

been dry; all the conditions were particularly favorable for the development of mildew and rot. The applications of *eau celeste* saved both fruit and foliage in an almost perfect condition. Mr. High says in so many words that he does not believe there is a vineyard of Catawbas on North Bass or Put-in-Bay Islands which has not lost by rot and mildew from 1-4 to 1-3 or more of its crop, while on his *eau celeste* treated vines the loss will not amount to one per cent.

Cost of material per acre for each application, was 30 cents :

2 lbs. sulphate of copper	} Amount used per. ac; vines planted 6 x 7 ft.
1 qt. of liquid ammonia	
56 gallons of water	

The Barrel pump and sprayer cost \$35—exclusive of freight. No price given for labor; but with the apparatus used two men and a horse were required, the spray being applied just as fast as the horse could walk through the rows.

Mr. High concludes his report by saying that "had we applied the *eau celeste* to our entire vineyard, it would have been hundreds of dollars in our pockets."

#### The American Pomological Society.

THE twenty second Biennial Session of this important Society will be held at Ocala, Florida, February 20th, 21st and 22nd, 1889. We very much regret that the change of date causes that meeting and our Winter Meeting to occur at the same time, because our Association ought to have some delegates at the meeting in Florida. The Executive Committee have tried faithfully to arrange our meeting for an earlier or a later date, but difficulties presented themselves on all sides, so that it was found impossible to make any change—a great disappointment to the writer, as well as other members of our society who had counted much upon the trip to Florida.

The following is a copy of the preliminary circular :—

At the last meeting in Boston, the Society unanimously accepted an invitation from the Florida Horticultural Society to hold its next meeting in that State. This will be the first time that a meeting has been held in the extreme South. The enthusiasm with which the proposition to go to Florida was received, and the extensive preparations being made by the Pomologists of the South for the reception of their Northern friends, give promise of the most successful meeting ever held.

The session will open at 10 o'clock, on Wednesday, February 20th, and continue three days. It was expected to hold the meeting at Sanford, beginning February 6th, but it has been found necessary, owing to lack of time for suitable preparation, to postpone it until the 20th, and at the request of the Florida Society, to hold the session at Ocala instead of Sanford. Ocala is located in the central part of the Peninsula, in the midst of the Orange Region, nine-tenths of all the oranges grown in the State being produced within a radius of eighty miles. The climate is salubrious and healthful. No cases of yellow fever have occurred in that region, and the direct railroads leading to Ocala from the North pass through none of the districts where it has existed. No fear, however, need be entertained of visiting any portion of the State on this account. Since the occurrence of severe frosts the last quarantine, that of Jacksonville, has been raised, and the tide of winter travel has now set in.

Among the attractions offered by the people of Ocala, as inducements to hold our meeting there, are the Florida International and Sub-Tropical Exposition, which opens in January, the commodious buildings of which are tendered for the use of the Society. The leading places of interest in the State are easily accessible from this point, and the local attractions include the famous groves of Lake Weir and Dunnellton, and the wonderful Silver