

of each, or in water, one ounce to the bushful. Early in the season spraying with Paris Green of ordinary strength may be resorted to, but that should not be used when the fruit is approaching the picking season. Hellebore is a less dangerous poison, but even with this, a little time should elapse, after application, before the fruit is used. A shower will usually remove this poison, which is less tenacious than Paris Green. If used dry, hellebore should be dusted on when the foliage is moist with dew. Under no circumstances should these insects be allowed to destroy the foliage, either before or after the crop is gathered. The plants cannot maintain a healthy growth and fruit well if they have lost their foliage. Remember the leaves are the lungs and stomach of a plant.

More difficult to eradicate is the imported Currant Borer. This is a whitish worm or caterpillar which tunnels through the centre of the canes. The mature insect takes the form of a fly or moth, and lays her eggs on the stem. The larvae remain in the stem until the following season, when the fly or moth is developed. This suggests the remedy, which is, to cut out the infested canes in the fall or early spring and burn them, cutting close to the ground so as to be sure to get below the tunnel. The injured canes can be readily detected by their sickly appearance. Canes which have been tunnelled by the currant borer, are liable to break off.

The currant is frequently infested with lice or aphids, which may be found on the under side of the leaves. The infested leaves curl and assume a blistered appearance. These lice belong to the class known as sucking insects. They do not eat the foliage, but suck the juice from the leaves, and are, therefore, injurious to the plants, though the damage done is not as apparent as in the case of the leaf eaters. Another similar pest is the Leaf Hopper, a small, greenish insect. These sucking insects are best treated by spraying with coal oil emulsion. This spray kills by contact, and it is necessary to reach the under side of the leaf, which requires a sprayer of considerable force.

Diseases

In common with practically all other forms of vegetable life, the currant is subject to attack from fungi in various forms. An early casting of the foliage may generally be attributed to the leaf rust. The treatment for all forms of fungi is much the same. Good results cannot be expected from plants which suffer from rust, smut, mildew, etc., and every effort should be made to prevent and destroy these diseases. Early treatment is by all means the most effective. One treatment in good time is worth several later on. The rule that prevention is better than a cure applies with double force in the case of plant fungi. Good cultivation is the best preventative against plant disease.

Species and Varieties

All our well known varieties of red and white currants belong to the one species (*Ribes rubrum*) which is a native of Northern Europe and Asia. *Ribes nigrum*, the black currant, is also a native of the same regions. To that species most of our well known black currants belong. A few varieties of black currants belonging to the species *Ribes aureum* have been introduced during recent years, but they are not very generally known yet. To the latter species belongs the variety known as Crandall. The fruit of varieties belonging to this species is large and glossy black, flowers yellow and sweet scented. Forms of this species are grown for ornamental purposes. They are quite distinct from our well known black currants in foliage, flower and fruit. *Ribes aureum* is a native of the Mississippi valley and westward. The native black currant of Manitoba belongs to the species *Ribes Americanum*, while our native red currant is closely related to the red currant of Europe, which has furnished us with so many excellent garden varieties. There are many varieties of currants, but the medium to small varieties, in reds, are usually the most abundant fruiters. Those producing very large fruit are as a rule not as prolific. Only a few of the best will be described.

White Grape—This is the sweetest of all the currants. Exceedingly hardy and prolific. For home use very desirable. For market red currants usually sell better. Upright grower.

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OUR SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

Collection No. 1. Small Fruits. Price \$10.

Enough for the average garden.

Raspberries	100
Strawberries	100
Red Currants	5
Black Currants	5
Gooseberries	4
Bush Cherries	4
	\$80

Collection No. 2. Shade Trees. Price \$5.

Manitoba Maple, 5-6 ft.	20
Ash, 3-4 ft.	10
Poplar, 3-4 ft.	10
Willow, 4-6 ft.	10
	\$50

Collection No. 3. Farm Shelter Belt. Price \$10

You cannot make a home out of a wheat field and a shack. You must have trees to finish the home and shelter the garden and crops.

