

shows never will be a success in Hamilton, for the reasons already stated. The professional nurseryman will not go to the trouble of making an exhibit at any show where an admission fee is charged, and he himself does not get any cash benefits in prizes. The sales do not pay him for his trouble, and he knows where to find the buying public—in the market—that is the place where he gets his dimes. The Hamilton Horticultural Society is doing a good educational work in scientific floriculture, it is spreading its good work far and wide, long may it continue to do so, but no organization can make a flower show pay in Hamilton, when (as I stated above), there is a free and splendid show three times a week which draws out the best as well as the worst classes to see it.

23 Simcoe West.

C. HIRSCHMILLER.

early sandy soil. You can see from this that the difference could not be on account of situation or climate, so what can it be?

I am of the opinion that the peach varieties are degenerating, or running into one another from the want of proper care in selecting seeds for stocks, and buds to be used on such stocks.

It is said that the Crawford peach when first introduced in England, were of a dry mealy texture. They are certainly the reverse to-day. They are rather soft to ship, particularly the Early Crawford. The later variety is much more solid and coarser in the grain or flesh.

We hope to hear from some others on this subject.

RODERICK CAMERON,
Gardener Q. V. N. Falls Park.

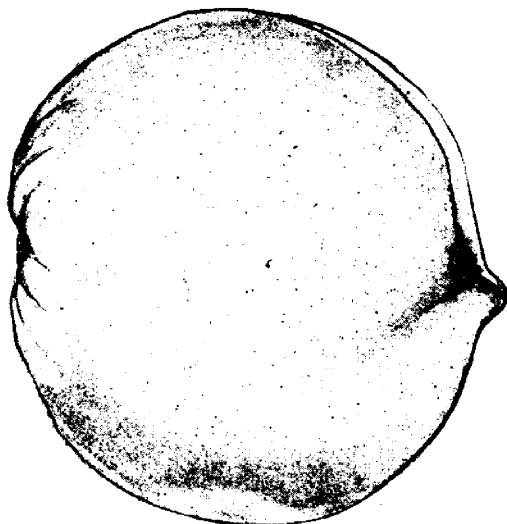


FIG. 1931. EARLY CRAWFORD.

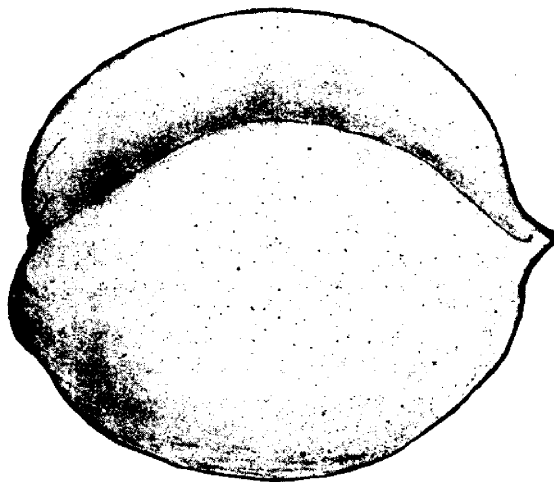


FIG. 1932. LATE CRAWFORD.

Wrongly Named Varieties.

SIR,—Are the varieties of our peaches as well known to the public as they ought to be? It would seem not, from the fruit that we see getting first prizes. We will only mention one instance, the fruit shown at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition for Late Crawfords and got first prize, the fruit being then ripe on the 4th of September. Can it be possible that the fruit could be Late Crawfords, when in the meantime the Early Crawfords were only commencing to ripen. I was led into a discussion over the plates there exhibited of Late Crawfords, with judges and prominent fruit growers, and I would like to see the case thrashed out, and to begin with, I will start the ball rolling by sending you, Mr. Editor, two cuts, one the Early Crawford, the other the Late Crawford. I also send you specimens of the fruit, which I will vouch for being correctly named, and the fruit was picked from trees about thirty years planted. The two varieties are growing side by side and not over one hundred yards back from the Niagara River, and on rich

To Kill Aphis.

Do you not use quassia chips along with whale oil soap? I see no mention of its being used in the east. Here we use $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of quassia and $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. soap to 30 gals. water for aphis. I find that 1 lb. of soap alone to 15 gals. water is effective for aphis. Gillett's lye is a splendid wash before buds start to swell, to kill the aphis eggs and clean the bark, but is a little too expensive. One tablespoonful lye, 1 lb. soap, 15 gals. water for black cherry aphis.

Vernon, B. C.

R. T. F.

The Clyde Strawberry.

DEAR SIR,—I noticed in a recent issue of your very valuable paper, that you had had complaints from a number of customers about the Clyde Strawberry being soft.

Surely such parties must not have the true Clyde. I fruited 67 kinds this year, including all the leading kinds, and after three years thorough trial am prepared to say I never grew a firmer berry than