

Rather risk having all the fruit destroyed by insects than that one human life should be endangered.

White hellebore being a weak vegetable poison, answers a good purpose for rose slugs and currant caterpillars, and can be used with more safety, as it would require a large quantity of it to produce any dangerous results.

On two occasions I used a solution of bitter aloes on plum trees, with very favorable results in banishing the curculio; but such was its cathartic results to myself and others around that I was obliged to abandon its use, and adopted the safer plan of jarring and shaking the trees. Now I can save all trouble in this matter. I have only a few trees left out of thirty varieties which I prided myself on cultivating.

The plum trees around Berlin are verging on extinction, and I hope they will carry black knot and curculio with them.

SIMON ROY.

Berlin, April, 1886.

EXPERIENCE WITH PARIS GREEN FOR INSECTS.

MR. EDITOR,—I duly received the Early Victor grape and have carefully planted it. It is a fine little specimen and is now showing two vigorous shoots. I hope my experience with it will be more satisfactory than it has been with my other vines hitherto.

I have read the Report of the Fruit Growers' Association for 1885 with very great pleasure and, I trust, also with some profit. I was particularly struck with the experiences of the President, Messrs. McD. Allen, Hickling, Beall and others with Paris green on various kinds of fruit trees; so, a few days ago, having made the discovery that the currant worm, though exceedingly diminutive, had already begun its ravages, I, in accordance with the experience above referred to, forthwith mixed "a teaspoonful of Paris green

with a patent pailful of water," and syringed nearly every fruit tree I had, and since then I have not been able to detect the smallest sign of either gooseberry or currant worm, or any other grub which infests fruit trees; but, unfortunately, two or three days afterwards I saw something wrong with my gooseberry bushes; towards the lower part of the stem the leaves began to droop, then to shrivel, then to turn brown, just as though a sharp frost had struck them. We had not had any frost, so I feared that Paris green was the matter with them. I was loth to attribute the change to that, but other trees which had also been syringed with the mixture began to exhibit similar symptoms, until I could no longer resist the evidence before me that Paris green, and naught else, was the cause of the trouble, for the blight was invariably in the direction in which the stream from the syringe was applied, and the parts beyond, being protected by the foliage had always escaped injury. The damage done is considerable, though, if what I now see is the extent of it, it wont be serious, and I send you my experience that it may appear in the *Horticulturist* and may be useful to others.

My own impression is that the "teaspoonful"—a somewhat indefinite quantity—which I applied, is too large a dose, possibly two douches of half that quantity would have been in the end as efficacious and much less injurious to the plant; at any rate, I purpose to follow this course in future.

I may further add that the trees injured are, proportionally, in this order: gooseberries, black raspberries and pears; plums, apples, red raspberries, blackberries and currants, red and white, do not appear to be affected at all.

Yours truly,

J. L. THOMPSON.

Glen Cottage, Toronto, 18th May, 1886.