

banks and islands of our Canadian rivers, but its geographical boundaries extend south and west over a great part of this continent. Nature, in this species, has supplied us with wine as well as an edible grape, readily propagated by cuttings. Dr. Despetis, in his study of the Riparia, has noted over 300 sub-varieties, of which the Clinton is the most prominent. The Taylor, as before noted, thought to be an accidental cross with Labrusca, has given the south valuable wine grapes in Elvira, Noah, Missouri Reisling, Grein's Golden, and Rommel's Hybrids, viz.: Amber, Pearl, Transparent, Faith, July, and others. While Ricketts of Newburg, N.Y., with Clinton, produced Bacchus, Empire State, Naomi, Peabody, Pizarro, Quassaick, Secretary, and Waverly, six of these have been tested in Clarenceville and all but Bacchus discarded. Three of these flourished for a few years and then gradually dwindled out. Peabody and Waverly were exquisite in quality. Perhaps if their foliage had been sprayed by mixtures now in use other results might have been obtained. The Clinton, crosses of Arnold of Paris, Ont., have fared the same here. If some of the finest children of the Riparia species are to be saved we must interpose with spraying mixtures.

In conclusion a brief tribute is due to prominent propagators, whom with those already named, have contributed valuable varieties to our Northern Grape list. The Hon. Geo. W. Campbell, of Ohio, in introduction of "Lady" has given us the most valuable extra early white variety, and will soon introduce an extra early black, to be known as "Campbell's Early." Few men have taken more interest in popularizing grape culture.

Samuel Miller, of Missouri, discoverer of Martha, still a popular white, can look back over a useful life's work in this and other branches of fruit culture. John B. Moore, of Concord, Mass., will be remembered in connection with Moore's Early: Jacob Moore, of Brighton, N.J., with Brighton and Moore's Diamond: Jacob Rommel, of Missouri, with Rommel's Early Black. These names, with those of Bull, Rogers, Caywood, Burr, Ricketts, Dempsey, Prince, and Underhill, veterans who have mostly passed away, will survive in connection with their creations for many generations.

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For Potato Blight and the *Macrosporium* disease, apply the Bordeaux mixture, beginning when the plants are about six inches high, and continuing at intervals of twelve or fourteen days, until five or six applications in all have been made. If the season is rainy it would probably be best to make the treatments every ten days, the object being to *keep the plants at all times covered with the fungicide*. By adding four ounces of Paris green to each barrel of the Bordeaux mixture the treatments will not only prevent the diseases under consideration, but keep in check the Colorado potato beetle and other insects as well. Before adding the Paris green to the Bordeaux mixture the former should be made into a thin paste by mixing with a small quantity of water.—U. S. Farmers' Bulletin 15.