

SWEET PEAS.

be bluish grey, but is often spoiled by dark stripes or blotches inherited from Senator, from which it has been selected; when perfect it is a very fine flower. Stanley, purplish maroon. Dorothy Tennant, mauve. Duke of Clarence, dark mauve and purplish blue. Captain of the Blues, the best blue.

No doubt some of you will think that it is all nonsense growing so many kinds, but I can assure you there is a great deal of pleasure to be derived from taking any of our garden flowers, sweet peas, asters, poppies, or any other flower you prefer, growing all the available varie-

ties of it, making a thorough study of their habits and peculiarities, discarding the inferior sorts, retaining the kinds that please you most for future use. Then the next year take up some other flower, pursue the same course with it, and in a few years you will have acquired a knowledge of the floral kingdom, and developed an interest in your garden, such as you never dreamt of in the old days, when you were content to plant the same few papers of mixed seeds year after year.*

Ottawa.

R. B. WHYTE.

THE WALNUT.

THE walnut is best grown from the nut, but it can also be propagated by budding, grafting and layering. Fresh gathered nuts should be selected, and they can be sown in nurseries in drills two feet apart, or better where it is intended for them to remain, as this tree makes a very strong tap-root, which, if the tree be left too long before removal, may be injured in the transplanting. A deep and preferentially a calcareous soil should be chosen, with a dry bottom. The young tree is somewhat delicate and is apt to be injured by the spring frosts. In cold districts therefore it must be protected for a year or two. Plenty of room must be allowed, as it is a vigorous grower and makes fully twenty feet in height in ten years, at which date it usually begins to bear a crop. Once established little or no attention is required, and except to remove unsightly growths no pruning is necessary. It will attain quite 100 feet in height, and lives to a great age, its productiveness increasing with its years. It is very suitable for avenue planting or as a roadside tree.—National Messenger.

SHRUBS FOR FARMERS

WE advise all our agricultural brethren to plant largely of hardy shrubbery and herbaceous perennials. They require the least attention, suffer least from insect pests, and, if treated liberally as we have advised, to well-rotted muck, barnyard leachings, or an admixture of hen droppings and ash siftings, they will give you the most satisfaction. The beds need not be renewed with the return of each season. If the work is well done when you set out the herbaceous kinds, and you give them plenty of room, they need not be lifted and divided for a period of at least five years. Shrubby perennials have woody stems. There are the deutzias, spiræas, hydrangeas, roses, mock-oranges, lilacs, snow-balls, golden-bells, tree pæonies, and many more which we find in catalogues of hardy shrubs. Let the tallest growing species be planted near the boundaries of your premises in the centre groups, or as screens to conceal unsightly objects from view.—Report Pa. of Horticultural Society.

* This paper was read before the O.F.G.A. at Kingston, and will be interesting to the members of our Horticultural Societies.—Ed.