

keep them apart. Pack the potatoes in these receptacles as carefully as if they were eggs, using first a layer of chaff or straw, and then of potatoes, finishing the package on top with straw. Remove them to a dry frost-proof room or cellar, where they will not *gather moisture* or *get chilled* in the coldest of weather, as these are the two first essentials to their keeping through the winter, always providing you have well matured, ripe tubers, to store at first.—W. H. WHITE, in *Country Gentleman*.

### THE PEACHES OF 1880.

At a meeting of the Horticultural Society of Western New York, a very interesting paper was read by W. C. Barry, of Rochester, N. Y., giving the results of last year's experience of the ripening of the different varieties. We give the paper in full for the information of our readers:—

The season of 1880 was remarkably favorable for the peach crop in western New York. An experimental orchard—embracing 114 varieties, which we set out three years ago—came into bearing for the first time, and enabled us to test the leading standard sorts, besides many of the older kinds which are little known, as well as several novelties. I give the results of our observations, naming the kinds as nearly as possible in the order of ripening.

#### THE EARLY SORTS.

On the 24th of July we gathered fine specimens of Briggs' Red May. This variety originated in California, and was one of the first of the early sorts brought to notice. It has much the same character as Alexander and Amsden, and is hardly distinct enough to be grown under a separate name. Mr. Myers, a prominent peach grower of Bridgeville, Delaware, says it is less liable to rot than either Alexander or Amsden. He also states that a well known pomologist of Georgia, after having seen Briggs' Red May two years, believes it superior to Alexander or Amsden for shipping.

July 26.—We have before us splendid specimens of Alexander and Amsden. The difference between them is very slight. Alexander, however appears to average larger, and is less liable to decay upon the tree.

July 27.—To-day we received a fine basket of Waterloo peaches, gathered from the original tree. These are fully up to the standard. Next year we hope to have fruit from our own trees, when the opportunities for comparison will be better.

July 29.—This morning we find upon our table a remarkable collection of peaches. Alexander, Amsden, High's Early Canada, and Harper's Early are ripe and beautiful. All these varieties bear a striking resemblance to each other. High's Early parts more freely from the stone than the others, and Harper's Early seems to excel in flavor.

August 2.—We sold Alexander and Amsden to-day, at the rate of \$3 per bushel. The specimens were superb, many measuring eight inches in circumference, and weighing  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ounces.