

entire beauty. It thrives best in strong, clayey or micaceous soils." He adds, "It is short-lived in towns, and soon shows a distaste for city life." Some fine specimens are to be seen growing on one of the streets of St. Catharines, but perhaps the city has not yet become so large as to be distasteful to the Liriodendron. They are handsome at all times, and particularly attractive when covered with their large, yellow, tulip-shaped flowers.

AN ORCHARD FERTILIZER.

The best fertilizer I have used for fruit trees is chip-dirt from the wood-pile, and old ashes. I mix in the proportion of one bushel of the ashes to three of the chip-dirt, stirring well with the shovel. About two bushels of this mixture is to be spread around each young tree, giving large, well-grown trees more. The manure is applied at any season. Do not pile around the trees any litter or rubbish that would harbour mice. In summer keep the weeds from around the trees. Experience has taught me that this fertilizer serves a very important purpose, not only in supplying the trees with suitable food, but in mellowing the soil, and helping on such crops as I may choose to plant in my orchard. It is an excellent fertilizer for any crop, annual or perennial, and the ashes (from hard-wood), supply the trees with the element they most need, and the soil lacks, namely potash.

It is a pleasure to see how a young orchard will thrive after an application of this fertilizer. Sometimes I burn logs to get ashes for this purpose, and if I have no chip-dirt, I go to a dead oak or hickory, and scrape together the fallen bits of bark, and the rich earth around the tree. It is a very good substitute for the chip-dirt. It is obvious that this material is rich in the elements of food of trees. I believe in

keeping fruit trees well fed, and that a large space around each tree should be given exclusively to the tree from which to draw its supplies. I never plant close to my trees, preferring to have them branch low, and to trim down rather than up.—B. W. JONES in *American Agriculturist for March*.

A NEW REMEDY FOR THE IMPORTED CABBAGE WORM.

Professor C. V. Riley says: "One of my correspondents, Mr. Charles H. Erwin, of Painted Post, N. Y., has accidentally hit upon so simple and yet, according to his experience, so perfect a remedy for the imported cabbage worm that I wish to give his experience as much publicity as possible, that it may be widely tested and, if possible, verified the coming season. It is, to sum up an extended experience which he narrates, simply ice cold water, or water but a few degrees warmer than ice water, sprinkled upon the worms during the heat of the day. Mr. Erwin found that such an application in the hot sun caused them to quickly let go their hold upon the leaves, curl up, roll to the ground, and die, while the cabbages suffered nothing, but looked all the fresher for the application.

Should this method prove as successful with others as it has with him, it is evident that we have here a remedy of very general application, and one which in cheapness and simplicity far transcends the Pyrethrum which, since I discovered its value for the purpose, in 1880, has been, on the whole, our safest and most satisfactory remedy against *Pieris rapae*. Where ice is readily obtainable, as in the more Northern States, or where cold springs obtain, Mr. Erwin's discovery will prove of very great value to cabbage growers, and will probably prove just as useful against some of the other cabbage worms."—*Scientific American*.