

roots on each side, taking care to set low enough to bring the crown of the plant even with the top of the ground, but *never cover the crown*, or your plant may smother. This mode of setting will allow your plant to commence feeding early and soon make progress in growth. Keep the runners and any blossoms cut off until July, if you set in the Spring; if you cultivate in the matted row, train what runners which may grow later in the season around lengthwise with the row; but if you prefer the hill system, keep the runners cut back the Summer through, that the main roots may firm up for next season's growth. For the matted row, which is the most profitable for field culture, rows should be three feet apart, with plants set one foot apart in the row. This will allow a cultivator to run between the rows, thus saving hoe labor. If your plot is small, rows two feet apart and eighteen inches apart in the row for the hill system is preferable, to cultivate with a hoe; this gives you larger berries, and, as a rule, better quality, as they will be more exposed to the sun's heat, which gives a fine flavor.

Nepcan, Ont.

L. FOOTE.

TREATMENT OF APPLE SCAB.

RECENT experiments indicate that apple scab (*Fusicladium dendriticum*, Fckl.) may be almost entirely prevented by the application of certain liquid preparations, in the form of a spray, that, while harmless to the foliage and fruit of the tree, are destructive to the fungus which causes the disease. Various substances have been found to be more or less beneficial, but at the present state of our knowledge, a *solution of copper carbonate in ammonia* largely diluted with water is to be most strongly recommended. Experiments conducted, the past season, in the orchard of Mr. A. L. Hatch, of Ithaca, Wis., with this preparation proved so far satisfactory that Mr. Hatch has decided to apply the treatment to his entire orchard of about twenty-five acres the coming season, as a means of increasing the income from his apple trees.

DIRECTIONS FOR PREPARING AND APPLYING THIS FUNGICIDE.

The copper carbonate and the ammonia may be procured through almost any retail druggist. As the former is not always kept in stock, it would be well to order it some days before it is desired for use. The copper carbonate should be of the "precipitate" form, and is worth at retail about sixty-five cents per pound. The ammonia should be of a strength of 22° Baumé, and should be procured in a glass or earthen vessel and kept tightly corked, preferably with a rubber cork.

Four ounces of the copper carbonate and one gallon of ammonia will be sufficient to give about fifty large or seventy-five medium-sized trees one