

inserting buds in these young thrifty sprouts.

First cut a fresh shoot, of this sea-

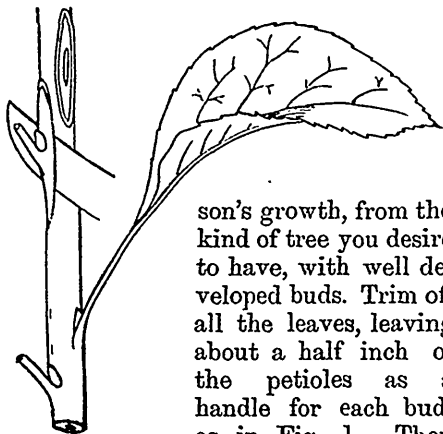


FIG. 1.

son's growth, from the kind of tree you desire to have, with well developed buds. Trim off all the leaves, leaving about a half inch of the petioles as a handle for each bud, as in Fig. 1. Then

with a keen-edged budding knife remove the buds as required, taking care to cut as little of the wood as possible. Then make a T shaped cut in the stock quite through to the wood, as is shown in Fig. 2, insert the bud from the top downward, slipping it neatly into its place as in Fig. 3. Then tie snugly with bass bark, Fig. 2. Fig. 3. Fig. 4. or yarn, as shown in Fig. 4.

Plums and pears (on pear stocks) should be budded in July, while peaches are budded during the first half of September. These latter may be worked with greater ease and success than any other tree, providing always the stalk is the current season's growth from the peach pit.

About a fortnight after budding the bandages should be loosened, and then left until the following spring, when, if the bud is alive, the stock should be cut off about an inch above the bud.

This is the whole secret, and we give it to our readers hoping the practice of

it may prove both interesting and profitable to practical horticulturists.

Question Drawer.

This department is intended as an open one to every reader of the "Horticulturist" to send in either questions or answers. Often a reader will be able to answer a question which has been left unanswered, or only partially answered by us. For convenience of reference the questions are numbered, and any one replying or referring to any question will please mention the number of it.

55. Tomatoes.—*As many of my friends are contemplating going rather largely into tomato growing for the Canning companies, could you kindly state the kind of soil suitable; also the best artificial manure and the best variety to grow.* [D. BERWICK, Hamilton.]

The best soil for the tomato is a light sandy loam, which of course should receive very frequent cultivation. Probably there is no more profitable variety than the Trophy, if true to name. We are trying this year the Improved Trophy and the Perfection, the latter of which is highly commended by Mr. John Harris, of Rochester, and will report later on the result of the comparison. Has any reader tested artificial manures for the tomato?

56. Hardest Apple Trees.—*Please state which are the hardest apple-trees for this section; which the largest gooseberries and currants; and which plum-trees do not get the black knot.*

[A. DOBERER, Hanover, Grey Co.]

(Summer) Red Astracan and Yellow Transparent and Duchess of Oldenburgh; (Fall) Alexander, Haas, St. Lawrence, Cellini; (Winter) Wealthy, American Golden Russet, Wagner, Westfield Seek-no-farther.

57. Gooseberries and Currants.—The large English gooseberries, such as Crown Bob and Whitesmith, mildew badly in Canada. The largest kinds that will succeed are Downing, Smith's Improved, and Industry. The Cherry is the