

or burns red, the foliage will be ruined. Now this all sounds very difficult, but in practical experience the trouble will be found to be slight.

A few of the best varieties for pot culture are : Catherine Mermét, a shell pink ; Madame de Watteville, a creamy white shaded pink, shading to deep rose at the edge of petals ; Sunset, and Perle des Jardines, too well known to need describing ; Bride, the most perfect large white known ; the old-fashioned polyantha roses, Aggripina and the newer Clothilde Soupert, which cannot be excelled for house culture.

Now, a word about out-door roses : What I have said about soil, light and sunny position inside, applies equally to roses grown outside. Bordeaux mixture applied to foliage when buds are beginning to form, is a preventive of the usual out-door pests, the chief of which are mildew, and the well-known little white fly which works under the leaves.

Do not be afraid of cutting your blossoms. Take off with your bloom a stem of three or four leaf joints. If the blossoms are left to fade on the bush the strength which would produce more flowers is absorbed by them.

The roses should have a general pruning in fall or early spring ; all weak shoots being cut back close, and long canes being shortened to make a symmetrical plant.

As to varieties, a few which have been tested in Ontario are : Baroness Rothschild, a soft carnation ; Coquette des Blanches, pure white, sometimes pink tinted ; Gen. Jacqueminot, a rich crimson ; La France, a silvery rose ; Pius the Ninth, robust pink ; Dinsmore, a splendid red ; Paul Neyron, brilliant pink ; Perle Blanche, pure white, free blooming.

More anon as to how to get early and beautiful roses without fire or artificial heat.

MARY BASSETT HODGES.

*Commercial Greenhouses, Orillia.*

**Pruning.**—Experience has taught me that it would be very unwise to leave a stub in cutting a branch from a tree. If it were left on in pruning, it would eventually have to be cut off at the base, unless left to rot off. Any one who has cut and split cordwood, or handled knotty lumber, knows how these dead stubs injure the tree. If a branch must be removed, let it be done as soon as possible, and like any other surgical operation, with neatness and despatch. Just at the junction of the branch with the main stem, is the spot to make the cut. Then paint the wound, if larger than will be grown over the first year. In Fig. 772 the cut at 1 is too close to the body, and the wound too large ; at 2 it is too far from it, but at 3 it is just right.—H. E. VANDEMAN, in R. N. Y.

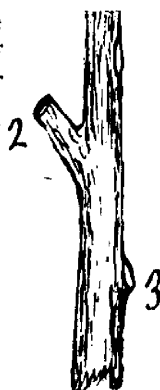


FIG. 772.