

## SOUHEGAN RASPBERRY.

A correspondent of the *Fruit Recorder*, residing in the State of Kansas, writes to that paper that the Souhegan Black Raspberry has done the best with him of any, being by far the most hardy and the best bearer. It is a pity that he does not say what other sorts he is growing, so that we might know whether it is a better bearer and more hardy sort than the kinds in general cultivation in this part of the world. Some Canadian cultivators fail to see any material difference between this variety and the Hopkins or the Tyler.

## EARLY TOMATOES.

In the *American Farmer* is a letter from W. F. Massey in which he insists that age of plant is an important factor in the matter of early ripening of the tomato, and that the pruning away of the first top is valuable in hastening the crop, besides that at planting out time the tomato plants have two or three well-developed stems instead of one, and of course that much more for early fruit.

## THE BRIGHTON GRAPE.

H. Hendricks writes to the *Rural New Yorker*:—"I have some very fine raisins from the Brighton grape. The grapes were well ripened and placed in a drawer in a warm room, in October last. I find that none have decayed, but the fruit has just dried and shriveled naturally, retaining much of the true raisin bloom. In flavor they are not quite so sweet as Malaga or sun-dried raisins, but they are raisins nevertheless. I, of course, had no idea of raisins when I put the grapes away. Next season I shall give the Brighton a fair chance in the sun, and see how far its raisin propensity may extend. It is unquestionably an excellent grape, and every one ought to have at least a few vines of it in his garden."

## THE MANCHESTER STRAWBERRY.

A. M. Purdy says in the *Fruit Recorder*, of this strawberry: "As a late sort it is exceedingly valuable, and we shall plant of it largely."

## DWARF OR STANDARD PEAR TREES FOR PROFIT.

P. T. Quinn writes to the *N. Y. Tribune* that if he were about to plant a pear orchard now, with an experience of twenty-five years in growing pears for profit, and could get dwarf pears for nothing, and were compelled to pay five hundred dollars a thousand for standards, he would not hesitate a moment in making the selection of standards. He considers one healthy standard pear tree at twelve years of age worth a dozen of dwarf pear trees of the same age.

## PARIS GREEN vs. CURCULIO.

William Creed, writing to the *Fruit Recorder*, says that he applies Paris Green to his plum trees at the time the Curculio is depositing its eggs in the young plums in the following manner, and that he finds one application made at the right time, provided no rain follows immediately after, exterminates the crop of Curculios: He reduces some glucose to a weak syrup and puts a little of this, he does not say how much, into a common pail and mixes thoroughly with it two thirds of a teaspoonful of Paris Green. He thinks this helps to keep the Paris Green in suspension. He then fills the pail with water, stirs the glucose syrup mixture rapidly through the water, and with a garden syringe thoroughly sprays the plum trees until fruit and foliage are covered with the spray. It will help to keep the Paris Green in suspension if the water is frequently forced back into the pail from the syringe while spraying the trees.