

night. There is always a difference of ten to twelve degrees between the middle and the ends of the greenhouse. At *d* is the rose bench, where roses are grown for cut flowers, a Marechal Niel being in the end nearest the fire. The bench is two feet high; *e* is the place for begonias and young palms; *f*, smilax, the bench low down; *g*, coleus, begonias, etc.; *h*, a large palm; *i*, a tall plant. All the benches, *k*, *l* and *m*, are used for plants for sale. The walks are two feet wide; the door is in the west end, and a storm door is built outside. I did all the work myself, and the greenhouse cost me \$50. With a few cold frames in addition it will, if well managed, turn out \$200 to \$300 worth of plants and cut flowers per year.

Still, if the purse will admit, I advise to build it on the level ground and not dig. Use two thicknesses of board and put tarred paper between them, as the building will last much longer, will not be so damp in continued wet weather, and will then allow cold frames to be placed outside the east wall. My house has a good drain, which is indispensable for a house built below the level of the ground.—F. H. FELTER, Ohio, in American Agriculturist.

Heeling in Trees for Spring Planting.—If the trees are properly heeled in a sheltered place to prevent evaporation, a sufficient number of roots will form to keep the branches plump during the winter; the scars, where bruised roots have been cut away, will have become calloused over, and they will suffer no shock when removed to their abiding place in spring, but will continue to grow as if they never had been disturbed. If trees are to be brought from a distance it is, therefore, better to procure them in the autumn than to wait until spring, and everything will be at hand for prompt action at a time when work of many kinds is pressing. If it is too late to secure the trees in time to heel them in while the ground is still warm and open, they should be procured at once and wintered in a cellar or pit. If they are heeled in they should be placed in a rather shallow trench and in an inclined position, and far enough apart to allow fine soil to penetrate every portion of the space occupied by the roots without leaving any unfilled interstices. The ground, of course, should be dry and well drained; no stones, clods or sods should be used in the filling, nothing but finely pulverized soil. A portion of the stems, as well as the roots, should be buried and the surface rounded, and it is better to dig a trench around the whole area occupied by the tree-roots, because mice will not be liable to push up under the snow against an inclined bank of earth.—Garden and Forest.

Prof. Budd says, as the united result of many trials, made under the direction of the Russian Government, it has been decided that the best time to cut trees was near the end of June while the bark would peel freely.