lime. The first may be prepared by purchasing tablets of a definite amount at a drug store. These tablets can be kept in a small bottle and a pint or a quart bottle filled with water and one of the tablets added. Upon concluding work the bottle should be emptied to avoid the danger of poisoning children and unsuspecting persons. Carbolic acid solutions may be prepared by simply adding a teaspoonful or more to a bottle of water and shaking it up. The saturated solution that contains about five per cent. of carbolic acid is the proper strength to use. A solution of chloride of lime will answer about the same purpose and is made by adding about 20 parts of water to one part of commercial chloride of lime, shaking it up and pouring off the clear liquid. This is only for use when fresh. Any of these solutions can be carried by the operator, and a strip of cloth a yard or so in length should be fastened to the clothing, leaving one end free. When cutting into active blight the end of the cloth may be kept saturated with the disinfectant and the knife sterilized by wiping before using it on sound wood."

WHAT PROF. EDWARDS SAYS

Prof. S. F. Edwards, Guelph: Fire blight or twig blight is a bacterial disease affecting not only pear trees, but also the apple, quince, crab, mountain ash, service berry, and several species of hawthorn. It is easily recognized at first sight by the brown and subsequent blackened condition of the young leaf tufts and flower clusters, and the blackened, shrivelled bark of the young twigs, as though a fire had passed over them. The disease passes rapidly to the larger branches and limbs and finally to the trunk, sometimes affecting the whole tree within ten days. The spread of the disease is more rapid in warm, moist weather, and on trees subjected to high cultivation and heavy pruning that tend toward the growth of tender succulent shoots which are easily infected by the germ which causes the disease.

The only treatment is the judicious and continuous use of the saw and the pruning knife. All affected twigs and branches should be cut out, the cut to be made at least 10 inches below the discolored portion, and these diseased prunings should be burned. It is essential not only to watch the pears for appearance of the disease, but the apple, quince, and related species as well, as the bacteria may be carried from tree to tree by bees and other insects. Constant care and watchfulness are essential, and the fruit grower whose trees are affected should lose no time and spare no pains in instituting vigorous measures for the eradication of the disease.

Hardy Wild Flowers for the Garden

A. Alexander, Hamilton, Ont.

WE are now at the time of the year when flower lovers gravitate to the woods, to visit the haunts of the hepatica, the blood-root, the spring beauty, the trillium, and others. How delightful is this annual pilgrimage to look on these early "earth-born blossoms," in the midst of their native surroundings, and see the annual miracle of awakening plant life! With what loving tenderness and admiration we gaze on them when found! How carefully we pick a few of these earliest of the wonderful train which will stretch through the coming months, so that those at home may also see and admire! The desire to have these beauties around our homes is therefore natural, and in the case of many of them, it is quite feasible and will yield genuine delight for years.

The right time to transfer these wildlings from their native woods to the garden is not when they are in bloom, but when their year's growth is perfected, which, in the case of those named in this article, will be near the end of July. Of course, care will be taken by all intelligent lovers of wild flowers, not to be reckless in digging up so many as to practically exterminate them in any one locality, where they have been known and looked for, by old and young, for generations.

Nevertheless, all who have room in their gardens should, by all means, try a few of these harbingers of spring and early summer, for in our homes there is always one or more not able to go to the woods to see them.

Most of these beauties delight in a soil with plenty of rotted leaves or humus in it, and nearly all of them ike a partial shade.

The accompanying illustrations are from photographs of plants growing in my garden last spring and summer.

Mr. Alexander's Specimens of Hepatica triloba

HEPATICA TRILOBA

The first of these that I would recommend is the well-known hepatica, *Hepatica triloba*, or the *Anemone Hepatica* of some botanists. This, I consider, is the earliest flower, after the skunk cabbage, to turn its face heavenward. This plant is found in the woods of Canada throughout a very wide area. Among dead leaves and undergrowth, of the past year, it forms dense patches with its own rusty looking leaves which have remained over the winter, I suppose as a protection to the young and bold flower buds. The new leaves are not formed until later; in fact, not until the flowers are all gone. Hence the wisdom of not moving the plant until this leaf growth is completed. Its flowers are faintly fragrant and are blue, pink, white or purple in color.

Although, necessarily, the hepaticas must lose some of their charm when taken away from their woodland retreat