

THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST.

5. CHERRY.

Aphis, slug, brown rot, and leaf blight.

First spraying: Bordeaux mixture as the buds are breaking; if the *aphis* appears use kerosene emulsion alone.

Second spraying: Bordeaux mixture and Paris green as soon as the blossoms fall.

Third spraying: Bordeaux mixture and Paris green ten to fifteen days after.

6. GRAPES.

Mildew, black rot, flea beetle and leaf-eating insects.

First spraying: Bordeaux mixture and Paris green when leaves are one inch in diameter.

Second Spraying: Bordeaux mixture and Paris green when flowers have fallen.

Third and fourth sprayings: Bordeaux mixture at intervals of ten to fifteen days.

Paris green alone when the beetle is attacking the buds in the spring.

7. RASPBERRY.

Anthraxnose, leaf blight and saw-fly larvæ

First spraying: Bordeaux mixture and Paris green just before growth begins.

Second spraying: Bordeaux mixture and Paris green about when first blossoms open.

Third spraying: Bordeaux mixture when the fruit is gathered.

8. CURRANT AND GOOSEBERRY.

Worms and Mildew.

First spraying: Potassium sulphide, Bordeaux mixture and Paris green as soon as the leaves expand.

Second spraying: The same ten to fifteen days later.

For worms alone, hellebore or Paris green will be effective.

9. TOMATO.

Rot and blight.

Spray with Bordeaux mixture, as soon as rot or blight appears, for three times, if necessary, at intervals of ten to fifteen days.

10. POTATO.

Blight and Beetles.

First spraying: Paris green as soon as the beetles appear (one pound to 100 gallons of water).

Second spraying: Bordeaux mixture and Paris green when plants are six inches high.

Third and fourth sprayings: Bordeaux mixture at intervals of ten to fifteen days, if necessary.

11. CABBAGE.

Pyrethrum applied in solution (one ounce to four gallons of water) or dusted on (one part pyrethrum to seven parts flour) for the cabbage worm.

FORMULA FOR MAKING BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

Copper sulphate. 4 pounds.

Lime (fresh). "

Water 40 gallons.

Suspend the copper sulphate in five gallons of water. This may be done by putting it in a bag of coarse material, and hanging it so as to be covered by the water. Slake the lime in about the same quantity of water. Then mix the two and add the remainder of the 40 gallons of water.

Warm water will dissolve the copper sulphate more readily than cold water. If the lime is at all dirty strain the lime solution.

If the lime is good the above amount is likely to be sufficient. It is an easy matter to know how much lime is required by using what is termed the ferrocyanide of potassium test. This substance can be got at any druggist's, and