

THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST.

inches broad, elongated acute pyriform, covered with slight indentations, color, greenish yellow ground nearly covered with cinnamon russet; stalk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches long, stout and usually curved, inserted without a cavity; calyx open in a shallow basin.

Flesh.—White; texture, fine, breaking, juicy; flavor, sweet, rich, delicious.

Season.—October.

Quality.—1st class for dessert.

Value.—1st class for either home or foreign markets.

Adaptation.—Southern Ontario.

THE ASPARAGUS BED.

FOLLOWING is part of the summary of a recent Missouri bulletin on asparagus growing: For the asparagus bed the soil should be pulverized thoroughly to a good depth, and plants set twelve to eighteen inches apart in straight rows four feet apart. Vary the depth of setting the plants in the ground from four inches at one end of the bed to eight inches at the other; the shallow set plants will come up earlier in the spring, thus giving a longer producing season. Give clean cultivation during the summer, and in the early winter mulch heavily with old fine manure. In early spring ridge up the rows by turning the soil between the rows over the sprouting plants. The sprouts coming through this depth of soil will be long, well bleached and tender. This ridging also

facilitates subsequent cultivation, as after the asparagus is cut these ridges may be raked or lightly harrowed to kill weeds without injuring the crowns below.

No asparagus should be cut until the plants are two or three years old, but after they have become thoroughly established, cutting may continue daily for six or eight weeks in the spring. Allow no stem to make leaves until cutting ceases about the first of June. After that time the best cultivation should be given until autumn. Under no circumstances should the tops be cut after harvesting ceases until they have died in the fall. This summer growth makes the plants strong and ready for the next spring's crop. A bed treated in this way every year should produce well for forty years.

FAULTS OF THE ELBERTA PEACH.

THERE appears to be one drawback to our growing the Elberta in the north, and that is its tendency to curl leaf. Everywhere in Ontario this year we hear the same complaint, that it is more subject to this fungus than any other variety. We hope further test may be more favorable to a variety that has received such high commendations.

Even Mr. Glen, who has been championing this peach as it appears in the New

York market, coming from the Southern States, writes under a recent date.

"During the last few days I have purchased some beautiful specimens which have been tasteless. They may have been grown upon young trees with redundant foliage and therefore of poor quality, and it may be that it will not prove to be a peach of best quality in a Northern climate. All those I have eaten from the South were as good as they were beautiful."