

drawn the soil away. By that means the larvæ is drawn from the plant, and if only two inches away, when hatched, unless they have something to feed on immediately, they will not have vitality enough to reach the plants.—C. A. LEE, in *Michigan Farmer*.

#### THE WHITE LILY.

By common consent the white lily is one of the most universally beloved of all flowers. Indeed, a large number of plant lovers would not hesitate to place it above the rose—perhaps the only flower which could dispute its sovereignty—as the queen of flowers. In the rude old times it was largely grown, and it has always played an important part both in an artistic and in a symbolical sense. The Rev. Canon Ellacombe, in "Plant Lore of Shakespeare" sums up the merits of the white lily in a few eloquent sentences. He says, "It was certainly largely grown in Europe in the Middle Ages, and was universally acknowledged by artists, sculptors and architects as the emblem of female elegance and purity, and none of us would dispute its claim to such a position. There is no other lily which can surpass it when well grown, in stateliness and elegance, with flowers of the purest white and most graceful shape, and sweet-scented, and crowning the top of the long, leafy stem with such a coronal as no other plant can show." But it is not intended here to discourse on the rare beauties and excellences of this lily, as a volume would not suffice to give even a fair selection of abstracts that might be made concerning it from ancient and modern writers. Since the bedding-out craze has to a very considerable extent abated the gardening public has returned to a better sense of the fitness of things, and the white lily has been restored to a position which it should never even have partially lost.—*The Garden*.

#### BOOK NOTICES.

**RURAL RECORD**, a journal for the farm, plantation and fireside, published at Chattanooga, Tennessee, at \$1.00 a year.

**RANDOM NOTES ON NATURAL HISTORY**, is a monthly of twelve pages, including title page and advertisements, devoted to Zoology, Mineralogy and Botany; published by Southwick & Jencks, Providence, Rhode Island, at 50 cents a year.

**REPORT** of the Fruit Growers' Association of Nova Scotia, 1881, in which is a paper by the Rev. Robert Burnet on apple growing in Nova Scotia, in relation to the money question, from which it appears that he carries to his new home his interest in fruit culture. A paper on the apple trade with Great Britain, page 29, states that a company has been started in Annapolis for the purpose of exporting apples to Great Britain.

**THE SCHOOL SUPPLEMENT** for June contains interesting notes of the life of Thomas Carlyle and George Eliot, with likeness of each. It is natural that the writer of such notices should fall into the popular channel of indiscriminating praise, but for ourselves we object that the writings of George Eliot are on the whole, not to be placed in the hands of the young as fit models of thought or diction.

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY** at its nineteenth session, held in Philadelphia, Sept. 12th, 14th, 1883, with an excellent portrait of its venerable president, the Hon. M. P. Wilder. This document, of some 150 pages, is filled with matter of interest to every intelligent horticulturist. The paper by Prof. J. L. Budd, on fruits for the North West, will be worthy of the attention of planters in Manitoba and Quebec.