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difference to the pea. Don't let ignorant neighbors trouble you with the idea that there must be "growth" in the ground, whatever "growth" means in this case. Try my recommendation for once, and I guarantee you will do so always.

Now, it may justly be asked—But why plant dwarf peas that seldom exceed fifteen inches in the haulm, four or five feet apart? We answer, for economy, as in the intermediate spaces, exactly half way between the peas, we intend planting our corn in proper season. This will not interfere in the least with its neighbor, as the peas will be all cleared off long before the tall corn stalk interferes with them. We have had large dishes of Nutting's No. 1 as early as the 14th of June, and then as often as requisite for six weeks, the later sorts supplying all demands. All the hoeing the corn and peas get, the better for the soil, and in fact it may be considered as giving the land rest to raise these crops, as they are not exhausters and require little manure. We remember not long ago making a bed some two feet broad, very rich with old hot-bed manure, and sowing a drill of sweet peas. There was no mistake that they did come up magnificently. We rodged them four feet and used guano water frequently. They grew, and grew, and grew, overtopped the brush and fell back almost to the ground in grand luxuriance, but we scarcely got a bloom, and these were very large, flabby and inferior in perfume. On another occasion we planted the Champion of England, Black-eyed Marrowfat and Tom Thumb, and used guano water, plaster of Paris and sootage from a pig pen freely, and had the satisfaction of astonishing our neighbors at the "monstrous fine peas," in fact, the tallest they ever saw, and "some new and grand variety," as we often heard. But we had a mighty small quantity for table use, and I don't intend to cultivate in that "pains-taking" manner again. Any lady or gentleman who wishes to have nothing but straw can easily try, for over-feeding the roots of the pea prevents the crop and makes "magnificent plants."

It has been said that peas do not do well on the same ground for two years in succession, and we generally plant them on some patch that has been used for potatoes or cabbage the previous summer. We prefer dwarfs for the reason that they are far less troublesome, requiring no support, are almost or quite as productive, quite equal in flavor, and far more easily managed. But by all means secure good seed, and let it be well remembered by all your readers that dear seed, if fresh and sound, is one hundred fold cheaper for production than stale trash for nothing. No one should grumble to pay for good seed, and make it a point to get it from reliable seedsmen, avoiding what is generally sold in villages and country shops. There is no money in it, remember that.

Among the taller growing sorts of early peas we may mention the following, which having formerly grown, we know to be good, but for the table think them inferior to the first mentioned dwarfs:—Carter's First Crop, Daniel O'Rourke, Kentish Invicta and Caractacus. These are about three feet high and good. For second early we formerly grew Saxton's Early Long Pod, which certainly is very good, but it does not in our garden come up to the mark, as stated in the catalogues, as we got as many as 8 or 9 peas in a pod, not 11 or 12. The Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Eugenie are also excellent, the former light green and wrinkled, the latter white and wrinkled. The late varieties comprise Champion of England, Black-eyed Marrowfat, Blue Imperial and the Sugar Peas, which are skinless and cooked pod and all, and the late crop is, if anything, the best flavored.

The pea is a very hardy plant, and all practical men know perfectly that spring frosts don't injure it in the least. To sum up, then: Don't give rich soils to the pea; plant as early as possible, even if a flurry of snow is on the ground, or a rim of frost; plant about three inches deep, thickly, in a broad drill; and as soon as they come up cover them with a thin coat of earth, and subsequently hoe two or three times. If this be done, we can ensure success.

Lilium Brownii.

Written for the Farmers' Advocate, by John H. Gardner, M. D., Lockport.

Japan is eminently the land of lilies, and we have there obtained for many years those exquisite gems that never fail to excite admiration at their beauty, or please by their surpassing delicacy of odor. The longiflorum varieties are comparatively new to America, reminding us of the Anaryllis,

yet their contour is so peculiarly their own that this stands forward as if the nationality of Japan were in her lilies. The Brownii blooms that appear in our beds were introduced about twenty years ago. Lily bulbs are all intricately or in scales, whether more or less thickened, and that of this species is of average size, from six to eight ounces in weight, and of a dirty yellow color. It is perfectly hardy, having withstood the winters of Canada with me for seven years and blooming well. In Ontario snow generally falls before the ground is frozen, which, acting as the blanket of nature, both fall crops and bulbs suffer little harm. Early in May the shoots of the Brownii are seen, and gradually rise to the height of three or four feet, producing on the summit from one to four charming blossoms. Dark green on the outside at first, these change to a chocolate brown, and lengthen to about nine inches. It then expands in a trumpet shape, the edges of the petals recurved, displaying internally a pure pearly white, which occasionally inclines to creamy. The anthers are deep chocolate brown, and the pollen very copious, freely leaving a mark on the cheek of any fair admirer who approaches too closely to inhale its fragrance. Its scent, which is powerful, but not heavy, reminds you of the orange blossom mixed with the hyacinth and vanilla, and add to this a flavor of honey. When a bed is in bloom it perfumes all its vicinity. It is a rare lily here, as we never saw it except in our own garden. In Holland it can be obtained for about \$2 per bulb, and we know of no florists who keep it on hand for sale. It is a slow producer, requiring four years to mature, but once in bloom it is yearly a source of delight, and we look forward with more pleasure to see this than any of our other 130 varieties of lily. The first season of blooming only one is found, the next two, and along with it likely a second stalk without flower, the third three or four are displayed. This bulb is very impatient of removal, and should be transplanted in October, but the less troubled the better for the bulbs.

