

crab-like. The tree is a slow, spreading grower, fairly hardy, and very productive. With twenty-five or thirty varieties of crabs to choose from at the Gibbland Farm, Abbotsford, this has been selected in canning for home use annually for the past ten or twelve years. Gibb and Orange (of Minnesota) are the two best canning crabs I know of. Planting for profit, I should include Gibb, Hyslop, Transcendent, and Montreal Waxen. This latter is more generally known as Montreal Beauty, but is distinct from the true Montreal Beauty as originated on the Island. Orange was introduced by Mr. Gibb from Minnesota—a yellow fruit, not sufficiently attractive as a market sort, but excellent for canning, being almost wholly free from astringency. The accompanying figures have been copied from drawings by Mr. Gibb.

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THE PROFIT IN RASPBERRIES.—Raspberries would hardly be a profitable crop at five cents per quart, unless it was five cents net, as it costs $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per quart to pick them, to say nothing of expenses of marketing, which are as much more. An average crop is about 1,000 quarts per acre for the three or four years which they bear fruit and they soon run out. They ought to bring eight cents per quart, to make it a fair business. They do best on a good garden soil, but would grow on sandy land if there was moisture enough in the summer. Well rotted yard manure should be applied every fall and worked in around the roots with a fork. As far north as Nova Scotia and Northern United States they would have to be laid down through the winter, which is neither an expensive nor long job.—*Farm and Home.*

THE PEACH ROSETTE.—This formidable disease of the peach is fully described and figured in Prof. E. F. Smith's able and copious report issued by the Department of Agriculture. It seems to occupy the ground in the South that the yellows covers through the North and in the Central States, but it is more speedy in its work of destruction. It is equally fatal to budded trees and seedlings, cultivated, uncultivated and wild. It takes the Wild Goose and other wild plums. It runs its course in about six months, and does not linger. Commonly, it first appears in early spring. The leaves form compact tufts or rosettes, turn yellow in early summer, and afterwards fall. They do not afford enough shade to hide the branches, and the tufts are conspicuous and may be seen at long distance. They drop their fruit early; it is small, green and more or less shriveled. It has occurred abundantly in Northern Georgia, but not in South and North Carolina. It differs from the yellows in the absence of prematurely-ripening fruit, and in a less tendency to develop slender shoots from the large limbs. It is virulently contagious. Extermination is of course the only remedy.