

Souvenir de la Malmaison was unequal. New roses were below the mark. The best appeared to be *Abbé Bramerel*, flowers of the Eugene Appert class, but superior; *Baron de Bonstetten*, after Monsieur Boncenne; *Baronne L. Uxkull*, carmine rose; *Etienne Levet*, after Victor Verdier; *Lyonnais*, pink; *Prince Stirby*, somewhat like Mdle. E. Verdier or La France, but a different shade of colour. *Annie Laxton* struck us as being no improvement on kinds we have enough of. Messrs. Paul and Son sent a new hybrid assimilated to the teas. From the wood it appears of a climbing habit: we must see more of it before pronouncing a definite opinion upon its merits. The same firm put up a pretty collection of convenient sized pot-roses. We have a shrewd suspicion that many of the best blooms upon the tables were cut from similar plants.

THE MANAGEMENT OF FRUIT-HOUSES IN AUTUMN.

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THE management of fruit trees, grown under glass, is exceedingly simple after the crops have been gathered, but they must not, as is so frequently done, be left to take care of themselves from the time of the crops reaching maturity until the trees are pruned in the winter. The tree, it should be understood, has only done a portion of its allotted work when its crop is brought to maturity, for it has to produce a supply of fruit-bearing wood for next year, and it can only do this when maintained in a thriving condition by a proper system of management.


In the management of fruit trees, such as the peach, nectarine, and plum, the main essentials are to keep them properly supplied with water at the root, and the foliage clean by giving them a thorough washing by means of the garden-engine or syringe occasionally. Unless this is done, the foliage will become infested with red spider, and fall off prematurely, and the flower-buds be imperfectly formed in consequence. Trees in pots should, for the purpose of reducing the labour as much as possible, be moved to an open position out of doors, and loose material of some kind packed about the pots to prevent the too rapid evaporation of the moisture from the soil. They will require watering, of course, but the night dews and the rains will render syringing overhead well-nigh unnecessary. Trees planted out must be exposed as fully as possible by opening all the ventilators and doors to the fullest extent; and in all cases where the roofs are formed of movable sashes, they should be taken off, and put on again about the end of November. The borders must be kept in a nice moist condition, for even when the trees are perfectly at rest the soil must not be allowed to become dust-dry. If the trees appear to be growing with too great a degree of vigour, they may be checked by keeping the border in a drier

state than before the crop was gathered, but it must not be kept too dry.

For the first fortnight or so after gathering the last portion of the crop the trees should be syringed once a day, and the evening should be selected for the work. Afterwards, two or three times a week will suffice. If the trees should happen to be infested with green or black fly, fumigate the house two or three times, allowing one or two days to elapse between each operation. Tobacco, or tobacco-paper may be used; the latter is the cheapest when it can be obtained of good quality. In using tobacco-paper, if there is no fumigator at hand, take a flower-pot eight inches in diameter, make a hole on one side, about an inch above the bottom, then put a few red-hot cinders in it, and over these a layer of dry brown-paper. When the latter is fairly alight, and bursts into a flame, add a handful of dry tobacco-paper, and then proceed to fill with the latter damped sufficiently to insure its burning slowly. If the material is lighted properly it will not require blowing after it is placed in the house. It must, however, be watched from the outside, for if it bursts into a flame and continues to flare for a few minutes, it will soon do a considerable amount of mischief. When it burns through, the proper course is to stir up the unconsumed material, and damp it slightly; but if the house is only partly filled with smoke, a little additional material may be added.

The general management of grape-vines does not differ materially from that advised for fruit trees generally. They must have full exposure, a moist soil, and an occasional syringing overhead. Moreover, the laterals which push after this time should be allowed to grow unchecked, unless they become too crowded, and in that case they may be thinned out. It is a serious mistake to remove, at this stage, those as fast as they make their appearance, for they are promotive of a healthy root action, and materially assist in the formation of the buds. Even previous to the grapes being cut, the laterals may be allowed to extend themselves with a considerable degree of freedom; and it may be safely said that it is altogether wrong to rub every one off when an inch or so in length, and consequently should not be practised.

CULTURE OF THE ONION.

T is not generally understood that the year of the onion begins in August, although it is everywhere known that the year of the spring bulb ends in August. The established rule for onion growing is to sow in March, and take up the crop when ripe; and the time of ripening so much depends upon the season, that the storing of onions begins in some years in the middle of July, and in others is deferred until far into September, or even October. What we have to say on this part of the subject may be new to many of our readers, but is not, in the proper sense of the term, new at all. We intend to

August.