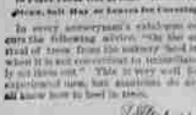
ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

TOPICS OF INTEREST TO FRUIT GROWERS AND GARDENERS.

How to "Heel in" Trees Received from a Nursery When It Is Not Convenient to Plant Them Out at Once—Its Use for Green, Soft Bud or Layers for Covering.

In every nurseryman's catalogue occurs the following advice: "On the arrival of trees from the nursery heel in" when it is not convenient to transplant by set them out." This is very well for experienced men, but numbers do not know how to heel in trees.



ONE VIEW OF HEELED IN TREES.

To assist the class of would-be horticulturists J. T. Lovett, of Little Silver, N. J., gives in his "Guide to Horticulture" for 1891 an illustrated description of the operation, which we herewith reproduce:

Select a suitable spot, where soil is not too wet, not rather dry and mellow, open a wide, deep trench, and lay in the roots carefully, inclining the trees to the north or at an angle of about 45 deg. With the soil from the next trench carefully cover them well, filling in all interstices among the roots and covering up so that the trees stand in the trenches much deeper than formerly in the nursery row. In the next trench made parallel to lay in another row of trees as before and so on. It is important to place them in the trench deeper than they stood before, because in many cases the soil is apt to be washed away, and special care should be used that the roots are well spread out and well worked thoroughly down among them. In no case use straw, salt hay, leaves or anything of that sort for covering trees, as it only attracts mice and other vermin.

FRONT VIEW OF HEELED IN TREES.

In the first cut is shown a side view of a lot of trees heeled in. In the second cut is given the front view. In this connection it is well to remember that small trees, as a rule, will come into bearing sooner than the larger ones. The larger the tree the less fiber there will be from the roots. A tree that has plenty of fibrous roots will live and flourish, while one that lacks such feeders is liable to die.

Items in Violet Cultivation.

A New York correspondent, writing to The Florist's Exchange, says:

Violets should be planted in ground that has a fair drainage, so that the rain will penetrate through the roots, and leave the top of the ground and plants dry in a short time. I never plant violets in the shade, but rather where they will receive the benefit of rain, dew and sun. Keep them warm, but don't kill them with kindness. Half of the failures in violet growing result from crowding from placing them with other plants. If you want success place them in a house or frame by themselves. They don't care for company.

Items in Strawberry Culture.

In a report sent out from the Maryland station on eighty-eight varieties of strawberries, the following appears:

For very early, the Crescent and Arlington are good, the main crop, Crescent and Cloud, and late, the Eureka and Sharpless. Warfield was the best berry grown during the season, and Hubach No. 3 gave a fine crop. Under comparison of matted rows versus hills it was found that with the former the yield was larger and berries better.

Horticultural Hints.

Cellar soil bear almost any amount of stimulating.

Begonias are particularly sensitive to stimulants, and these should be used but seldom in greenhouse, but to roses, fuchsias, carnations, heliotropes and others they may be given with more safety.

Red cedar, according to many authorities, is not adapted for hedge purposes.

The following blackcap raspberries are worthy of trial to a small way: The Progress or Pioneer, said to be earlier than the Doolittle, while it fruits more abundantly the Older, and to be of large size, yet black and very hardy—it ripens after the earliest kinds; the Lowell, notable for size, quality, firmness, earliness and hardiness.

Remember that from the construction, which they begin to set in soon as the crop is out of bloom. Most—Plant at a distance from their rows.

Prune the gooseberry before the sap is current.

Among the newer opinions the Elder and the white elderberry are superior. E. G. Hall, of the Western New York Horticultural society, as valuable additions to the old list, and the former likely to prove a formidable rival to the Wilder.

Allen Bolton says that he invented society reporting. Where will Adam go when he died

Col. Cody (Buffalo Bill) recommends that the Indian question be settled as the negro question has been, by giving the red man full suffrage and letting him go where he likes. Has the negro question been thus settled?

Mighty American Men.

Julian Gordon, writing in the Cosmopolitan Magazine, has some tough changes to let at the door of American nonentidity. Our men are declared to be, in short, not over cleanly in their personal habits. An American woman who has made the tour of Europe was asked whether she found any superiority there over home manners and customs, and answered instantly, "Oh, their men are so clean!"

Therefore, according to Julian Gordon, the lady unanimously stated a great truth. European gentlemen now, in boots and silver and silver, have brilliantly clean nails and lines, immaculate hands, well brushed clothing, properly shaven faces and combed and trimmed hair. To put it short, American business men have the reverse of these. Their nails are shady and their handkerchiefs and cuffs are in mourning. Their boots are splendidly groomed, while they themselves are as neglected in their persons as the Indian pony that wears the plaine.

Then the American way of carrying himself needs with the newest condemnation. In Europe, says Gordon, "Military exercises, athletics, develop a race of splendidly proportioned, strong, graceful, elegant men, upon whom they garments sit as upon kings and gods." In part of which Miss Gordon is certainly at fault, for Englishmen and English women do not begin to have as fell clients as the Americans, and if anything is more outlandish in color and cut than the garments of many of the queen's subjects who land upon our shores it has not yet been caught by the camera.

The writer says further of the American man:

He shuffles with his feet. His head is sunk and held low between his shoulders. His arms are inserted into the pocket holes, hung in his trousers as delicacy of the hours permitted. If he has a coat on, he will usually give it a jerk and an impossible twist, so as to place his shoulder back and curve on his head with real dignity. Nothing less impressive and disjointed can be imagined than an American's walk.

Where is the American gentleman who will rise and defend his claim against this person who has been in Europe?

Farmers and Railroads.

In the judgment of The Sitting (Neb.) Advertiser farmers who antagonize railroads in a young, growing state make a fatal mistake. Young states need all the friends and money they can get. They want railroads to bring in immigrants cheaply and comfortably and to carry out their products. Therefore, says The Advertiser to the Nebraska Alliance legislature, make friends with railroads and capitalists.

So far as Nebraska railroads are concerned, you may rest assured that with some there just here it will not make the farmers rich. You may even have that will check any further railroad development, but you will save the state development of the whole state. You will not even check the increase in property values, but you will save an immense exchequer to values, and the farmer who owns a farm will be a loser as well as the owner of the railroad stock. The man who sees the silver lining not the man who sees the dark cloud which are back in the same boat. If you strike one you strike both. If the boat sinks they both go down together. Government is a mighty check that block business, paralyzing and no man can escape it. The land owner of this state at this time is dependent on cheap capital and on the market development of the railroad interest for its value, and he cannot escape the consequences.

If we have capital it will come and settle among us and be a part of us. It will build up our cities, establish new manufacturing industries, it will build new lines of railroad and people our unpeopled prairies. It will add value to our property, and it is the only thing on earth that has the power to do this. Every farmer is sick or just something to the value of his boat. He expects it to do just. If his boat is valuable he is rich. If his boat is worthless he is poor. Land has no value in itself, only as it is populated with people and capital. Double the railroad mileage, double the population and double the capital now in sight in this state, and double the value of your property. Double the population and double the market for your products. Double the population and double the market for your products. Double the population and double the market for your products