

nicely nearly a month earlier in the open ground in dry sand without water or shade, they were shorter in the stems and the flowers got a little burnt with the sun. I am trying another of the pink ones, *Cypripedium acaule*, which I found here in the woods. I lost the cardinal flower, which I grew about the same length of time, in moving. I intend giving them a suitable location this fall but they seem to stand as much hardship as most plants taken up when in bloom, but their great beauty amply repays for any little trouble. I have planted a number of the different honeysuckles found here, and the magnolias that have been in bloom for more than a month.

SAMUEL HUNTER.

Hartly, Delaware, U.S., June 22, 1886.

GOLDEN QUEEN RASPBERRY.

Mr. Lovett writes as follows concerning this new raspberry:—

DEAR SIR,—Wish you could come and see Golden Queen Raspberry, now ripening. It goes way ahead of all things raspberry that I have seen. Larger than Shaffer's Colossal; as productive, and almost, or quite, as strong a grower. As beautiful as a May morning, and the flavor simply grand. Think it will keep in good shape for nearly a week yet.

Yours truly,

JNO. T. LOVETT.

This raspberry was found in a twelve acre block of Cuthbert in 1882. Mr. Lovett says that in flavor it rivals the high quality of Brinckle's Orange; that the color is a bright, creamy yellow; in size equal to the Cuthbert, and likewise in vigor of plant and productiveness, and that in hardness it has no superior. It ripens at the same time as the Cuthbert.

THE PLUM CURCULIO.

BY B. GOTT.

The following item will serve to show the character of much of the teaching given by superficial experimenters:—

"There is no use in trying to poison the curculio by spraying plum trees with water containing Paris green or London purple. The little pest, which makes its crescent-shaped incisions in the plum, does not do it by eating in, but only *stings* the fruit. As it never eats in its perfect form, no poison can affect it. But if sheets are spread under the trees and the latter jarred, the curculio will drop off and can be easily caught and destroyed."

It may be true that there can be but very little urged against the practice of jarring the trees to capture the plum curculio, save that people, as a general thing, will not do it so as to be successful. In the first place they do not understand the time to jar, and so much of the mischief is done before they are aware that anything is the matter with their plums. Again, they will not practice jarring sufficiently frequent to save their plums. They may perhaps try this jarring once or twice sometime during the early stages of the fruit, and when the last plum has fallen off they are taken with a sudden fit of wonder at the mysterious providence that has not left them a tasting sample, notwithstanding their great effort to save them. Jarring, to be really serviceable, must be commenced as early as the fruit is set, and be closely followed up every day, or even twice a day, for at least three or four weeks, or as long as another curculio can be captured. This involves work, but nothing less than this is the price of plums.

To say that there is no use in spraying the trees with Paris green is not, according to my experience this summer, strictly true. I concluded to try it to find out how it would work. The