men received being small and the quality, judging by the fruit tested, not more than medium. The core was small and was situated nearer the calyx than in ordinary varieties, and the cartilaginous part of the core was not as thick as in varieties with seeds. There were no seeds. I have tried to obtain fruit again this winter, but so far without success.

When attending the annual meeting of the Prince Edward Island Fruit Growers' Association in December, 1904, I was shown a specimen of a seedless apple grown by Jesse A. Wright, North Bedeque, P. E. I. This apple was past best condition, but was seedless, with a small core confined to the calyx end of the apple.

Unless a ceedless apple is as good or better than a McIntosh Red, Spy, King, or Spitzenburg, it is of little practical value, unless for evaporating or canning, and as so many culls and windfalls of well known varieties can be obtained for this purpose, seedless apples, unless of great merit, will not be popular. It is possible that by cross breeding seedless apples with varieties of the best quality something will be produced of real commercial value, and one of the Canadian seedless apples is being propagated at the Central Experimental Farm with the object of being used for such work.

Seedless apples are not novelties, as they have been recorded for nearly 300 years, and were probably known before that time. The last time the seedless apple received such public notice as now was about 15 years ago.

PARIS GREEN AND THE BORDEAUX MIXTURE

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I T is important for several reasons that good paris green should be procured for orchard spraying. The good paris green should contain between 50 and 56 per cent of arsenious oxide, which should be in combination with copper. As a matter of fact about four per cent. of the arsenious oxide is in a free state, known as soluble arsenic.

It is this free, water-soluble arsenic which makes paris green dangerous to plants. Lime is accordingly added to combine with this free arsenic and form an insoluble arsenite. When the amount of free arsenic is large, however, or when the paris green is of a poor grade, experience has shown that the addition of lime does not prevent the injurious action, but actually increases the amount of injury.

There are some good tests for pure paris green:

1. Pure paris green is entirely soluble in ammonia. The percentage of free arsenic, however, is not shown by this test.

2. Pure paris green has a bright green color-any dullness or whiteness is indicative of adulteration.

3. Under the microscope pure paris green should consist of clean green spheres, wholly separate from one another.

The water-soluble or free arsenic is sometimes very dangerous to foliage, especially during very dry weather with much dew or fog at night. It would appear as if the dew dissolved the arsenic, which is then absorbed by the plant. At other times very little or no injury results from the application of uncombined arsenic.

It is always wise to get the very best grade of paris green for orchard work, for such will contain no adulteration and but a small percentage of free arsenic.

It is unlikely that liquid Bordeaux will ever be replaced to any extent by the powder form in orchard spraying operations, for it is doubtful if the dust will cover every portion of the leaf as effectively as the liquid. Again, it would appear that the