

almost any quantity, and nothing injurious seemed to affect them or the trees, but unfortunately it is not so now. The fruit is attacked by the destroying insect, and what is worse, the trees are attacked by the deadly fungus, and dies before our eyes, and no helpful hand is offered to cheer us in our despondency. Our only relishable repasts of plums is now in the recollection how we used to feast upon them, and the fine crocks of luscious preserves our mothers used to put away for our winter's entertainment. In some favored sections, however, the plum was raised this season in tolerably plentiful quantities. Favored spots on the lake shore, and well sheltered and properly exposed locations elsewhere, made some fine showings, and partly supplied the home demand. Up north, in our neighboring county, the crop was simply enormous, and these plums came down by every express. There is only one other fruit, viz., the peach, that will supply the demand for plums; but this year there being no peaches, every plum near was studiously looked up. The varieties most popular are the green plums, as Imperial Gage, and other Gages, and the Lombard. The larger plums are very desirable, but these old and smaller sorts pay the best. I think the only proper resource open for us to successfully grow plums, as also pears and peaches, is "the selection of proper locations and conditions."

(To be continued.)

THE INDUSTRY GOOSEBERRY.

I think that I recognize an old Friend in the Industry Gooseberry and in my school-days all the other kinds in my father's garden were safe while any fruit remained on it. But the name is new. We called it Red Jacket. I will send you a piece of wood and bark from one of my dead apple trees to see if the cause is known to you. Had

several die the last season, some that had been bearing.

ROBERT KENNEDY.

PEARS, PLUMS, AND CHERRIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST

SIR,—To my experience with apple trees in November number, 1885, page 249, I may add a little with other fruit trees. I have tried one each of three varieties of pears, the Bartlett, Flemish Beauty and Lawrence, but they all died of blight. The two first named died the first summer. The Lawrence stood it for about three years. In the spring of 1883, I planted one each of three varieties of plums, the Yellow Egg, Yellow Gage and Imperial Gage. They were all killed to the snow line the first winter. At the same time I planted one Early Richmond Cherry, which seems to be pretty hardy so far. I have two plum trees eight years planted which are hardy, although their leaves fell rather early this fall. I have a Green Gage tree the same age, which will neither die nor do well living. It freezes back every winter, and bears about half a dozen plums each summer.

R. SCOTT.

Hopeville.

EXPERIMENTS WITH STRAW-BERRIES.

1. I took 285 baskets of Wilson Strawberries last summer from 90 square yards of ground. The plants were set in April, 1883, in rows 2½ feet apart. Simply kept clean and slabs laid between the rows this last season. From the same 90 yards I took 21 bushels of Globe Mangels between the rows, some of which took a prize at the Great Northern Exhibition in Collingwood in 1884.

2. This year (1885) I have tried a plot three rods by five on the same plan. The proceeds were 60 baskets of