

any we see. But it is most natural to expect fine flavor where we have so fine a color, and it would be unreasonable to think of finding high color where there is no color at all scarcely. The British atmosphere is too moist to give either color or flavor in its finest as we get it. Without abundance of sunlight and clear pure air such as we have no country can produce such fine samples of apples.

#### WHITE BLACKBERRIES.

SIR,—Whilst out for a tramp last August I came across a white, or rather yellow, blackberry growing wild on the banks of the Ottawa, the fruit being then ripe on the bush. I removed six suckers, wrapped them up with damp moss and brought them home, carefully marking the spot where they were found, so that should those procured fail to grow—as the season when plants are in fruit is the worst time for their removal—I would be able to obtain other plants at a future time. I would feel much obliged if you would kindly inform me if there are at present any white blackberries in cultivation. I see no reason why there should not be red, white, and black blackberries as well as the above three shades of currants, raspberries, grapes, &c. P. C. BUCKE, Ottawa.

[There are some white blackberries cultivated, such as Col. Wilder and Crystal White, and a red one known as Doctor Warder, but none of them productive enough to be valuable except as curiosities.—ED.]

#### THE BLACK SPOT ON THE APPLE.

SIR,—Enclosed please find my subscription to *The Canadian Horticulturist*, which I consider very much improved of late.

The *black spots* on the Snow apple is a subject in which we, in this section,

are deeply interested. My own opinion is that they are living beings that feed on the juice of the apple. They first attacked the "Snow," the most delicious of apples. They are extending their ravages to other kinds. The winter kinds have hitherto escaped. I was advised by an old fruit dealer to leave them on the tree as long as possible when so attacked. I believe the advice to be good.

Some of my Snows were blown off by the wind this year, and remained in the long grass four or five days. The black spots disappeared very much. I reasoned that the damp and cold were too much, for the insects breed in the sunshine. T. LEWIS, Maitand, Ont.

[NOTE.—The spot on the apple is not an insect. It is a species of fungus.—Ed.]

#### CLIPPINGS.

THE FRED CLAPP.—Try the Fred-erick Clapp Pear. The fruit is fine-grained, very juicy, rich and excellent. It ripens in October. Those who want a *showy* pear in place of the great Kieffer, as well as one that may be enjoyed, will be pleased with the F.C. It has not as yet been tried sufficiently to enable us to say where it will succeed.—R. N. Y.

AUSTRALIAN FRUIT arrives in England in excellent condition. It is packed in corkdust or sawdust, and placed in a cold compartment, where the temperature is kept as near to 40 degrees as possible.—*Rural New Yorker*.

THE KIEFFER PEAR.—The wife of a prominent fruit grower says that she has noticed that people learn to like the Kieffer Pear. Attracted by its beauty, even though it be to the amateur but skin deep, people continue to taste and eat, until finally they learn to like it very much in the same way as a taste for tomatoes, bananas and other similar