

## Horticulture.

EDITOR—D. W. BEADLE, CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE  
ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, ENGLAND.

### Seasonable Notes.

**MICE.**—The season of great damage to trees from mice is approaching, therefore take all due precautions. If the earth is not frozen make a mound round the tree which will in a measure protect it. The snow should be well stamped down around the trunk. As many young orchards have been entirely ruined by these pests, it will pay to take pains.

**SURFACE WATER** should not be allowed to stand around the trees. See that it has an opportunity to run off.

**SEEDS** of stone fruits should be immediately bared.

**PRUNING** of small branches may be done any warm days which occur, but larger limbs had better be left until the spring.

**GRAPE VINES** should be all laid down and covered by this time. Even the hardier sorts are the better for it and will repay the trouble by abundant crops next year.

**STRAWBERRY BEDS** should be covered with leaves or straw before the ground freezes, but even now protection may not be too late. Pine boughs when they can be obtained are excellent for this purpose. Spent hops put on at the proper time are reported as best.

**CURRENT BUSHES** will be all the better in the spring for having some of the house ashes thrown around them during the winter.

**CLEAN UP.**—During the many open days when there is not a great quantity of snow on the ground, rake up all the rubbish and burn it; anything of this kind which you can do at this season of the year will be so much time saved in the spring, when the great hurry comes on.

**BEAN AND PEA STICKS** should be laid away where they will be handy for next year. Take a run out into the woods and procure an additional supply. All your garden peas should have bushes to run on, as they are so much easier picked and produce much more freely.

**SEEDS.**—If you have raised any seeds this is the time to clean up, assort, and label them. Keep them in a cool, dry place where the mice cannot reach them.

**PLAN** out your operations for next year, if you do this now it will save time in the spring, and you can do your work more systematically.

**SEEDS.**—All the seeds which you have saved during the year should be now cleaned, labelled and put away.

**THE WINDOW** must now be your garden unless you have a green-house.

MUCH pleasure may be derived from a few flowers in the house if properly attended to. Remember that you will not have good plants unless you give them proper attention.

**WATER** them not too frequently, but thoroughly when you do it.

**AIR.**—Give them all the air possible; plants derive greater part of their nutriment from the atmosphere, and therefore they continually require fresh air.

**WASH** the leaves frequently, especially if the plants are in a position in which they get very dusty. Remember that it is the underside of the leaf which contains the pores through which the plant breathes, and it must have its respirators open.

### New Roses for 1874.

According to the latest reports, the following seem among the most popular of new roses in England: *Alexander Dickson*, beautiful form, good petal, very full, color pure rose.

*Baronne Vittal*, flowers large, good form, rosy-flesh color.

*Etienne Dubois*, rich velvety crimson, large and full. *Etienne Dupuy*, a vigorous grower, fine form, color beautiful bright rose, the reverse of petals silvery.

*Francois Courtin*, very free bloomer, and very fragrant, rich purplish cerise, full and fine shape.

*Helvetia* (Tea), vigorous grower, fine form, flowers large and full, salmon suffused with rosy peach towards the centre.

*Jean Dalmats*, very large flower of fine form, rich shaded rose.

*John Harrison*, flowers large and full, dark brilliant crimson; shaded with velvety black.

*Madame la Comtesse de Maussac*, fine form large and full, bright rose.

*Madame Louis Leveque*, growth vigorous, flowers large, full and globular, color bright clear rose.

*Madame Marie Duncan*, flowers large and full, color beautiful bright rose.

*Madame Marie Fuiger*, flowers large and globular, bright rosy-flesh color.

*Madame Saison Lierval*, a free bloomer, color fine carmine, with brilliant centre.

*Mademoiselle Dumaine*, flowers large and globular, bright rose.

*Mademoiselle Philiberte Pellet*, flowers large, fine form, color bright red, free grower, and abundant bloomer.

*Marie Theresa*, flowers fine form, full and very sweet, pale rose.

*Miller Hayes*, flowers large and full, fine cup-shape, color crimson, shaded with velvety red.

