

## NOTES ON GOOSEBERRIES.



RECEIVED on July 8th by express a number of gooseberries from John Carnie, Esq., of Paris. These consisted of two varieties: Carnie's Yellow and Phoenix. The former were in very bad condition, the Phoenix being greener were in better shape. Carnie's Yellow, as the name indicates, is yellow, and a very fine berry apparently. In size about equal or a little larger than Chautauqua, 12 berries weighing  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ozs. Phoenix is a magnificent berry, as large or larger than Triumph, 12 berries weighing  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ozs. I find the bush of Carnie's Yellow to be quite vigorous, and, as Mrs. C. says, it is a great cropper: it will no doubt be a popular variety. The foliage and tips of the young wood of every variety under test mildewed with me this year, drought with heavy dews at night seems to be favorable for the growth of this fungus.

I cannot imagine where friend Brooks got the idea that Chautauqua is reported by me as a small berry. I may have in private correspondence carelessly spoken of it as small as compared with English varieties in general. The Lancashire Lad is certainly a hairy berry, and Mr. B. is correct in using the term *hairy*, as prickles don't correctly express the fact. No doubt the berry in its wild state was covered with what may be properly called prickles, but cultivation has changed the character of these till hairy or pubescent is the more correct expression.

Yes; my private opinion is that vigor is absolutely essential in any variety that it shall be a success in Canada, and every year strengthens this opinion. I find that as a general rule the vigorous growers are less effected by mildew. The longer, cooler summers in England, with absence of mildew, make the conditions quite different. However, as my duty is to report what I find to be the truth, and not what I think, I may have reason in the future to change my mind.

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**Small Cost of Spraying.**—During last year the Delaware Experiment Station made some exhausting tests as to the cost of spraying trees. In using the Bordeaux mixture they sprayed the trees six times, and reckoned in the cost of materials and cost of labor, and found it to be 2 cents per tree per spraying or 12 cents per tree for the season. The result was that the rot was reduced to one-third what it was on the unsprayed trees. They found also that four sprayings gave about the same results as six sprayings, and that there was about twice as much rot with two sprayings as with four or six. So we see that four sprayings, or 8 cents per tree, is all that it really costs.—New York Farmer.