

ever, must be taken in the hot weather if they are to be rooted successfully. The after treatment of the single joint cutting will be the same as recommended for the mossed cuttings.

Terminal Cuttings.—These cuttings and the method of taking them differs very little—except so far as the strong growth of the *Ficus* necessitates—from a geranium or almost any ordinary cutting or slip. The cutting may possibly be a little shorter than that recommended for mossing, especially if the growth of the cutting is short and close jointed. The leaves of these should be tied up fairly close together and inserted in sand, one in a three or four inch pot, and the cutting securely staked. The staking is a very necessary part of the operation, as the weight of the leaves may cause the cutting to move or shift about in the sand and thus prevent its rooting. The same position, etc., will suit these as recommended for single joint cuttings. Oftentimes short cuttings can be taken from the large branches of an old plant with what

is known as a “heel” attached. This “heel” is simply a small piece of the stem, from which the cutting is growing taken off, with the cutting as shown in Fig. 2368. If these kind of cuttings can be obtained they will, as a rule, root more readily than the terminal or plain cuttings before mentioned. Terminal cuttings should be cut off near to and close below a leaf joint, as they strike more readily than if severed mid-way between the leaf joints.

I have recently had several letters from subscribers to the Horticulturist, asking for information respecting the propagation of the *Ficus elastica*, hence my reason for writing such a lengthy paper on this subject. I may, however, say in conclusion that the method of mossing cuttings as described for the *Ficus*, can be successfully applied to other plants, more especially to the tall and overgrown stems of *Dracenas* and *Cordylines*, that have a natural habit of becoming tall and unsightly looking as decorative plants.

FRUIT CROP NOTES

The Winnipeg papers are making the most of the report of the Fruit Inspector in the Northwest, who repeats the story that Ontario has been losing the trade of the Northwest on account of bad packing. We would like to hear something from the Ontario fruit growers on this Northwest trade.

Apple growers, in anticipation of a somewhat larger crop than usual, should provide ample storage. Boards of Trade and Fruit Growers' Associations can do no better work than encourage the building of farm and general storage houses and the establishment of evaporators.

House cellar storage is not usually very successful with apples. The fact is we want a cooler temperature than is usually obtained in a house cellar. A cellar under an out-door building that can be opened cold nights and closed during the day is much more successful.

Reports come from Nova Scotia that the unusually cool winds in May and June and the ravages of the Bud Moth will make the apple crop small in quantity and inferior in quality this year. J. W. Bigelow, of the Provincial Fruit Growers' Association estimates the Nova Scotia crop at 200,000 barrels for shipment.