*Olga Marie*, flowers fine form, medium size, color beautiful white flesh.

*Ophelia* (Tea), a profuse bloomer, flowers medium, fine form, color clear yellow.

*Perfection des Blanches*, growth vigorous, flowers pure white, full, fine form.

*Paulin Talabot*, a very profuse bloomer, color dark reddish carmine.

*Prince Paul Demidoff*, flowers large and full, color fine clear carmine rose.

*Thomas Mills*, flowers extra large, a free bloomer, color bright rosy carmine, with whitish stripes.

*Theodore Butcher*, fine form, full and large, purple violet, with fiery centre.

*Triomphe des Rosomanes*, flowers excellent form, large and full, deep black velvety crimson, shaded with red towards the edges.—*Gardener's Monthly*.

### Hints to Amateur Florists.

There are many who are investing in plants who have had little or no experience, and to such a few hints may not come amiss.

1. Plants taken from the warm, moist air of a propagating house should be wrapped in thin, soft paper, left open at the top, until they have become acclimated to the change. The leaves should be sprinkled on the under and upper side with a wisp broom, studiously avoiding cold draughts of air.

2. The best time for watering plants is towards evening, as in the summer time the evaporation is not so rapid during the night; whereas, if watered only in the morning, they so soon dry off that they do not get the full benefit of the evaporation process which supplies the place of dew, and they will look more fresh and vigorous.

3. The idea entertained by almost every amateur flower grower that a large amount of earth is required for the health and vigor of the plant, is very erroneous, and is called by experienced florists over-potting, and is laden many times with serious results to plant life; for the soil in pots, boxes, tubs, &c., does not have the action of the elements to neutralize the acid or equalize the chemical compounds that are used up or generated to excess when thus confined, as the soil often becomes sour and sodden, and necessitates the speedy removal of the plant into fresh soil, to prevent decay of the roots. Soil best adapted to nearly every plant grown in pots, is good sandy loam. Good garden soil that has been enriched until it is soft and mellow, will answer every purpose; but if neither of these can be obtained, procure leaf-mould from the woods, swamp muck and sand, equal parts, thoroughly mixed, and this will make a most desirable compost. The addition of a small quantity of wood ashes or lime will destroy and prevent worms.

4. In repotting, care should be taken not to injure the roots. To prevent this, set the pot into a pan of

### Can't You.

Before the winter fairly sets in can't you build a shed over the place where your manure heaps will be piled and thus save a third part of the value of the manure?

Can't you bank up the house a little better, or pile hemlock around it, or plaster up the cracks around the cellar windows so the potatoes won't freeze as they did last winter?

Can't you batten the barn, or contrive some other way, to make it a little warmer than out of doors?

Can't you clean and oil up the tools you are done using for this season, so they won't rust out before you want them again?

Can't you move the watering trough into the barn cellar or under a shed, so the cattle can and will drink without being choked to it?

Can't you fix a hen-roost somewhere, so the droppings won't all light on the cattle's backs or in the horse crib?

Can't you build a false entry over the outside door that will save wood and keep the children from getting cold?

Can't you arrange the corn barn some way so the rats won't eat half the grain in it?

Can't you bank up the pump and put cloths on to the water-pipe, so they won't freeze up before spring?

Can't you put in that light of glass that has been broken out of the window in the gable end of the barn for two years?

Can't you put a new floor in the place of the old one which has worn out in the cattle and horse stalls?

Can't you kill off twenty-five of the thirty doves that belong in your barn and must steal a living or starve this winter?

Can't you build over the hog pen, so the porkers won't have to shiver and grow poor for the next three months?

Can't you clear the barn of carts and carriages, so as to give you elbow room and a chance to feed your cattle?

Can't you put away what rakes and forks you will not need, and not have all you own around the barn to get broken and be in the way?

Can't you fix the sheep-pens and cribs so as to save fodder and make it better for both sheep and shepherd?

Of course you can, and if these things need doing about your premises it will be money in your purse to be up and doing them.—*Mirror and Farmer*.