Canada, especially the fruit-growing sections.

"After returning home he suffered very much with his eyes and was ill with inflammation of the lungs, which caused the delayed publication of his report, which did not appear until the summer of 1898 and was most highly valued by fruit growers.

"Wishing to consult a specialist about his eyes, he set out for Berlin, but at Prague he was again taken ill and died two weeks later. He was buried by the side of his mother at Prague, but his name will ever continue to live among fruit growers."

"THE CUT-LEAVED BIRCH is one of the very best trees for small lawns," writes Eben E. Rexford, in the April Ladies' Home Journal. "It is entirely hardy. It is easily transplanted and it requires as little attention as any tree I know of. And it is very attractive, with its finely cut foliage, which is always bright and healthy, no matter what the season may be. The Mountain Ash is another good tree for a small place. It is a strong, rapid grower, of utmost hardiness, fully equal to taking care of itself after it gets a start. It has very pleasing foliage, and great drooping clusters of scarlet fruit. The Japanese

Maples are lovely trees, in all stages of growth. Most varieties have delicately cut foliage, a broad, spreading habit, and the merit of rapid growth combined with great hardiness. Some varieties have slender, drooping branches, and make extremely attractive specimens for use on an open lawn where their beauty may be fully displayed.

The Negundo or Ash-leaved Maple (Box Elder) is of extremely rapid growth, and on this account many persons who are impatient of results select it for lawn use. It is a clean tree, has attractive foliage, is as hardy as an oak, and becomes quite a good-sized and a hardy specimen in five or six years."