

one, and from which many of the present kind have sprung.

The colors comprise the most brilliant of orange, scarlet, and vermilion tints upon yellow and orange grounds, including many shades, from white and rosy blush, and salmon rose tints, to a salmon and nankin; from blush white, with purplish throat and marginal streaks of pink, to light rosy salmon grounds with flakes of deep carmine. Their period of flowering may readily be extended from July to September, by planting at separate times, from March or April to June. The earliest planted, however, should be the only ones from which the stock of bulbs are raised, as, although it does not materially affect the flowering by a late planting, it does not give time to perfect a large healthy bulb.

Ordinarily the simple increase of the bulb will be from two to three fold, which except in cases of great scarcity of them or new varieties, will answer all purposes, and such increase is strong enough to flower the next year. But in case of new varieties or a desire to get a large stock of any kind, the small bulblets found at the bottom of the bulb on taking up in the fall, are carefully preserved, and the next spring sowed in drills like unto seed, two or three inches apart and a foot in the rows, where during summer they will have made bulbs from the size of a hazel to that of a hickory nut.

A few of these will flower the following summer and all the succeeding one by this method. A stock can be very rapidly increased with some kinds; however, it will often happen that the choicest or best variety is a poor cropper of the bulblets. New varieties are the result of seed crossed with dissimilar kinds. Where the frost is not too severe or when snow keeps the frost from going deep in the soil, many of the kinds will often winter out of

doors, but to secure the finest stalks and individual flowers they should be taken up in the fall, as soon as the frosts have destroyed the foliage, dried off so that the bulb frees readily from the stem, packed away in a moderately dry drawer or bag—kept from freezing, and planted again the ensuing spring. If left out of doors, of course the bulbs, by the natural increase, get crowded for room and a struggle for existence takes place, and a quantity of medium flowers is the result, instead of a stately stalk with very large individual flowers of the clearest and most distinct color. We have known them quite successfully grown as green-house plants, mainly, however, for cut flowers. They may be had this way in early winter by retarding the planting of the old bulbs until July, or in late winter, by the planting of the fall ripened bulbs before Christmas.—EDGAR SANDERS, in *Prairie Farmer*.

EXPERIMENTS WITH PARIS GREEN AND LONDON PURPLE IN THE APPLE ORCHARD.

Prof. S. A. Forbes read an interesting paper at a meeting of the Illinois State Horticultural Society, detailing some experiments made with Paris Green in the ratio of one and one-half ounces to four gallons, London purple in half that quantity, and lime in indefinite amount. It should be noted that, owing to the scarcity of apples and the abundance of apple insects, the season was most unfavorable to the success of the remedies.

All the trees were thoroughly sprayed eight times between June 9th and September 3rd, the Paris green being applied when the apples were the size of small currants, and the lime and London purple four days later. The fallen apples were gathered six times from July 16th onward, and those remaining were picked as they ripened;