

water and pressure for flooding small areas may be obtained. The water is distributed by means of common drain tile, using sizes from two to four inches in diameter; the larger for the main or distributing tile and the smaller for branches. The tiles are laid at a depth of about a foot or fifteen inches below the surface, the excavations being made by a plow without much expense, and the lines of tile are laid about ten feet apart. When the water is turned on, into the standpipe, it will fill the pipes to their extremities, which, of course, are closed, and a portion of the water, constantly escaping by the joints, will work its way by capillary attraction toward the surface of the soil. One acre is about the extent which may be thus worked under one system of pipes and machinery.

THE YELLOW TRANSPARENT.—Our top grafts of this Russian have borne some fruit with which we were much pleased, except with the size which was below medium. Its earliness gives it every advantage in the market, especially as the Early Harvest is no longer to be depended upon on account of the spot. Dr. Hoskins, of Vermont, has had some favorable experience with it, which we find published in the *Orchard and Garden*. He says:—"As to the other apples of this family, the fruit is very similar, when grown under identical conditions, though I find White Transparent smaller, and better in quality than the others. The whole family are more or less subject to blight, attacking not only the bark in the forks of the branches, but the limbs, much like pear blight. I regard Thaler and Sultan as identical, and they are both destroyed by blight in my grounds in a very few years. Y.T. is much more resistant to the disease, the majority of my trees escaping it altogether; but if allowed to over-bear, even it is short-lived, as compared with most

American varieties. The trees should have rich ground and surface cultivation; and I find 12 feet apart in the row wide enough, as they will not often remain profitable after reaching a size to meet at that distance. While they do last, however, no apple is more profitable. Even my culls netted nearly \$1.00 per bushel last year; and trees three to five inches in diameter gave from 4 to 6 bushels of perfect fruit, sold mostly as they ran at \$1 per 100, which is a little more than half a bushel, though of select specimens 100 will make nearly a bushel. They were all sold in the home market, this being a summer resort; but Boston dealers have told me that even lots of good size would easily net \$1.00 per half bushel crate in that city, as there is no apple there equal to it in appearance or quality at that season."

THE CRANDALL CURRANT.—Mr. L. H. Bailey writes in the *American Garden*, that he does not find any trace of hybridization in the plants of this currant, and regards it as a simple variation of the Buffalo currant. In his estimation it has some decided merits, especially for amateurs, promising a new and valuable type of fruit for our gardens. In jellies it is better than most other currants and is good in pies or as sauce. 't needs to be eaten fresh, because, after standing two or three days, the berries become tough and almost inedible. It is variable in size and in period of ripening, but may be easily gathered singly, like gooseberries and cherries.

Our Winter Meeting.

THE next annual and winter meeting of our Association will be held in the city of Windsor, during the second week in December.

The meeting will be ably supported both by local fruit growers and by