

but oblong in form, and slightly conical. The colour is not so attractive, being a dull green, with a very faint splash of brownish red on one cheek, with white dots. Stalk one inch long, in a deep, narrow, even cavity. Calyx closed in a small shallow basin. Flesh white, tender, juicy, mild; quality good. To our taste this apple is inferior in quality to the Early Harvest, and also to Morse's Seedling; yet on account of its fine size and freedom from spot, it may prove worthy of cultivation in some sections, especially as an early cooking apple, for home use and for market.

Seedling Gooseberries.

DEAR SIR,—Mr. S. Greenfield has just handed me in some samples of seedling gooseberries raised from an English one. The samples were raised on ground that never had any manure and grown below trees. If proper cultivation were given to them they would be twice the size they are. Mr. Greenfield deserves every encouragement. He has numbered them and expects your opinion of them through the HORTICULTURIST.—N. ROBERTSON, *Ottawa.*

The samples came to hand in bad order, because not packed tightly enough in the box. Our friends in sending specimens should use cotton batting or other material, and pack the fruit tightly.

The seedlings are numbered from 1 to 5. No. 1 strikes us most favorably, being very large, and light green in color. Numbers 2 and 5 are somewhat alike in appearance, but both of a dark green color, resembling the Ottawa, and both large in size but inferior in quality to No. 1. Numbers 3 and 4 are light yellow in color, but both too small for propagation as market berries.

So far as we can judge from the state of the samples, we would advise Mr. Greenfield to propagate numbers 1 and 5, and send some plants to the Experimental Farm for careful testing. For the best results, however, we must depend upon varieties having more or less native blood, and if Mr. Greenfield

would attain the highest success, he should at least cross the English varieties with some of our best natives. European varieties of apples, pears, grapes, strawberries, etc., are not as a rule the varieties most suited to our soil and climate, and the same rule is found true of gooseberries, unless under the most favorable conditions

Crosby's Seedling Gooseberry.

DEAR SIR,—I have sent you by to-day's mail a sample of gooseberries grown on a bush which I received from Mr. L. Crosby, of Markham, about seven years ago. They seem to be free from mildew, and if propagated I think would prove a valuable addition to our small fruits. Mr. Crosby called it Crosby's Seedling. Four years ago I gave Mr. Ellis, of Orillia, some gooseberries and he raised some bushes from them. They are now fruiting well and bearing good fruit. I have been moving about or I would have had more bushes by this time. I remain yours, A REEVE, *Highland Creek.*

If this gooseberry is a Canadian seedling it is truly a marvel of excellence. The box sent us by Mr. Reeve contained four samples in excellent condition, and so large, and of such a very dark red color, that one would at first declare they were plums, and not gooseberries at all. The fruit may be described as very large, roundish, slightly oval, skin smooth, thin, very dark red, with veins of lighter red, mostly dotted with small grey dots; stem stout, calyx prominent. Quality excellent.

At present it appears there is no fruit with which we are so behind the English gardeners as with gooseberries. While they have more than a hundred choice varieties of red, white, green or yellow color, we have only two or three green varieties and one or two red worthy of general cultivation, and these too small in size to bring much money in the market. Such a gooseberry as Crosby's Early, if it continues mildew proof, would take wonderfully in our markets. It has, however, every appearance of being a full blooded English gooseberry