

while other years nearly all will grow. A fair estimate of their germinating qualities can be made by cracking a few, as nearly all plump, natural-appearing kernels will grow under favorable circumstances. It is best to plant rather more nuts than trees are wanted for, like most nut bearing trees, the walnut does not transplant easily. After being gathered, the seed should not be allowed to dry; if shipped a distance, the nuts will keep from drying out with damp moss about them. In the fall they can be planted at once, and covered three or four inches deep in well-prepared ground. If planted in the spring, over winter spread the nuts two or three layers deep, mixed with earth or leaves, and covered lightly; if the ground is moist, at least part of the rains should be kept off, planting as soon as the frost is out of the ground. Good cultivation should be given for the first few years, after which but little further care."

FRUIT INSPECTION.—This subject, referred to on page 211, was carefully gone into by the fruit growers of Nova Scotia two years ago, and it was argued by one member that inspectors should be appointed in every ward throughout the fruit-growing sections of the country by the municipal councils; and, further, that the Local Legislature be petitioned to enact a law prohibiting the shipment of apples to either local or foreign markets until they have received the inspector's brand. After a full discussion it was referred to a committee, whose report was that the object sought would be best attained by amending the law in such a way as to compel each grower to stencil upon each barrel his own name, the variety and grade of the fruit.

RED RUSSET.—The *Garden and Forest* speaks of the Red Russet as gaining in favor for the vigor and productiveness of the tree, and the beauty and long-keeping quality of the fruit.

The tree is as sturdy as the Baldwin, and the fruit keeps as long as the Roxbury Russet.

This does not quite accord with our experience with this apple. For beauty of fruit and excellence of quality, certainly, it stands very high, and deserves the highest commendation, but at Maplehurst the tree is not as vigorous as the Baldwin, and in keeping qualities it is not equal to the Roxbury Russet. The latter keeps till June, and the former only until April.

A Remedy for Parasites of Plants.

WE now have some foreign journals among our exchanges, both English and French, and among them the *Bulletin d'Arboriculture, de Floriculture et de Culture Potagère*, edited by four gentlemen who are professors in the State School of Horticulture, Ghent, Belgium.

We translate an extract which may prove useful to many of our readers:—

"The use of sulphate of iron has been recommended very often for contending with the enemies which attack certain plants. There does not exist a universal panacea, but it is proved that the action of that substance is undeniable in certain cases, providing that the application has been properly made.

The *Revue Horticole*, in asserting the excellency of that remedy, in its issue of July 16th, 1888, enumerates a series of experiments showing that sulphate of iron can be usefully employed for destroying mosses; the peronospora of the potato, for fighting cankers of trees, spots of pears, gum, brown-rust, dodder, the grubs on rose bushes, and the anthracnose of vines.

For small plants the salt should be dissolved in the proportion of one kilogramme to one hectolitre of water, and the solution sprayed in proportion of one-tenth of a litre to each plant; for rose-bushes the quantity of sulphate should be doubled, and the sprinkling repeated two or three times."