

and adds that of all the older sorts only the Blue and Yellow Orleans, cooking varieties from the Island of Orleans, below Quebec, came through unharmed. Two Russian trees received by him from Prof. Budd, without name, are quite uninjured.

The writer concluded by saying, "that in the experience of this test-winter of 1884-'85 the value of the tree fruits of North-Eastern Europe, and especially of Russia, looms up grandly as the only salvation for the fruit growers in the cold north in America."

#### PERMANGANATE OF POTASH.

Mr. N. Robertson, Superintendent of Government Grounds, Ottawa, writes to the *Gardener's Monthly* that after reading in the *Canadian Horticulturist* the extract which was taken from the *Garden*, England, giving the beneficial effects of watering plants with a solution of Permanganate of Potash, he was induced to give it a trial. The result of his trial fully corroborates what was said of it in the extract from the *Garden*. He says an amateur of considerable experience told him that his plants never looked as well as they do this year, and adds that his primulas are especially fine. Green fly has entirely disappeared. He has doubled the quantity and syringes with it every second night. Mildew on roses has disappeared, and the plants seem to have renewed vigor. In using it for syringing he finds that when it is allowed to stand mixed for any time it is liable to leave marks on the leaves, but not if it is newly mixed. Although it kills green fly, he says that it will not prevent new broods from coming, and every one ought to know how fast that is. Permanganate of Potash is a cheap article, and can be easily procured. Will not other gardeners give it a trial, and give the public the bene-

fit of their experience. The English gardener took as many crystals as covered a six-penny piece and dissolved them in one gallon of water for watering the soil, but for syringing used double the quantity of water.

#### THE CABBAGE AND ONION MAGGOT.

Professor Lintner, New York State Entomologist, in a communication to the *Country Gentleman*, says, "perhaps nothing better for the purpose of killing the pupæ could be used than gas-lime, fresh from the works, spread upon the ground after the removal of the crop, at the rate of two hundred bushels per acre." This is suggested because the maggots pass the winter in the ground in the pupa state near the place where the cabbage or onions grew, and the gaslime would be strong enough to kill them. The professor adds that thorough ploughing and harrowing the ground several times, with intervening intervals, would kill a large proportion of the pupæ.

#### A PROMISING NATIVE PLUM.

At the last meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association several of the members spoke of a red plum of good quality, especially valuable for canning, the tree of which was very hardy and very prolific. It was described as being of good size, nearly as large as the Lombard, sweet and ripening early. From what we could learn on further inquiry we believe that this is a variety of the wild plum of the Country which has been cultivated by the inhabitants of that section on account of its good qualities, and that it deserves attention. It will be much more valuable to us than the Miner or Wild Goose which are shy bearers here, and ripen late. We hope to receive some samples of the fruit when ripe, and if we do shall give our readers a more complete description of its appearance and quality.