

July till late in the fall ; the soil pretty heavy and only moderately rich. I trenched it two feet deep and made it very rich last fall, and expect much better results than I have had. I have also added about fifty new varieties to my collection, most of which are doing finely so far, and of which I hope to give you an account later on. Meantime let me say to intending rose-growers, make your soil deep (2 feet), and rich (one-half well rotted manure), and drain perfectly if at all inclined to be wet ; mulch well with manure every fall ; keep the surface of the soil loose at all times, and with such roses as I have named above you will have a fine show.

ROSE.

#### FALL TRANSPLANTING.

The question is often asked of gardeners, nurserymen and others, which is the better season for transplanting trees, fall or spring ? And taking into consideration the treatment which trees usually receive at the hands of those who plant them, or for whom they are planted, when asked that question we have usually replied that in our Canadian climate the spring is the better season for transplanting. Yet if our planters could be induced to take a little more pains in this matter of transplanting, and properly care for their trees in autumn, so that they would pass the winter without exposure to fierce frost-laden winds, the trees that are taken up in the fall and thus cared for would be more sure to grow, and to make a more vigorous growth than those that are just taken up in the spring. True, strictly speaking, this is not what is usually understood by transplanting. In our climate it is an impossibility to plant trees in an orchard or lawn where they are permanently to remain without the risk of their being exposed to the sweep of frosty winds, hence in order to protect

them from this exposure it is necessary to plant them out temporarily in some place where they will be or can be thus sheltered.

The objection that is urged against this proceeding is the extra trouble involved. Yes, there is some trouble, perhaps more trouble than in spring planting, but what if the gain be full compensation for the trouble ; we never achieve great success in any undertaking without proportionate painstaking. And, after all, the amount of *extra labor* in caring for the trees in the fall is *not* so very great. We select some place that is well drained, and also sheltered from the prevailing winter winds by buildings, or evergreen trees, or the conformation of the ground. Here we plant our trees, say a hundred in number, as thickly as they can stand without interlacing of the roots, and as deep in the soil as can be without getting below the summer-warmed earth, and are as careful to have the soil in contact with the roots, and every interstice filled as if the trees were to remain there forever. Here the roots that have been cut in taking up the trees will callous ; and when the weather and ground have become settled in the spring, and we are ready to set the trees in their permanent positions, we take them up, a few at a time, and plant them where they will be ready to push into growth when the first warm weather starts the swelling buds.

If, on the other hand, the planter waits to have his trees arrive in the spring, it may be that when the soil and weather in his locality are just suited for the operation of planting, the nurseryman from whom he is to receive them is barely able to get a spade into the ground and to commence taking up his trees ; after which they must be packed, transported to destination, and when received be heeled-in in order to keep them from drying and dying.