

the graft room during winter. Careful comparisons have been made here for the past three years with a view to determine which plan was attended with the best results. The average returns show a gain of over fifty per cent, in favor of *crown grafting*, early in spring, upon stocks in the ground, which had been planted the year previous. A strong growth is obtained the first year, at the end of which the graft may be taken up, and part of the old root cut away. The yearling graft may then be replanted setting it deeper than formerly, so that the scion is brought under ground and offered conditions favourable to the emission of roots. The principal objection to the method is that at the time—early in spring—when this work should be performed, many other duties engage the attention of the fruit grower making it difficult to accomplish in a limited time a large amount of this kind of grafting. The method is one however, that can always be practised to some extent. It will prove of special service to amateurs for whose benefit the following instructions are given :

The stocks should be planted in nursery rows the year previous to the date of grafting. Cut well matured scions in autumn of the growth of the same season, keep these in a dormant condition over winter by packing in forest leaves, or damp sawdust. In this locality the best time for out-door grafting is usually during the first two weeks of April. Figure 9 illustrates the method of crown grafting the cherry, as usually conducted in the graft room ; (a) shows the scion cut wedge shape, (b) the stock with a slanting cleft for the reception of the scion, (c) the scion in position, firmly bound with waxed thread, and (d) illustrates the joint completed by a covering of grafting-wax, to exclude the air.

In the case of out door work the process is essentially the same, except in the manner of tying. Instead of binding first, and waxing afterwards, a firmer joint is made by applying the wax first, and covering this with a cotton bandage which adheres to the wax, and holds the scion in position. It must be remembered in the case of stocks which are in the ground, that the top is cut off at the point indicated in the figure as soon as the scion is inserted, after a little practice this is easily removed by an upward cut, which can be made without disturbing the scion.