

otherwise known as Japan Ivy, but much hardier than the latter. It is a native of Northern Ontario, but has some of the habits of growth of *A. Veitchii*. Mr. Saunders hopes to be able to propagate this hardy form and, if successful, will donate a large number of these plants to our Association in 1897.

**GARDEN NETTING.**—Birds are so destructive of cherries that the use of garden netting for special varieties might well repay the expense. Mr. Henry R. Boardley, Lowestoft, England, is engaged in handling this line of goods, and writes giving us the following low quotations :—

100 yds. long, 1 yd. wide, per 1,000 yards.	£1 3s. 9d.
“ “ “ 2 “ “ “ “ “ “	2 7 6
“ “ “ 3 “ “ “ “ “ “	3 11 3
50 “ “ 4 “ “ “ “ “ “	4 15 0
“ “ “ 6 “ “ “ “ “ “	5 2 6
25 “ “ 8 “ “ “ “ “ “	5 0

Or any other lengths or widths at proportionate prices. Term, 5% for prompt cash, F. O. B. here.

**SPRAYING FOR FUNGI** was little needed in 1895, but that is no guarantee that it will also be unnecessary in 1896. We would advise all orchardists who aim at producing yearly crops of first grade fruit, to be prepared for most faithful work this season. The first warm days of spring, before the leaves open, should be taken advantage of for applying sulphate of copper. Prof. Taft, of Michigan, writes as follows in the *American Agriculturist* on this point : “It is now about three years since a strong solution of copper sulphate first came into use as a fungicide upon the bare branches of trees before the buds opened, and the results obtained from its application have been so favorable that it is recommended by nearly, if not all, of the spraying calendars. When used at the rate of from one pound to fifteen or twenty-five gallons of water, it destroys the mycelium of such fungi as winter upon the branches, and prevents the germination of such spores as may come in contact with it ; but at this strength it will destroy the foliage, hence it cannot be used later in the season.”

**UNIFORM SIZES OF FRUIT PACKAGES.**—Perhaps it does not matter what the sizes are, but it is important that all growers should adopt uniform sizes in shipping fruit. Peaches and plums are commonly shipped from the Niagara district in a handle basket, supposed to hold twelve quarts, and usually called the twelve quart basket ; but some makes of these baskets hold only eleven quarts. Now there is no objection to an eleven quart basket, but the fault consists in selling it for a twelve quart basket. The following standard packages adopted by the Capetown Board of Horticulture may be of interest in this connection, though not just suitable to our needs. The standards, we understand, are as follows :—Grapes, apricots, and plums, 12, 14, and 48 lb.; apples, pears, and peaches, 10, 20, and 40 lb.; cherries, 1 and 12 lb.; guavas, 12, 24,