

grouping this time being based upon their habits of growth: *Round Tops*--Pewaukee, Wealthy, Blenheim. *Spreading*--King, Golden Russet, Rox. Russet, Hurlburt. *Upright*--Ben Davis, Walbridge, Canada Baldwin, Mann.

Forming Horticultural Societies.

827. SIR,—Will you kindly inform me, through the CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST, on what conditions local horticultural societies may join the Provincial Society?

C. FIRTH, *Durham.*

By reading sections 6, 7, 8 and 9 of the Agricultural and Arts Act, our readers will understand how to organize and become entitled to a grant for their encouragement. Many societies find the best mode of carrying out the objects of their society is to become affiliated with the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, see section 9, paragraph 2 *a* and *b*. This Society will then furnish each member, free of further charge, the CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST, the Annual Report, and send a lecturer on Horticulture to the society once a year.

Gas Tar for Cureulio.

828. SIR,—Can you or any of your readers tell me how much gas tar can be used to a barrel of water without danger to the foliage of fruit trees if sprayed? I have an idea that the disagreeable odor might drive away cureulio.

G., *St. Thomas.*

Reply by Prof. Fletcher, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Your post card to Mr. Shutt, with reference to the use of tar water as an insecticide, has been referred to me. I have never tried this remedy myself, but it is a remedy which has been tried, I believe, by a good number of fruit growers and farmers during the last ten years or so. In the first report of the United States Entomological Commission, 1878, page 382, will be found an account of the method of using coal tar in the irrigating ditches in Colorado, which consists of dropping coal tar on the running water with which the irrigating ditches are supplied. A few drops dropped into the stream give off their oils, which float on the surface and destroy any insects with which they come in contact. It is stated that a single drop floating on the water is capable of causing the death of a large number of insects. Dr. J. A. Lintner, in his first report, 1882, says as follows: "A convenient method of using coal tar for the destruction of many of the smaller insects that infest our gardens is to procure a coal tar barrel with a few gallons of tar remaining in it, fill with water and use from it as needed with a sprinkler. It may be refilled a number of times, if the tar be stirred occasionally with a stick, to disengage the oil. Used in this manner, it is also a valuable deterrent from insect attack. It has been stated—