

This is our experience with those trees upon which we have tried it.

The President, Mr. H. E. McKay, said :—

ASHES AND BONE DUST, wet and left in a pile a few weeks before planting, was shown to be an excellent fertilizer for corn or any other crop. In throwing it in a pile on the ground it may be covered with earth to fix any ammonia that may be released by the action of the ashes.

Limo and salt mixed in a pile in the same way and left two months makes a fine fertilizer.

HORTICULTURAL.

HARDY APPLES.

Dr. Hoskins a famous orchardist in Vermont, says in *The American Garden*, that there is a class of apples between the more tender sorts, and the two iron-clads, which are worthy of attention by those who live on the border between the Baldwin zone, and the cold north. This region crosses New England and the maritime provinces, touching as far north as Montreal.

The kinds are Red Astracan, Yellow Transparent, Oldenburgh, St Lawrence, Fameuse, or where this spots, the Shawassee Beauty, known also as Fall Queen, a large brilliant red fall apple, Nodhead, Timmouth, Northern Spy, McLellan, and Westfield Seek-no-farther.

The Westfield Seek-no-farther, with us, has proved rather a poor grower, and we would venture to substitute the American Golden Russet as more desirable as an all-winter apple. And among the fall apples we would substitute the Alexander for the St Lawrence. We have not tried the Nodhead or the Timmouth.

PEACH YELLOWS.

Now that peach growers in Canada have some reasonable expectation of

crops of this fruit, they will be pleased to know of any means to help the thrift of their trees. The failure of the last few years has led to such general neglect of the peach orchards, that no more unsightly trees can be found, and they are, in many cases, but an eyesore to their owners.

The Yellows, which has been so long known in New Jersey has in latter years invaded Canada, and in some cases cleared out whole orchards. So far, the only cure has been "Cut down and burn," but now we hear that potash fertilizers are an antidote. Well, if so, we in Canada may easily keep clear of this disease, for wood ashes are abundant, and are easily applied.

Small Fruits.

TRAINING THE RASPBERRY.

BY SIMON ROY, BERLIN, ONT.

The usual practice in training the raspberry in the well kept gardens of the wealthy classes in Scotland, which are under the management of competent superintendents, is what may be termed the pillar-and-arch system.

The rows are planted at about 6 ft. apart, and at about 3 ft. apart in the rows, and the plants in the two rows opposite to each other. A portion of the canes (not more than three) are selected to form the pillar on the outside of the rows, and cut back to a uniform and desired height. The remaining canes are bent from each side and tied together in the centre, thus to form the arch or tunnel as you may call it, and the whole when finished will present an unique and artistic appearance.

The advantages of the above mode of culture are apparent, a large and economic surface to sun light and heat, thereby producing finer fruit and in greater abundance than can be effected