

apples, and 12 German late winter apples. Some were received from the Iowa State Agriculture College, others from Germany; also varieties imported from the United States Department of Agriculture, and odd varieties not obtained before.

Of pears, 63 trees of nine varieties, half of which were of the celebrated Bessemianka pear. Plums, 18 trees of three varieties. Cherries, 116 trees of 18 varieties, mostly dwarf forms of the Griotte or purple-fleshed Morello type. Some of these trees or bushes, not over three feet high, bore last year, and their blossom promises another crop soon.

This is not the first work of the kind done by the Abbotsford Association. Promising fruits are obtained and placed in the hands of the members as soon as possible. There are now growing at Abbotsford 97 varieties of the newer Russian and German apples; 59 varieties of Russian, Polish and German pears. A few Russian and many German plums, and promising North-West native plums, and 39 varieties of German and Russian cherries.

Such work must tell in time.

RASPBERRIES.

I have for several years been testing as to the hardiness and productiveness of raspberries. I would place them in the following order: Tyler, Doolittle, Ohio, and Gregg. The Tyler is very hardy and productive. The Ohio follows in good time, somewhat later, and it is a large yielder. The Gregg, the latest of all, and liable to be winter-killed, is only profitable on good upland and in protected situations. Of the red, the Philadelphia and Turner are perfectly hardy and yield a crop every year. The Cuthbert froze back to within two feet of the ground. It is a fine berry, but not as hardy as I would like. The

Marlboro' wintered better. Shaffer's for six years has proved very hardy and productive. I have not lost a bush from any cause. Insects and blight, that affect black raspberries, do not trouble it. This is enough like a black-cap to be classed as such and to take their place, as it is gradually doing with those who know its worth. Were I to confine myself to one berry it would be this. There are no suckers which with many varieties of the reds, are as troublesome as weeds.—*Rural New-Yorker*.

PROLONGING THE SEASON OF THE WINTER NELIS.

AN IMPORTANT SUGGESTION.

In '82 I put cions of Winter Nelis into four pear trees that had been in bearing about 10 years. Three were Flemish Beauties, the fourth a Bloodgood. Last October I gathered about three pecks of fine Winter Nelis pears from the Bloodgood, and about a barrel from the Flemish Beauties. There was no perceptible difference in size or fairness, but those gathered from the Bloodgood were green, while the others were yellow-brown. The two sorts were kept separate. The Flemish Beauty Winter Nelis all ripened before the end of December. The Bloodgood Winter Nelis kept through January. In other words, the season of this delicious pear was prolonged a full month. In the grafting about one-third of each tree was changed. I had previously noticed that in a list of 25 varieties, the Flemish Beauty was the first to stop growth and drop its leaves, while the Bloodgood continues growing and holds its leaves very late. My experience, unless exceptional, points to an easy way of prolonging the seasons of choice late pears, and possibly of earlier ones.—A. D. MORSE, in *Rural New-Yorker*.