

that I had of them this season. Early in the spring I got a sprayer and used Paris green once just about the time the bloom was opening. Then I saw the advertisement by a nurseryman of the superiority of London purple over Paris green, so I sent to him and got a force pump and two pounds of London purple. I did not put in as much of the London purple as was recommended to be safe. I sprayed the trees once and it soon showed itself; it must have killed the curculio for it killed the leaves, and where it dropped off the trees on the currant and gooseberry bushes burnt in spots like vitrol would. Perhaps it was too strong. The next time I'll put it on weaker, but I don't think the trees will require it this year.—TROS. G. GASTON, *Hamilton*.

The Seedless Apple.

SIR,—I see on page 142 of CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST my letter, etc. about my new apple, also Prof. Panton's statement. Mr. Panton seems to be sceptical. I will ask you to refer him to June number of *American Garden*. He there can see a plate of this fruit taken from a twig sent to Mr. L. H. Bailey, of Cornell University, Experiment Station, Ithaca, New York, at blooming time. Of course it is impossible for me to write and send samples to an army of sceptics. What I have stated on page 142 of the HORTICULTURIST is true, and I cannot help the unbelief of Professor Panton or Professor any body else, unless they are disposed to believe ten or twelve good men on oath. I would like to have it tested in Canada, but as to sales of scions I could not half way supply our own home wants this season. I had to return over fifty orders for good lots and every scion that would do was cut. I sell at \$5.00 per hundred. I would like for Prof. Panton to write me a letter. I will answer him kindly.—G. W. ROBINETTE, *Flag Pond*.

Too Much Paris Green.

SIR,—I duly received your post card of 16th May, and also by same mail the four strawberry plants. They were nice, healthy plants, carefully packed, but whether they had been delayed *in transit* or not, of course I could not say, but they were unquestionably dry. I at once put their roots into tepid water and kept them immersed seven hours, and in evening planted them carefully, and have given them good attention since. They are doing well.

The May number of the CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST duly reached me. Its contents have given me very great satisfaction. In it there is, *inter alia*, much seasonable information about curculios and codling moths—antagonists that I have been fighting for a good while and not always successfully, and I feel assured that many fruit growers will be very thankful for it. I had, however, anticipated the advice the day before, and had given all my fruit trees that were in blossom, plums, pears and apples, a good spraying of Paris Green, $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. average to the patent pail, exactly the proportions recommended by Mr. Fletcher, of Ottawa, and others, and hope to secure my fruit this year from these ruthless spoliators.

Three years ago my orchard suffered considerably from an overdose of Paris Green, arising from the indefinite nature of the instructions given respecting the amount required to a given quantity of water, "a teaspoonful." Now this "teaspoonful," by actual weight is nearly 1 oz. average, it is, therefore, about eight times the amount now deemed sufficient to save the fruit from the destroyer. It is not surprising, then, that the result of the larger dose was so disastrous.

This spring, owing to the frequent and heavy rains, I have had to make several sprayings, but whether owing to the weakness of the solution, or the repeated washings, the foliage, so far, has not suffered as I feared it might. What effect on the marauders this may have, it is too soon to say, but as yet I have only seen one curculio mark on the fruit of eight plum trees.

I will be glad to report results as soon as ascertained.

The sharp frost of last Tuesday night has done much damage in this city and neighborhood.—J. L. THOMPSON, *Toronto, June 1, 1889*.

Plants Tested in Huron County.

SIR,—I suppose it is expected that we should give a report of plants received, occasionally. Since I last wrote I have had the Niagara grape, and it has done well, also the Storm King Fuchsia, but has not blossomed yet; I hope it will be true to name. The Jessie strawberry has not increased much. The Golden Queen Raspberry is a fine berry and good cropper, but it suckers too freely; and this year the Vergennes grape was growing nicely, but alas! on the night of the 22nd inst., we had a sharp frost, which killed off the young shoots, and did a great deal of damage to all my grapes; I don't think it was severe enough to hurt the apple, pear or plums. I had a fine show of grape clusters, and in fact most of the fruit of all descriptions had plenty of blossom.

The crops of all kinds of grain, as well as the meadows, are looking well, but the weather has been cold this last week and has checked the growth.

I see in the last HORTICULTURIST an item on the English Sparrow, also in the Annual Report, with various means of keeping them down. I think a simple and inexpensive method that we used to adopt in England when I was a boy, is about as good as any, that is, trap them with a downfall, thus:—Take a batten door, or something of the sort, and set one edge on a stick about two feet long, tie a cord on one end of the stick, and when there are a number under it (which will soon be if you scatter small grain plentifully), pull the stick out. Of course one must stand off a little distance and watch them. If every one would wage war on them they could be kept within bounds, but many people don't care how plentiful they are.

Can you tell me anything about the Ritson pear or Saunders plum that some agents are pushing, or are they about on a par with the Pocklington grape, not a single vine of which but gets killed to the ground in the winter in