We shall now consider the culture of lilies generally. The bed should be excavated thirty inches deep, and, if requisite, well drained, because water lying on the bulb rots it and the permanent roots. In the bottom eight or ten inches of old hotbed or cow dung manure should be tramped firmly and the bed filled in with the removed surface earth, which must be well incorporated with old manure and raked over. This should be left a fortnight to settle. Hot manure must be avoided, as it would force the bulb and likely destroy the roots and the plant during the following winter. All stones, tree roots, and the like, should be carefully removed. It must be remembered that lilies are a permanent plant, and like a rose bush are a fixture. Once planted lilies should remain at least four years, and then only lifted to be thinned, as they might be too thick or overcrowded. Plant them five or six inches deep and two feet apart. The ground must be thoroughly drained, and no water remain to rot the roots.

In the warm, dry days of May we scatter thickly old manure round the coming sprouts, and water freely with lime water to destroy vermin. The next day we give a good soaking to the bed with weak guano water and use it once or twice a month. The effect is wonderful, and we are amply repaid by the grateful bulbs giving us grand, beautiful and fragrant blossoms. When the frost kills the stem, carefully scrape away the earth around it to the crown of the bulb, and cut it closely, and you will find two or three bulblets adhering. Remove these and plant the same depth as the parent bulb, and treat exactly alike; in three years you will have a bloom in general.

The Lilium Brownii blooms in July and remains about ten days, and one opening after another, we have the pleasure of their company for nearly a month.

All lilies have two series of roots, the permanent, lasting for the life of the bulb, and the annual. They therefore require a deeper planting than is generally supposed. The permanent roots descend from the base of the bulb and the stem rising in spring, sends from the sides of it those roots that feed the flowers, and are close to the surface of the soil; and among them the bulblets are produced. A bed for lilies must, therefore, be carefully prepared and allowed to remain for a number of years. It looks well in a lily bed to have intervening rows of tulips, hyacinths or crocus, and a good edging of crocuses in our garden gives an elegant appearance. These early blooms come and are gone ere the more graceful and commanding lilies are seen, and their leaves act as a covering to

the ground, and keep in the moisture and keep it cool at the same time. Hyacinths and crocus can remain for three or four years, till growing too thick, and the tulip can be taken up for its summer sleep and replanted in the month of October. We grow many beds in this way, and find the effect elegant and a saving of our scrimp space.

Lilies flourish in almost any soil. In clay soils a good supply of sharp sand and old cow manure is absolutely requisite; but of course a deep loamy and sandy soil is best. In a wild state they sometimes grow amazingly deep; sometimes we have dug up L. Canadense as much as eighteen inches from the surface, and the Philadelphicum, which is a very small and delicate bulb, we have seen from seven to twelve deep. There are no plants in nature that better repay the anxiety of the amateur than lilies, and we have in our garden one hundred and thirty species and varieties, and are yearly adding fresh sorts, as they can be procured. There are now some elegant varieties from Japan, quite new, and as soon as they bloom we intend to send you photographs and descriptions, as they will be interesting to a large and intelligent portion of your readers.

Grapes as a Wholesome Luxury.

Those who have failed to give attention to the subject, would be surprised at the great amount of delicious, wholesome food that can be grown on a small piece properly cultivated in grapes. Leaving out the question of profit as a market crop, it will pay every farmer to devote more or less ground, according to the size of his family, to grapes for home consumption. There can be but few who do not relish a good, well-ripened grape, and we believe that it is conceded by every well-informed physician that they are quite wholesome, and well adapted to the wants of the system.

There is scarcely any other way in which you can derive so much luxury from a small piece of ground, as to plant it to the best varieties of grapes, and give them clean, thorough culture. Suppose we appropriate one-eighth of an acre to a family vineyard, and decide to plant the vines eight by ten feet apart; then it would require sixty-eight plants to fill the plot. If started right, kept clean from the beginning, and systematically trained up to trellises, it would require but little labor to cultivate it as it should be, and the amount of gustatory enjoyment it would afford to a family, for several weeks, or for several months, if proper varieties are selected, is beyond computation.

If good, strong roots are planted, we do not have to wait long for fruit. Two-year-old plants, set in the spring, will generally make a little show of fruit the second year, and bear a number of bunches to each plant the third year. In a few years, if well managed, the product may reach from three to five tons to an acre. The higher amount would be at the rate of twelve hundred and fifty pounds to the size of plot we are contemplating, which would afford a family twelve pounds, or a half bushel basket full every day for sixty-two days. What luxuries for the palate the farmer might enjoy, by taking a little pains. We would sooner consent to banish meat than fruit from our tables.

Pear Blight.

It is a good time to study blind and dark subjects with which we have to deal. So I pen a few lines on pear-blight. I have just been reading A. L. Hatch's article on "Fire-Blight," and conclude that, although his statement as to the direction taken by the circulating sap through the tree is correct, yet that it does not follow that it is not spoliation of sap that produces blight. A. L. Hatch's statements as to the general conditions attending fire-blight, we regard in the main correct. Is there any record of its taking place, however hot the weather, during the continuance of a drought? So, in the words of Mr. Hatch, it occurs when "heat and weather stimulates to a rapid or excessive growth." At such times there is a superabundance of sap flowing in the tree, which has to be elaborated in coming in contact with fresh air through the leaves, and perhaps in a slight degree, through the bark. When is this most rapidly brought in contact with fresh (or unused for the purpose) air? It is when air is in active motion. When times of still air take place, at times of rapid growth, then the circulating sap may not be fully elaborated. Let much heat accompany such still times of the atmosphere, and we have the very conditions which it seems would spoil the sap and make it poison instead of health