

## PROPAGATING THE ROSE.

THE first matter for attention is the wood from which the cuttings are to be made. It must neither be too hard nor too soft. To be sure of getting it at about the right stage, make up the cuttings from the flower shoots or stalks at the terminus of which the flower is borne, just at the time the flower naturally wilts and the petals fall. It is not necessary at all in making the cuttings to have an eye, or joint, it might be called, at the end of the cuttings which enters the sand, as is often supposed.

Make the cuttings about two and one-half inches in length, using a sharp knife, and in cutting let the stroke be slightly slanting. The ends of the cutting should be cut clean and smooth, and not mashed or bruised in any way. Let several leaves remain on each cut-

ting, but trim off the tips of the outer leaves. Now procure a saucer or pan of some sort deep enough to hold about two inches of sand. After putting in the sand to a depth of about two inches, water heavily until it is thoroughly soaked. With a knife make several cuts one and one-fourth inches deep across the sand, and in these incisions insert the cuttings, pinching the sand about the base of each cutting as it is put in. When the pan is filled with the cuttings about an inch apart, or perhaps a little more, set the pan in full sunlight, there to remain every day during the rooting process. The only operation necessary each day while rooting is to keep the sand thoroughly saturated with water. Neglect this one day and the chances are that the whole lot will be spoiled.—Woman's Home Companion.

## PRUNUS PISSARDI.

IS *Prunus Pissardi* short lived? This is a question recently called to my attention, and while my experience leads me to answer the interrogation in the affirmative, I sincerely hope that I am mistaken. However, I have become quite skeptical as to the value of this much admired tree or shrub, but I hope that these remarks may elicit some facts from other parts of the country which may be of value to us here.

The trees with which I gained this experience were planted somewhat over ten years ago, and out of a group of a half dozen or more only one sickly specimen survives. The others died in the past two years. I do not think that the soil or situation can have anything to do with it, for in that respect I should consider them rather favorably located

in comparison to the surrounding country. The trees are to be found in Mt. Olive Cemetery, situated on the eastern slope of a ridge which once constituted the beach of the lake.

The tree which has survived is bleeding considerably and cracks badly along the main trunk, the effect of which is noticeable in the dead top. From its appearance this specimen must have once enjoyed splendid health.

Is it our erratic western climate which is unfriendly? *Prunus Pissardi* is probably a variety of *Prunus cerasifera* and is also known under the name *Prunus cerasifera* var. *atro-purpurea*. It was, I believe, introduced by Mr. Pissard, head gardener to the Shah of Persia; its home is Ispahan, Persia.—Gardening.