

STONE AND WELLINGTON'S DIRECTIONS FOR TRANSPLANTING.

Remedies for Insect Enemies of the Rose.

ROSE SLUG—White Hellebore powder, mixed in water and sprinkled on the bushes, one ounce to the gallon of water. This remedy also destroys the currant worm.

ROSE BUG—Hand picking is the only effectual remedy.

APHIS, OR GREEN FLY—Sprinkle bushes with Tobacco water.

MILDEW—Apply sulphur or soot in the form of a dry powder, having first wetted the bushes so that it will adhere to them.

For planting grapes, berries, currants and gooseberries, use directions given for trees.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

Standard Apples.....	30 ft. apart each way
Standard Pears and Cherries.....	20 " " "
Duke and Morello Cherries.....	18 " " "
Plums, Apricots, Peaches.....	16 to 18 " " "
Dwarf Pears.....	10 to 12 " " "
Dwarf Apples.....	10 to 12 " " "
Grapes.....	rows 10 to 16 ft. apart 7 to 16 ft. in rows.
Currants and Gooseberries.....	3 to 4 ft. apart.
Raspberries and Blackberries.....	3 to 4 by 5 to 7 apart.
Strawberries, for field culture.....	1 to 1½ by 3 to 3½ "
Strawberries, for garden culture.....	1 to 2 ft. apart.

NUMBER OF TREES ON AN ACRE.

30 ft. apart each way..	50	10 ft. apart each way..	435
25 " " " ..	70	8 " " " ..	680
20 " " " ..	110	6 " " " ..	1210
18 " " " ..	135	5 " " " ..	1745
15 " " " ..	205	4 " " " ..	2775
12 " " " ..	300	3 " " " ..	4840

RULE.—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which, divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

Plans for Orchards or Fruit Gardens.—

An excellent plan for laying out orchards is to place the trees 35 or 40 feet apart each way, then in the apple rows, half way between, plant a standard pear. Then crossways, half way between the apple, plant a peach or dwarf growing tree. Opposite the pear trees either a cherry, quince, plum, pear, or peach tree may be planted. The trees will then be either 17½ or 20 feet apart. If small fruits are also to be grown then a row of raspberries or blackberries can be planted in each tree row, and three or four rows of strawberries in each space. If preferred, one space might be given up to raspberries, another to blackberries another to strawberries, and another to currants and gooseberries; or the last two fruits, being longer lived, might be placed in the apple rows. By the time that the apple will require most of the ground, the peach trees and dwarf trees, and also the small fruit, will be through bearing, while the pear and cherry trees, being of upright growth, will seldom interfere.

Another plan is to have a row planted with peaches, pears or plums, or dwarf trees, half way between each apple row, and small fruits or vegetables in the spaces

between. In this way double crops may be obtained, giving an annual income of from \$200 to \$600 until the apple trees come into bearing; while the peaches, raspberries and blackberries will be benefited by the protection afforded by the apple trees. In places exposed to severe winds, it is sometimes advisable to plant a row of rapid-growing evergreens (pine or spruce, &c.), on the north and west sides having the trees from 5 to 15 feet apart.

In small gardens in the suburbs of towns or cities, quite a number of trees may be planted by setting out a row a few feet from the fence having the row run all around the plot. By planting from 8 to 12 feet apart they will do well, and can afterwards be thinned out if necessary. When in small gardens, a vacant space is wanted for vegetables, then only dwarf-growing trees, or peaches, plums, pears, &c., should be planted on the south side. Berry bushes may be set out next to the fences, and in the tree rows.

Destroying the Bark Louse.—This is a small, scale-like, whitish, oval shaped insect about an eighth of an inch long, that is sometimes found on young fruit trees. A wash made by boiling tobacco stems in water, and mixing with soft soap, will easily destroy them. A solution of soft soap, or potash, or wood ashes is also effective.

Destroying the Woolly Aphis.—This is a minute, white, downy insect, that forms in the branches, appearing like mildew. It is sometimes called the "American blight," but is much more easily controlled than the regular blight. A wash of whale-oil soap speedily destroys it. Fresh white wash, made of unslacked lime and one-fourth sulphur, is another remedy. Sometimes half an ounce of carbolic acid is added. These washes are also good for destroying other forms of insect life. A wash made with half an ounce of common sulphuric acid and one third of a pint of water, applied with a brush or swab, is also effectual, as are also many other lime or potash or potash or sulphur solutions.

Resuscitating Trees and Plants.—If trees or plants have become very dry or shrivelled from long exposure or delays, then either bury them entirely in damp soil for two or three days, or place them in water for from 12 to 24 hours. If received in a frozen state, no injury will be experienced if placed unopened in a cellar, or elsewhere where they will be exposed to neither cold nor heat, but allowed to thaw out gradually.

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