

Country Gentlemen, XLI, 1876, p. 262—that a gallon of coal tar mixed with a pound of sulphur, placed in a frying pan and set on fire, and passed under plum trees in the morning while wet with dew, every morning during the curculio season, made the trees black with soot and effectually prevented the attack of the curculio.” With regard to this last method mentioned by Dr. Lintner, it might be well for it to be tried by some of those who profess not to have succeeded in controlling the curculio with Paris green, and I shall be much obliged if anyone who tries it will let me know of their experience.

Nut Culture.

829. SIR,—In looking over an American Nurseryman's Catalogue for 1896, I find he speaks very highly of growing chestnuts and hazelnuts for profit. He speaks of great profits—as high as \$25 and \$50 from individual trees. Of varieties, he mentions Japan, Early Reliance, Giant Japan, Advance Japan, and Japan Mammoth, and American Sweet. Reported profits seems very highly colored, but I am getting four Japan Mammoths and four Filbert trees to try them.

Could you tell me, through the journal, the best varieties to plant: which are most hardy and profitable in a locality where the thermometer drops in some cases to 30° below zero? I live about 20 miles west of Stanley Spillett's Gooseberry Station.

JOHN REED, *Everett, Ont.*

In Ohio and Pennsylvania, south of the Alleghany Mountains, doubtless it would pay to grow the Japan chestnuts for profit. They are very large, but inferior to the common American sweet in quality; the trees are productive and bear early. The great difficulty is in transplanting, for they are very sensitive. But it is not at all probable that these Japanese chestnuts would endure our Canadian winters, for they are sometimes injured in Northern Pennsylvania. We notice that one year old trees of some of them are quoted as high as \$2.50 each, and we fear our correspondent will only throw away his money in buying them. We have ordered some varieties of chestnuts to be tested at our Fruit Experimental Stations, and should any of them prove hardy, we will report for the general good. The American Sweet succeeds as far north as Southern Ontario, on dry sandy knolls, but it is not productive enough for profit.

* Open Letters. *

The Stoddard Plum.

SIR,—We notice what you say on page 17 of the Twenty-sixth Annual Report of your Association, regarding the Stoddard plum. We are the introducers of this plum, and we receive many words of commendation from those best qualified to judge, and who have seen the fruit. Prof. Bailey says of it: “Fruit very large and fine color, excellent quality; tough, sweet skin, which I consider a strong point in its favor.” Prof. Budd, of Ames, Iowa, has often spoken in the highest praise of it, and others whom we might mention. It is a true native, originated from native seed planted in Buchanan County, Iowa, and is named in honor of its discoverer. The tree has been pretty fully tested, and, so far, has