

the residue is *carbonate of copper*. Using the above quantities of Copper Sulphate and sal soda, there will be formed 12 ounces of copper carbonate.

Instead of drying this, which is a tedious operation, add four quarts of strong ammonia, stirring in well; then add sufficient water to bring the whole quantity up to six quarts. This can be kept in an ordinary two-gallon stone jar, which should be closely corked.

Each quart will contain 2 ounces of the carbonate of copper, which, when added to 20 gallons of water, will furnish a solution for spraying, of the same strength and character as that obtained by the use of the dried carbonate and one which can be prepared with little labour, and kept ready for use throughout the season.

### 3. *Potassium Sulphide.*

Potassium sulphide (Liver of sulphur) . . . . 8 oz.

Water . . . . . 25 gallons.

Prepared by dissolving the former in the latter.

### TREATMENT OF APPLE AND PEAR SPOT.

1. Before growth begins in spring, spray with a solution of copper sulphate 1 lb. to 50 gallons of water. On no account should this be applied after the foliage has appeared, as it will severely injure it.

2. Just before the blossoms open spray with diluted Bordeaux mixture (No. 1.). Repeat this after the blossoms have fallen, and make a third application two or three weeks afterwards. If the season is wet and rainy a later application may be advisable.

### PLUM AND PEACH ROT—(*Monilia*).

Without being fully tested the following course of treatment is recommended for trial. Spray as soon as the fruit sets with Sulphate of Copper 3 ozs. to 45 gallons; follow this with Diluted Bordeaux mixture to which Paris Green has been added, for the purpose of checking attacks of the curculio. If rot develops late in the season, as is sometimes the case just before the ripening of the fruit, spray again with Sulphate of Copper solution, or Ammoniacal Copper Carbonate.