

gardens. It may not be desirable to lengthen its season, but there is no reason why we should not commence its use a month or two earlier. At the latter end of the season when it becomes so plentiful that it cannot be sold at any price is the right time when every family should put up a few dozen bottles for early spring use. No other fruit can be "canned" easier or with less expense in sugar, and no other fruit is better relished during the months of March and April, than the despised rhubarb of the preceding June or July.

T. B.

Lindsay, April, 1884.

ROCK-WORK AND FERNS.

(For the *Canadian Horticulturist*.)

I am glad that Mr. Allan has brought the subject of ferns before the readers of the *Horticulturist*. No more beautiful plants for a shady place in a garden or shrubbery can be cultivated with so little trouble than our native ferns, and none will give greater satisfaction and pleasure to the man of taste who has an eye to the graceful and beautiful.

I heartily indorse all that Mr. Allan has said in their praise. Some unsightly places in pleasure grounds might be utilized in the manner he speaks of, and become a thing of beauty. I like the idea of throwing the stones when building a rockery. Some carefully built rockeries look stiff and unpleasant to the eye, but, indeed, rock-work is one of the most difficult things to construct tastefully.

I send you a list of ferns suitable for either a high or low rockery, which ought to be built of limestone if got convenient, as a large portion of ferns are found growing on the debris of limestone rock; that seems to be their habitat. Of course, some varieties, such as *Osmunda*, *Onoclea*, *Struthiopteris*, etc., luxuriate in moist land and swamps,

but botanists are in their glory when they get a field day at the base of limestone rocks where a large amount of debris has been detached from the rock and well shaded with trees. Soil is an important matter in constructing a rockery for ferns, it ought to be well rotted turf and vegetable mould from the woods.

ASPIDIUM—filix mas (very rare; male fern)

acrostichoides

goldianum

marginate

ASPLENIUM—filix femina

angustifolium

trichomanes

viride

Scolopendrium (Hart's tongue) lonchitis

Adiantum pedatum (maiden hair)

Polypodium vulgare

Camptosorus rhizophyllus (walking fern)

Pteris aquilina (common brake)

Osmunda regalis

Onoclea sensibilis

Struthiopteris (ostrich fern)

WILLIAM ROY.

CURCULIO AND PARIS GREEN.

MR. EDITOR.—I was recently conversing with Mr. Biggar, of Winona, about his experiments in spraying his orchard with Paris-green. He told me that while he was unable to form any opinion concerning the benefits or otherwise of the Paris green upon his apple trees, owing to the failure of the apple crop last season, he had reason to believe that the application upon plum trees had a very beneficial effect upon the curculio. When his men were spraying the apple trees, they finished off by giving a showering to one plum tree which stood next to the apple trees. This plum tree is one of a row of plum trees forming a continuous row with the apple trees; and this tree alone of all the plum trees brought any fruit to perfection. From this tree he gathered four baskets of plums, but the fruit all fell off from the remaining trees. The variety is the General Hand, but other