

The Wragg trees have been planted five years, and are this year heavily laden with fruit. This variety has no very great merit to commend it that we can see, for the tree is scarcely as thrifty as the Late Kentish, and the fruit is no better, if as good. Possibly it is hardier, and possibly more productive; certainly this season it does outbear that variety.

The color is a darker red than the Kentish, and the flavor scarcely as good. A small cluster is shown in the accompanying photogravure.

The harvesting of the cherry crop is not so great a difficulty as many imagine. A good man will easily gather fifty quarts a day, and with some varieties, such as the Napoleon, he will gather one hundred quarts, or more. The usual cost of picking cherries, therefore, is from $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents to 2 cents per quart.

They are usually packed in six or eight quart baskets, but this season we packed the finest in a more fancy package, viz., in boxes with sliding covers, holding about three quarts each. The cherries were packed from the bottom, paper of a suitable color being first laid against the lid. The cherries are rowed neatly against the top, and the box turned over and bottomed.

The accompanying engraving shows one of these boxes packed, and the sliding cover removed, standing upon others closed. These are crated—six in a crate—and find ready sale at fancy prices.

The Peach Tree Aphis.—The peach tree aphis, a species of plant lice, has, in many instances, seriously injured the peach seedlings in the nursery rows and one and two-year-old trees in the orchards. It is seldom that they cause serious injury to the older trees. This aphis is a small, dark brown or black, soft-bodied insect, about one-twentieth of an inch in length, and has a beak through which it sucks its food. A few of them, the males, are provided with wings, but the greater number are wingless. They feed upon the juice of the tree, and can frequently be found in large numbers upon the under side of the limbs all through the winter season. As soon as the tender leaves begin to unfold in the early spring, they concentrate their attacks upon them, and very often entirely destroy the first that appear, thereby greatly injuring the growth of the young trees. I have successfully destroyed these plant lice by spraying infected trees with a decoction of tobacco water, made by steeping 1 lb. of tobacco in 3 gallons of water. The stems of the tobacco may be used for this purpose. The kerosene emulsion has also proved effectual. This is made by dissolving 1 lb. of hard soap in one gallon of boiling water. After removing from the fire add 1 gallon of kerosene oil. Pump this mixture through a force pump back into the same vessel until it assumes a thick creamy consistency. This mixture must be diluted with 13 gallons of water before using. These plant lice are seldom found upon the limbs of the trees in the summer, as they migrate to the roots where they remain during the hot season, returning to the limbs during the early fall and winter months.—M. H. BECKWITH, Delaware Experiment Station.