republic to the south of us. The importation of apples into Great Britain, from this continent, up to the present time have been greatly in advance of those of former years, at the corresponding period of the season, exceeding the famous season of 1888-9. The quantity of apples already received this season from the continent of North America at the port of Liverpool alone, exceeds last season's entire import at all the ports of Great Britian and from all sources. Naturally prices in the foreign market have gone down, and at present are not such as to entice further exportation. Returns from the home market have been much more remunerative, and the grower who held his fruit for disposal in our own markets instead of exporting it has done the wise thing this year. The experience of this year's shipping trade is another lesson on the necessity of better means for collating full information from all producing sections of the estimated and actual crop.

The discoveries of recent years in economic science have enabled us, by the timely use of the remedies and formulæ from time to time suggested, to cope successfully with our insect enemies, so that now, neither from the standpoint of economy of labor, nor from that of adequate financial result, can the neglect to suppress herbivorous insects be defended. Fungoid diseases seem however to be much more formidable than formerly, due in a great measure to ignorance as to the cause of the effects exhibited, to the carelessness of many in not adopting adequate measures for the suppression and extermination of such foes when their insidious work was first discovered, and to the failure of science as yet to provide efficient and practicable preventives against some of these minute but destructive forms of vegetable life. The increased attention that is being given to vegetable pathology and therapeutics by the various experiment stations and by private investigators, will no doubt speedily evolve satisfactory solutions to these problems, and enable us to effectually combat these serious impediments to successful horticulture.

One of these microscopic pests, producing what is known as "the rot" in the tomato has been particularly active during the past season; its ravages have been pretty general, complaint being heard from many sections. Any remedial agents tried by myself or upon which the opinion of others has been obtained, fail to attain that degree of reliability which can be considered as satisfactory; with me it was very destructive this year. I shall briefly epitomize the result of my observations and experiments.

1. Those vines trained to trellises and kept pruned so as to admit of the free access of light and air were freer from rot than those trellised but not pruned, and these latter in turn were much freer from disease than those permitted to grow recumbent on the ground.

2. That method of cultivation, which allowed the ground under and around the vines to remain wet and sodden, increased the virulence of the disease.

3. Bordeaux mixture and ammoniacal carbonate of copper solution seemed each to be of assistance in restraining the ravages of the rot; little if any good resulted from the use of other applications, and, permit me to mention, that potassic sulphide gave me negative results. The experience of other careful investigators is adverse to this, and I simply state the apparent result of my experiment, not daring to draw any conclusion adverse to its efficacy based on one year's experimentation.

4. Pruning the vines so as to allow them to be freely permeated by light and air