

## NEW VARIETIES AND EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

SIR,—What do you think of our plan of having all new fruits, that are hereafter introduced, to be accompanied by reports concerning their value from some Experiment Station? This would help to weed out a large number of worthless varieties which are thrust upon the public, recommended solely by their introducers.

EDITOR, "AMERICAN FARM AND HORTICULTURIST," Richmond, Virginia.

The *American Farm and Horticulturist* is a live paper, and the contents appear to be very valuable. It makes a specialty of giving publicity to the reports of the experiment stations concerning new fruits. The plan proposed by this journal of requiring new fruits to be accompanied with the reports of experiment stations as to their value, is certainly a most desirable one. Whether this could be legislated upon or not, there is no doubt at all that in the course of time this will be required by the public when people get to know the value of the reports coming from these stations. The first inquiry will be, what is said concerning this variety by the experiment station; and surely this will save growers generally from much waste of time in testing new varieties, many of which, after years of cultivation, prove entirely worthless.

## PREVENTING GOOSEBERRY MILDEW.

SIR,—I have mislaid my copy of your journal giving the formula for preventing the mildew of gooseberries. Would you please repeat it in your next number and oblige.

W. H. MAWDSLEY, *Mayne Island, B. C.*

A remedy recommended at a recent meeting of the New York Horticultural Society by Prof. Fairchild, was *eau celeste*, which is prepared as follows: Dissolve two lbs. of sulphate of copper in two gallons of hot water; in another vessel dissolve two and a half lbs. of carbonate of soda; mix the two solutions, and when all chemical reaction has ceased, add one and a half pints of ammonia, then dilute to twenty-two gallons with water. This should be applied once before the leaves show in the spring, then three times during the growing season, being careful to wet thoroughly all the foliage and wood.

Complete success has been reported at the Geneva Experiment Station by the use of potassium sulphide; liver of sulphur. Formula: One half ounce dissolve in one gallon of water. If hot water is used the sulphide will dissolve more readily. As commercial liver of sulphur costs but little, from fifteen to twenty cents per pound, and one gallon will spray ten or twelve large bushes, if applied with a force pump and spraying nozzle, it will be seen that the largest cost will be that of labor.