As soon as the mildew made its appearance last year on our vines they were thoroughtly sprayed with the above mixture. Two applications and the removal of all diseased berries had the effect of checking the spread of the malady, but at the same time demonstrated—when compared with the results of my former experiments —that the proper line of treatment leading to complete success, lies in the *early application* of the remedy.

The following is the course of treatment planned for the vineyard of the Experimental Farm this season :

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1. All prunings, leaves, etc., to be carfully burned.

2. When vines are uncovered spray them—including the posts and trellises—with a simple solution of copper sulphate (blue vitriol) 1 fb, dissolved in 15 gallons of water.

3. Spray with the ammoniacal copper carbonate using the formula already given soon after the fruits sets; make two or three additional applications at intervals of ten days or two weeks as the necessities of the case seem to demand.

4. Remove and destroy diseased parts of the fruit and foliage.

GOOSEBERRY MILDEW.

The great draw back to the successful cultivation of the European goosebery in Canada has been the annual loss occasioned by the prevalence of this disease (*Spharotheca mors-uvae* B. & C.) The external appearance of the fungus is well known, showing on the young woods, leaves and fruit as a whitish downy coating, usually appearing soon after the leaves have fully expanded.

TREATMENT.

Successful results are reported by Prof. Goff of the Agricultural Experiment Station of Wisconsin, by the use of Potassium Sulphide (liver of sulphur) at the rate of 1 ounce dissolved in four gallons of water. Spraying was commenced when the leaves were partly expanded, and repeated seven or eight times during the summer.

Without actual experiment it would not be wise to recommand the unrestricted use of any remedy for this disease, but from our present knowledge of the general efficacy of the ammoniacal copper carbonate, it seems safe to advise a trial st any rate, of this remedy in the same proportions as those given for the apple and grape.