

### Good Varieties of Berries

**A**N editorial representative of The Horticulturist who, during July, visited the fruit garden of Mr. D. M. Lee, of Paris, had an interesting talk with him concerning his methods of growing small fruits. "I raise only one variety of raspberries, the Cuthbert," said Mr. Lee. "I have tried the Marlboro, Shaffer's Colossal, and Brandywine, and discarded all. The Marlboro needs too much petting and manuring, and even then the results are often poor.

"My berry bushes are planted in continuous rows almost eight feet apart. The best varieties of black raspberries with me are Craig and Mammoth Cluster. I plant them in the same way as the red and support the canes by two strands of wire about two feet or more from the ground on either side of the row.

#### VARIETIES OF STRAWBERRIES

"The best paying varieties of strawberries are Climax, Clyde and Williams. The Climax has been exceptionally good this year, and is a good seller. However, it is slightly soft for shipping. The Clyde is a good all-round berry and solid enough for shipping. The Crescent was the best berry with us for years, but seems to be running out."

"If the weeds get a start I plow up the patch at the end of the first season, but if the patch can be kept moderately clean I take two crops. On a two-year-old patch the berries ripen earlier, but the fruit is smaller and poorer in quality.

"Raspberries on my two-year-old bushes are as good as I ever saw them, but in a four-year-old patch the bushes were badly winter-killed and the result is a very light crop. It seems that the severe winter was much harder on old than on young plantations."

You should receive The Horticulturist promptly on or about the first of every month. Do you? If you don't, let us know.

### The Raspberry Cane Borer

PROF. W. LOCHHEAD, ONT. AGRIC. COLLEGE,  
GUELPH.

What is the trouble with my red raspberries? The young shoots are withering and drooping. Have the two rows of punctures on the stem anything to do with the wilting? For three years I have lost many of the plants, and this year the loss will be greater than usual.—(S. W. F.)

The cause of the wilting of the canes is a long-horned slender beetle about half an inch in length, of a black color, except a yellow ring behind the head. The eggs are deposited in June in little holes between the two rows of punctures you observed. It is supposed that the beetle makes these two rows of punctures to prevent the crushing of the egg. The grub, on hatching from the egg, bores downward in the pith of the cane, reaching the crown of the root by fall.

To control this borer prompt action is necessary. As soon as the canes are seen to wilt, the wilted portion should be cut off below the rows of punctures. In doing this the grub is killed before he has done much harm. If the whole cane shows signs of dying it would be well to cut out the infested canes and burn them. Do not postpone the cutting and burning too long, for by fall the grubs will be in the root and beyond reach.

**I Have 60 Varieties of Grapes**, and the leading commercial sorts are Worden and Concord in the blacks; Delaware and Lindley in the reds; and Niagara and Moore's Diamond in the whites. The Worden is my best money maker, and is the hardiest. It should thrive as far north as any grape grown. It is large and productive, with a handsome bunch of dark purple fruit. Some growers complain that it is too thin skinned to ship well, but I find it reaches our Canadian markets in good shape. The Concord, of course, is a good standard grape —(A. W. Peart, Burlington, Ont.)