

SAUNDERS' HYBRID RASPBERRY.

DEAR SIR,—Having fruited Saunders' Hybrid Raspberry for three years or more, I can say that it does splendidly with me. My soil is a clay loam. The Raspberry should have a place in every garden.

LUKE BISHOP.

St. Thomas, Ont.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED.

Green's Fruit Grower, devoted to the fruit farm, garden and nursery, Charles A. Green, Editor, is an eight page quarterly journal, published at Rochester, N. Y. at fifty cents a year. Sample copy will be sent to all applicants addressing Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

THE SALOME APPLE.

The Salome apple seems to be growing in favor in Illinois, being very hardy, productive, and a long keeper. The apple is of very good quality, size only medium, color from a light to a dark red or nearly so. Bears well annually, but more heavily alternate years. Keeps well until May or even June. The *Western Rural* says in the issue of June 13th, that samples received at that office from Mr. A. Bryant, were then as sound as bullets, and gave evidence of being good keepers.—*Farm and Garden*.

HARDEST KNOWN GOOD PLUMS.

Mrs. A. P. of New Hampshire, after saying that Moore's Arctic has not proven hardy, asks is there a hardier plum known of good quality.

On the grounds of the Agricultural College near Moscow, and later at Kazen, and through Central Russia, we

saw trees laden with red, yellow, blue and dark purple plums, of really excellent quality. These cultivated varieties seem to have originated from the apparently indigenous, low, round-topped bushes which we found on the edges of the timber belts along the Volga and other streams of East Russia. In leaf, bud and texture of fruit, these indigenous forms resemble the *Prunus spinosa* of Siberia. We saw thousands of these bushes laden with blue fruit with a rich bloom, which were not more than three feet in height.

The cultivated varieties make low, bushy, round-topped trees not over ten feet high. We imported small trees from Moscow of red, yellow and dark-blue varieties, which we have sent out as Nos. 1, 2 and 3. The Russian names received are long and to us unmeaning. The specimens have not fruited as yet, but the foliage endures perfectly our hot, dry Summer; wood ripens up perfectly in Autumn, and has not colored in the least during the past test Winters in Iowa, Minnesota, or North Dakota.

The question as to their final value does not hinge on their hardiness, or the quality of their fruit; but on their habits of bearing with us, and their relative exemption from the attacks of the curculio. As they blossom late, and the fruit develops rapidly, they will be apt, like our native De Soto, Wolf Plum, Rollingstone, etc., to measurably escape the curculio on account of their succulence during the period of their rapid development.

We are also testing a large blue plum, called "Moldavka" in Central Russia, with six other sorts from Aral. They are all as hardy as our wild plums; all bear fine fruit in their native country, and all have the habit of late blooming and rapid development of fruit.

—PROF. J. L. BUDD.