

This mixture would be found most serviceable for the destruction of the apple spot, grape mildew, codling moth, raspberry anthracnose, canker worm, etc. The amount of the mixture required would be about a gallon and a half per tree of ordinary size, and this would amount to about \$2 per acre for the two applications which would be necessary.

The first application of the Bordeaux mixture should be made just before the blossoms open, and the second application soon after the fruit is formed.

For gooseberry mildew, he recommended eau celeste, which should be applied early as a preventive, or potassium sulphide, eight ounces to 25 gallons water. This latter would only cost about 20 cents, and the price, therefore, need debar no one from using it.

The time for picking apples was discussed by Mr. Craig. In his opinion it was not best to allow apples to hang after the seeds had matured. Mr. Craig showed two samples of the Wealthy, one of which had hung on the tree ten days longer than the other. The latter had colored after it was picked, and on the first of March it was in better condition than the former. Mr. Craig had gained his experience in the following way: he had picked one-half the apples from a tree of Wealthy, early, just when they were mature, and the other half was left ten days longer. Of those first picked, only 15 per cent. were spoiled when last examined, while of the second picking 25 per cent. were decayed up to the same date, February 20th.

Propagating raspberries by layering was also treated of by Mr. Craig. This was the common method employed by nurserymen who shovel the earth in among the branches, covering nearly every part of the bush; the parts thus covered would all throw out small shoots and could be easily used in making new bushes. Most shrubs may be propagated from green wood slips having three or four leaves, if made in July and firmly set in the ground and kept shaded.

The writer, in his address, gave a detailed account of the common mistakes made by Canadian apple growers, and afterwards replied to numerous questions.

Grafting Nut Trees.—Top-working a hickory or walnut, or all common trees and shrubs, can be done by annular budding. June, when the bark slips easily, is the time. The method is simply this—take scion $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter; remove a ring of bark $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches long, bearing a good strong bud; cut off a limb of the stock, leaving a stub, from which another and similar ring of bark is removed. The ring from the scion is carefully split, if necessary, and substituted, taking care that it neatly fits the remaining bark of the stub, and its edges when split are close enough to unite. Cover the whole with a paper sack tied below the wound and success is sure. Care is necessary that the parts to be united fit, and are not bruised.—Prof. J. I. Budd.