

He found that the copper carbonate applied in suspension, just as we use Paris green, was nearly as effective as when half the amount was used diluted in ammonia, and it had the advantage that Paris green for Codling moth could be safely added. Treating the trees before the opening of the flowers was of great value; indeed, in one instance, where the Canada Peach apple was sprayed with copper carbonate, it was found that one application previous to the opening of the bloom was more effective than four after. On trees badly infested, the scab reduces the size of the apples so much as to lessen the crop at least twenty per cent., besides rendering a large part of it worthless.

Our readers will find, on another page, full directions for making copper carbonate, written by John Craig, of Ottawa.

HOW TO PRUNE.

It is, indeed, safer to prune not at all than to have a sharp knife in the hands of an ignorant man. Much of the indifference, the culture of the dwarf pear has fallen into, came about from the bad mistakes of ignorant pruners. It is not at all uncommon to see a dwarf pear tree with all its young, vigorous growth cut away—nothing but fruit spurs left. All the force is thus sent into the flowering condition in the spring. The trees are mountains of snow-white blossoms; but little fruit follows. A judicious thinning-out of weak branches, so as to get a good form to the tree, is about all the pruning required. If there is a tendency to produce an over-proportion of fruit spurs, cut out a good portion of them.

The apple often requires pruning when somewhat advanced in years. The old stunted branches should be cut out now and then, whenever a young and vigorous shoot is inclined to take its place. Peach trees especially, love this sort of pruning. The grape vine, when trained on lattice work or trellises, is very liable to have its strong branches at the end of the vine; and the good pruner is ever on the alert to get a young strong branch up from near the ground. When he can get this he often takes out an older one, weakened by age or bearing, and replaces it with youth and vigor.

The rule in pruning grape vines, is to shorten the shoots in proportion to their strength; but, if the advice we have given in former summer hints has been attended to, there will be little disproportion in this matter, as summer pinching of the strong shoots has equalized the strength of the vine. Those who are following any particular system will, of course, prune according to the rules comprising such system. As a general rule, we can only say that excellent grapes can be had by any system of pruning; for the only object of pruning in any case is to get strong shoots to push where they may be desired, or to add to increased vigor of the shoot, which pruning supposes will follow the act, increased size in the fruit it bears.

Blackberries, raspberries and currants are also much assisted by having the weaker canes thinned out, and those left, shortened a fourth or fifth of their length. Gooseberries need thinning, but not shortening.—*Gardeners' Monthly*.