

ruthless suckers. I have seen trees in all parts of our State thus enfeebled or destroyed.

The old remedy, soft soap, or a strong solution of the same, will surely vanquish this enemy if it is applied in early June, and again three weeks later. I have proved the efficacy of this treatment over and over again. The trees at once put on new vigor, and in a short time only dead lice could be found. To apply this specific I know of no better way than to use a cloth and scrub by hand. To be sure we can, if dainty, use a brush like a shoe brush, but I like to go at it with a good cloth, when, with sleeves rolled up, I make pretty sure that no louse escapes.

For the past few years I have changed the substance by adding crude carbolic acid, which I think improves it, especially if but one application is to be made; and we know that at this busy season the second application is apt to be neglected.

I heat to the boiling point one quart of soft soap to two gallons of water, and while still hot thoroughly stir in one pint of crude carbolic acid. This may be applied as before. This carbolic acid mixture retains its virtue, I think, longer than does the soap alone, and so is especially desirable when but one application is to be made, as described above.

Like the arsenites, so this carbolic acid and soap mixture is of triple value. Not only does it kill the dreaded lice but it also keeps off the borers, which are also serious pests in the orchards. I have demonstrated beyond question that these enemies are surely kept away by the same treatment, applied at the same time for which we use it to ward off the scale lice. No wonder, then, that our trees put on such new life and vigor after this annual scrubbing.

In each of these remedies, then, not simply two but several birds are killed

by the self same stone. It is to be hoped that many of our fruit growers will throw it, and thus secure fairer fruit.—A. J. COOK: *Bulletin of the Entomological Department, Agricultural College, Michigan, U.S.A.*

NOTES ON LATTER-DAY STRAW-BERRIES.

PRINCE OF BERRIES does not ripen evenly, and, though of good quality, will not be the berry for the million. Parry, its child, is earlier, larger, ripens more evenly, and is more prolific, though not so good in quality. Parker Earle, though the foliage is variegated, bears large berries and many of them. It is firm and of good quality. Lida offered this Spring at the modest price of \$1 each plant, is a rich, dark crimson in color, of fine shape, ovate-conical, generally pointed at the tip. It is of fair quality. It is a berry of some promise, if we may judge from spring-set plants. Jewell, what shall we say of this? In size of berry, in evenness of ripening, in keeping up the size during the season, in shape, in productiveness, in vigor of plant it is all that could be desired. Could we add to its quality and a trifle to its firmness, it would be perfect. May King disappoints us as to earliness. But the plants are vigorous and productive, the berry of good quality, shapely and firm. It resembles the Crescent, but is larger. The Henderson is at the Rural Grounds, a disappointment. The plants are variable, some being quite strong, others feeble. They are not, at all events productive as grown with us. The berries mature as if protesting against ill-treatment, being variable in size and shape. But the quality is superb—in fact it is the best berry for one of its size that we know of. Were we to grow seedlings with the view of producing a *perfect* berry, we should strike for the quality