There is enough in this collection to plant a belt 100 yards long and 8 rows wide with the trees 2 feet apart. Three feet is the most economical distance, as the ground is more quickly shaded by the branches and the work of cultivation is over the sooner.

Manitoba Maple (Box Elder), Seedlings	300
Willow, Cuttings	300
Ash, Seedlings	100
Poplar (Russian Poplar or Cottonwood)	100
	\$800

These should be planted, beginning with the outside row: Willow, Willow, Maple, Poplar, Maple, Ash, Maple, Willow.

Collection No. 4. Perennials for the Flower Garden. Price \$5

Delonix	4
Iris	10
Larkspur	20
Clove Pink	10
Sweet William	20
Sweet Rocket	20
	\$66

Collection No. 5. For the Kitchen Garden. Price \$5

Rhubarb	24
Asparagus	100
	\$124

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ATCH. MITCHELL, late of Dominion Forestry Branch, Manager

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has passed the experimental stage long ago. It will elevate all kinds of grain, wet or dry and do it quickly. The elevator part is all steel and is not affected by the weather.

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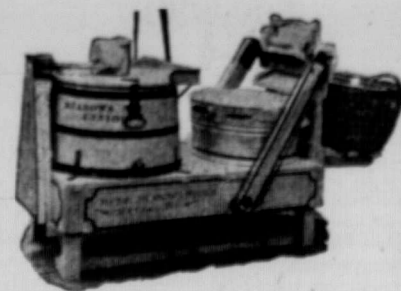
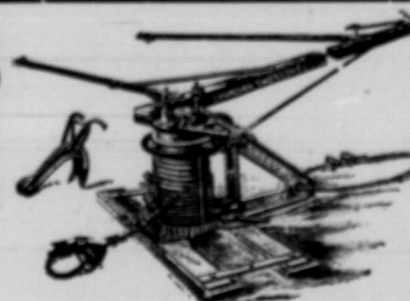
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Fay's Prolific—A variety which has been liberally advertised and extensively planted. Fruit very large, red. Bush spreading habit. A weak grower in our climate and not always hardy.

Red Dutch—About the hardiest variety and very productive. Fruit medium to small. Hangs well to bushes. Plant a strong, upright grower. A good sort for general planting.

Victoria—Fruit red, large, hangs well to bushes; prolific. Valuable for home use or market. A late variety.

La Versailles and Cherry—These two varieties which closely resemble each other, are very large fruited sorts, but, like Fay's, not as hardy as the other varieties mentioned.

North Star—Red, medium sized fruit. A variety which is regarded with favor

in Minnesota, where it originated. Requires very rich soil and good cultivation.

Ruby Castle—Medium sized fruit, red. Bush somewhat spreading habit. This variety is regarded with favor by some of our best fruit growers.

Stewart—A very strong growing, upright variety; hardy. Perhaps the hardiest of the large fruited red sorts. Thick, healthy foliage, which remains longer on the bushes than is the case with perhaps any other variety. Prolific. A desirable variety, but the dense foliage, while indicating health and vigor, is a disadvantage in picking the fruit.

Pomona—Fruit large, bright red, good quality. Very productive. Ripens very early. Plant hardy and healthy. A promising new variety.

Red Cross—A new red variety which is

recommended by the Minnesota Horticultural Society, but which is considered by some who have tried it as not hardy enough for severe locations.

Wilde—A new variety which has received liberal advertising. Our tests with this variety have not proved satisfactory, and I am inclined to rate it as not hardy enough for general planting here.

Black Currants—There are not as many varieties of black currants as of the reds, and several of the varieties which have been most generally planted are rather unproductive. Lee's Prolific is one of the best in point of productiveness. Black Naples and Black Champion are well known and hardy sorts, but not as prolific as the first named. The black currants compare favorably with red varieties in point of hardiness.