

colored flowers, about the size of a dime. As it is constantly in bloom it is a plant that will always attract considerable attention, and is deserving of a place in every window garden.—CHAS. E. PARNELL, in *Vick's Magazine*.

RASPBERRIES AND STRAWBERRIES.

We have great difficulty, so far north, in getting raspberries hardy enough to withstand our severe climate. Occasionally there are seasons when snow comes early, and in such quantities as to cover the bushes, and thus afford ample protection. But these are very exceptional, and consequently we are obliged to protect the canes by laying them down, which at best is an expensive and troublesome undertaking. As yet there is an abundance of wild raspberries sold on the market at such a rate as not to guarantee the expense of growing raspberries, except in an amateur way. Among the reds Cuthbert is certainly the best; although late in ripening it is well worth waiting for. The cold-resisting powers are found to the greatest extent in Saunder's No. 60; but in quality it is inferior to the Cuthbert, and not prepossessing in color, being a sort of purplish black. For our northern sections it is, however, an acquisition. Among the blacks Gregg, when well pinched back and grown low, has given the best satisfaction.—[If Mr. Wright will can some of Saunders' No. 60 he will find them by no means inferior to the Cuthbert.—Ed. *Can. Hort.*]

Strawberries can be grown in greater variety, as they are more easily protected. Wilson seems to be the general favorite, although of late many are speaking in warm terms of the Crescent Seedling. Those of my neighbors who have tested it spoke of it in the highest terms. I consider it one of the best we have. As for me, it produces more fruit with less trouble than any berry

on my grounds. For a very large, showy berry I have none that surpasses the Sharpless, but as it is so irregular in shape and berry, also less productive for the labor spent on it than these last mentioned varieties, I grow it in limited quantities only.—A. A. WRIGHT, in *Rural New Yorker*.

THE OSTHEIM WEICHEL CHERRY.

PROFESSOR J. L. BUDD.

Over a large portion of Europe, where the Heart and Duke varieties of cherries fail to do well, and even in many parts where the latter succeed perfectly, the Ostheim is a general favorite, of prince and peasant. As European pomologists unite in reporting it hardier in tree, firmer in leaf, and much higher in quality of fruit than any of the Montmorency varieties (of which our Richmond is one), it seems strange that it has not been introduced and propagated by our large nurseries of the Eastern States. Possibly the small size of the tree and its bushy habit of growth may account for this general neglect; yet, without the aid of nurseries or horticultural societies, it has been introduced at a number of points in the West by settlers from Eastern Germany, Poland and Silesia, and is rapidly coming to the front as one of the best and most profitable of the sorts yet tried in the Mississippi Valley.

At several points in Minnesota, it has lived and fruited where the Richmond has utterly failed, while in Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri, it has radiated from several centers of sprout distribution.

During the summer of 1884 the foliage of the Richmond and English Morello was so injured by rust that the wood failed to properly mature, and during the past test winter the trees have been lost, except on the most favorable soils, while the thicker and