

lighter. Each hill needs but a small quantity, and, of course, the mixing should be thoroughly done. In default of the horse machine the quickest method I know of is this: Get coarse cloth that will allow the mixture to sift through easily and make some bags of convenient size. Have a deposit of the mixture at each end of the rows and in the middle if they are long. Take a bag in each hand and shake it over the rows as fast as you can conveniently walk and the work will be done in half the usual time.—*Philadelphia Weekly Press*.

A NEW ENEMY TO THE APPLE TREE.

We have received several specimens of a minute beetle from U. L. Mowrey, Providence Co., R. I. which he found boring into and through branches of his apple trees. It appears to be a hitherto unknown enemy of the apple, at least, we find no mention of its habits or food in entomological works. Its scientific name is *Xyleborus obesus*, and it was first described by the late Dr. John L. LeConte, in the "Transactions of the American Entomological Society," for 1868. Dr. Le Conte reported that this species had been found in Virginia, Massachusetts and Canada. The beetles are about one-eighth of an inch long, and rather stout, cylindrical, blackish-brown, and clothed with long, soft, erect, pale colored hairs. Its antennæ are of a reddish brown, and the head, convex, coarsely, but not densely punctured. It is closely allied to the Pear Scolytus (*Scolytus pyri* of Peck), described in Harris' "Insects Injurious to Vegetation," but differs from it by its stouter form, and by the absence of the small, acute tubercles on the sloping tip of the elytra or wing-covers. This insect is likely to become a dangerous enemy of the apple and nearly related trees, and it would be well for orchardists throughout the country to

be on the lookout for this pest, and all infested branches and twigs should be carefully cut off and burned, in order to destroy both larvæ and the mature insects.—*American Agriculturist*.

A DOZEN LILIES.

For a dozen good hardy varieties and species I would name the following, but will add that there are others equally desirable:—

Lilium auratum (Gold-striped or banded).—Flowers are very large, sometimes twelve inches broad; petals spotted with chocolate purple, and a broad gold-colored stripe down the centre of each petal. There are several varieties with a red stripe in place of the gold or yellow.

L. lancifolium album.—Pure white, not so large as the former, but showy.

L. lancifolium roseum.—Form and size of the last, but of a pale rose color spotted with purple.

L. longifeorum.—Flowers trumpet-shaped, six to eight inches long, pure white and very fragrant. Variety *Harrisi* has recently become very popular for forcing in winter.

L. browni.—A variety of species intermediate between *longifeorum* and *auratum*, with somewhat trumpet-shaped flowers, white within and chocolate color without.

L. chalcedonicum.—Brilliant scarlet. The petals are so much reflexed that the flowers appear like a round scarlet ball.

L. Leichtlinii.—A beautiful Japanese lily, growing two or three feet high, with long slender alternate leaves. The flowers are of a bright golden yellow, spotted with small oblong blotches of maroon brown.

L. candidum.—The common white lily of the gardens; and, although one of the oldest in cultivation, it is worthy of a place in every collection.