

grape was produced by an enthusiast named Moore, while a resident of Brighton, N. Y. It was the result of two crosses, the first being from seed of the Diana fertilized with Black Hamburg, in the year 1860. The best result of the cross was named Diana Hamburg, which was a magnificent failure. Magnificent because so large, handsome, and good; a failure, because the foliage was liable to mildew and the vine was not sufficiently hardy. The originator was disappointed, but persevered. He re-crossed the Diana Hamburg with the Concord, and the Brighton grape was the result. He sold the variety to the introducer for less than it cost him, as he had not the means to introduce it himself. The introducer, although fully aware that many parties were swindling the public by means of false labels, was powerless to prevent them, because the variety was 'merely a product of nature, the sale of which must be free and unrestricted.'

"When the Cherry currant first appeared, its sale throughout the United States was a swindle of such magnitude that it may properly be termed *national*. It was first imported from France. The nurserymen with few exceptions, published the name and description in their catalogues in hot haste when there was but a small stock of plants in the country. Immediately the demand for the plants was far greater than the supply, and the usual artifice of false labels was resorted to by many parties. What tree agent has not heard the story of the Cherry currant swindle enough times to make him feel sick at his stomach? It is about as follows: 'A tree agent came around here some years ago with a picture book. The picture of the Cherry currant he showed me was so large and handsome, I thought the sort must be worth having, and ordered some plants. I took good care of them and they grew well, but the fruit proved to be nothing but the common little red currant, which I already had. He gave my neighbors the same treatment. I believe I won't buy anything in your line to-day.'

"The introduction of the Clapp's Favorite pear afforded another opportunity to fleece the public, which was not lost by unscrupulous parties in the trade. Many nurserymen published it in their catalogues when they had no stock, and the usual consequences followed. The new variety was reported to be a cross between the Bartlett and Flemish Beauty. Of course years elapsed before many purchasers found out they had not the 'product of nature' they bought.

"The Golden Queen strawberry was another swindle. It was advertised and sold extensively under that name as a new sort, but was soon identified as the ancient variety, Trollope's Victoria.

"Several years ago, one of the introducers of the grape named Empire State told me 'thousands and thousands of vines had been sold by other parties for that variety which were not genuine.' This 'product of nature' came from seed of Hartford Prolific pollenized by Clinton, by J. H. Ricketts, of Newburgh, N. Y., who is reported to have received \$4,000 cash for the entire stock of the