

they judge of the future size from the specimens in hand, the largest being selected for centres of groups or back-grounds of belts. A few years, however, are only required to develop and show errors, and the tall, slim *Arbor-vitæ* or Irish Juniper of to-day is soon over-topped by the stocky Norway or Hemlock Spruce. Planting ornamental trees is a work requiring some forethought, as it is not altogether for the present immediate effect that it is done, but for time far distant, and one needs to have the future form, size, and general appearance of the trees in his mind's eye at the beginning, if he would avoid making blunders that never can be corrected. It requires a practical and intimate acquaintance with all the trees used in forming groups, not only as they appear in their native forests, but when cultivated, for some show the effects of culture differently from others.—F.

THE SWEET CHESTNUT.

SIR :—Seeing an article on the Sweet Chestnut in October issue, the following may be interesting: "Rows of American Sweet Chestnuts one-year seedlings, set out in nursery rows fall of 1882 were thinned out, some in 1884 and 1885, but left quite thick, now touching each other in places. In the fall of 1886 good specimens of fruit were picked and in the fall of 1887 the trees were loaded. Trees have been cultivated more or less each year, no fertilizer, aside from common application. Spanish Chestnut, ten years planted, produces burrs but does not bring any fruit to perfection, owing to need of other tree or trees to fertilize the blossoms.

Rochester, N.Y.

HAS. A. GREEN.

* The Vegetable Garden *

THE CABBAGE APHIS.

NEXT to the cabbage worm, the worst insect enemy of the cabbage, is the aphis, or plant-louse, which is so often found upon the leaves and in the heads in great numbers. This is a small, bluish-white insect, that subsists upon the sap of the plant, and multiplies with great rapidity. Like most of the peculiar family to which it belongs, this insect has the power, not common among insects, of bringing forth living young, but with most of those that have been carefully studied there is in the fall a sexual generation by which the true eggs are laid, and in this egg state most of them pass the winter. But although the cabbage aphis has been known both in Europe and America for more than a century, the sexual generation has never heretofore been found, and entomologists did not know where or when the eggs were laid, nor how the insect passed the winter. Recent