

Gage, Reine claudé de Bavay, Coe's Golden Drop, German Prune, Pond's Seedling, Columbia, Duane's Purple, and Lombard. Mr. Cline has satisfactorily demonstrated the advantage of using Paris green in fighting the curculio. By applying it each year about the time of the fall of the petals, he has succeeded in raising abundant crops during the past two or three years in a section where plum growing had long ago been totally abandoned, on account of this pest.

Winter Protection of Blackberries.—W. A. B. writes to the *Rural New Yorker*, from the east shore of Lake Michigan, strongly advocating winter protection of the blackberry, and thus growing the better kinds, as he considers the Taylor, Snyder, and Stone's Hardy inferior to the wild varieties growing there. His method of covering "requires two men, one of whom removes a spadeful of earth from one side of the base of the canes, while the other grasps, with a pair of leather mittens, the top of the canes and brings the tops to the earth, laying the canes as near the ground as practicable without breaking, when a few spades of earth are thrown upon the tops to keep them in a horizontal position." A covering of hay or straw completes the work. This plan is quite practicable with the Wilson, but is a little more troublesome with such stout growing kinds as the Lawton or Kittatinny.

Ferrous Sulphate.—Dr. A. B. Griffiths, F.R.S., finds that ferrous sulphate will destroy parasitic fungi; and the same article, according to the *Scientific American*, is under test as a special manure for the vineyard.

Industry Gooseberry.—Mr. M. H. Beckwith, of Geneva, N.Y., says this berry mildewed with him, last year worse than any other variety. The fruit was affected so badly that it nearly all

dropped off before being fully ripe. What is the experience of our readers?

The Northern Light was shown at the American Pomological Society's Meeting at Boston. The *Rural* says of it: "A very showy white grape, with immense clusters." It was also shown at Grimsby, and was the object of much attention, owing to the great length of the clusters.

New Strawberries.—A writer in the *Rural New Yorker* has fruited Itasca, Logan and Bubach this year with great satisfaction. He finds the *Itasca* larger and more productive than the Crescent, about as firm as the Wilson, and of the best flavor. The *Logan*, he thinks, may prove the most productive large berry yet offered, surpassing even the Bulbach in uniformity and in size and in flavor.

Prunus Pissardi.—The *Gardener's Monthly* thinks it would be much better to call this plant the blood-leaved cherry plum, instead of the Latin name, which would give the impression that it is a distinct species when it is only a purple-leaved variety of the Myrobalan plum. It was named after Mr. Pissard, gardener to the Shah of Persia, who discovered it.

American Apricot Peach.—The *Gardener's Monthly*, for October, describes a new peach upon which it has bestowed the above name.

Like the Delaware grape, the Lady apple, and the Seckel pear, this peach is supposed to be desirable as a desert fruit, notwithstanding its small size, on account of its delicious flavor.

It is medium in size, of a golden apricot color, with rich red shading on the sunny side. It is a free stone, and the flesh is sweet and melting. It originates in South Carolina, and the time of ripening is with that of the Pine Apple peach.

In one day last summer, one hundred and ninety-five car loads of strawber-