

ally to find a place in old-fashioned grave-yards as well as in the modern cemetery, and as an ornamental plant deserves a place in the flower border and on the lawn. It may be readily recognized by the long, thread-like filaments that grow along the margin of the leaves. These thread-like appendages have given rise to several names, such as Eve's Thread and Bear's Thread, but the plant is most commonly known as Adam's Needle. The scape or flower stalk of a well-established plant grows five or six feet high, and produces from two to three hundred flowers of a creamy white, which last a long time.

The Yucca is a plant of very stately appearance. The wonder is that it is not more commonly grown. It is propagated from seeds, suckers, and root cuttings, suckers being preferred, as they soonest make large plants.

There is quite a pretty variegated form of *Yucca filamentosa*, but it is rarely seen, except here and there under glass, where its variegation becomes more pronounced than in the open air. The variegation consists of a white stripe along the margin of the leaves. The variegated form does not sucker as freely as the type, but may be readily propagated from root cuttings. The Yucca grows best in a light soil, and will even eke out an existence in pure sand; but it is worthy of something better.—P. B. MEAD.

NOTE.—The Yucca succeeds well in Southern Ontario even without protection, and for a back ground, not too near, is a most desirable plant, soon propagating itself to fill a large bed, and thus becoming particularly showy. It is grown on Dr. Beadle's grounds, St. Catharines, and on the grounds of the writer at Grimsby.

#### Management of Roses.

A CONGENIAL soil is the first requisite for success with roses, and this is not always at hand. That in

which the rose delights more than in any other is a deep, rich, heavy loam, moderately moist. The rose is a gross feeder and will at all times resent neglect. Poor soil will not yield good roses. No, not even poor ones. A liberal supply of plant food is absolutely necessary, in order to secure roses. The amount of flowers is proportionate to the growth of the plant; they will appear just as fast as the wood is produced that bears them, and the wood is produced according to the supply of plant food furnished. That is about all the secret there is in growing roses.

The best plant food for the rose is a compost of well-rotted turf and cow manure in equal parts; this is to be applied at any and all times; it makes but little difference how or when, so long as the plant has always a supply on hand ready for use. Manures should never be applied to rose beds until thoroughly decomposed, then a surfeit is impossible. The best plan is, after the plants have been set in a well-prepared bed, to mulch the surface, say to the depth of two inches. If the soil is naturally cold and heavy, horse dung will be better; if light and dry, cow dung is decidedly preferable. Whatever the nature of the ground may be it should always be kept moist and warm, at the same time never sodden; too much wet is as fatal as drought; either will consume. The best situation for the rose is an open and airy one; in such, with a liberal supply of manure, roses can be had the entire summer, and it is folly to think of getting a crop in any other manner. In cases of drought, liquid manure can be applied with excellent results. Growth must be constantly kept up; the more rapid, the greater will be the number of flowers, and the quality will be proportionate. As a rule young plants are to be preferred, and these that have never had a check from the time the cuttings were put into the propagating bench give the best results. Old and half-