

diseases, standing up strong and stocky, as if well able to do its great work of producing the very largest berries."

The Fruit Growers' Association expects that every one who received plants of the Ontario last spring will report through the *Canadian Horticulturist*, after they have fruited it, how far they find it to accord with the results given by Mr. Little.

#### NOTICE.

All communications and correspondence in connection with this journal are henceforth to be addressed

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#### THE HARDINESS OF BLACKBERRIES.

We learn from replies given to the *Minnesota Farmer* by fruit growers in Minnesota, Dakota and Wisconsin, that none of the Blackberries known to cultivators are hardy in that region, that unless they are protected in winter they are never profitable, not even those esteemed the most hardy with us, such as Snyder, Taylor or Stone's Hardy can be relied upon without protection. One gentleman who had tried to grow blackberries without protection says that he raised two crops of Kittatinny in ten years, and one of Snyder in three years. Most of those who had succeeded in raising crops of fruit recommended removing the earth from one side of the stalks, bending them over and covering with earth sufficient to hold the stalks in place, and doing this late in the season so as not to injure the buds by too much moisture before the ground freezes. They also advise mulching the surface with manure. When protected in this way the Wilson and Lawton yield large crops.

#### QUESTION DRAWER.

##### THE GREEN GRAPE VINE SPHINX AND ITS PARASITE.

DEAR SIR,—With this I mail a caterpillar I found on a grape vine this evening covered with what appeared to be eggs. Never having met with one before, I send it that you may give us information concerning it, and as to what those eggs (?) are, how they came there, and for what purpose, and what will they produce, friend or foe to grape vine. I hope this will be in time for the October Number.

Yours truly, G. HALTEN.

Oakville, 7th Sept., 1886.

REPLY.—The caterpillar is known as the Green Grape Vine Sphinx, *Darapsa Migron*. You will find a full description of it in "Insects Injurious to Fruits," by Wm. Saunders, President of the Entomological Society of Ontario, a book that ought to be in the library of every fruit grower. It is a very common insect, and the most destructive grape-leaf eater we have. The little white oval substance covering the body of the caterpillar, which look like eggs, are the cocoons of a small two-winged parasite, a species of Ichneumon. This Ichneumon punctures the skin of the caterpillar, and lays its eggs in these punctures. From these eggs the larva, or worms, are hatched. These feed on the caterpillar, and, when full grown, eat through the skin and spin themselves up within these little white cocoons, from which, in a few days, the little Ichneumon flies emerge, soon ready to lay eggs in other like caterpillars. The caterpillar that has thus