

season for the growth and perfection of the berries. It can then be flooded from time to time as may be necessary, to destroy insect pests, to irrigate the soil, or to protect the vines in spring and fall from sudden frosts. During the winter time the vines are covered with water for winter protection. You will see from all this how important it is to have a good water supply from some reservoir or mill stream. The next point of importance is a supply of coarse sand, free from loam and other impurities, that will be accessible to the bog. After the drains are completed, the bog is covered with five or six inches depth of sand. The object in covering is to keep out all foul stuff. The vines are set in several ways, usually in hills. The tools needed are, first, a marker, second, a spud for making the holes, and third, a dibble for setting the vines. The vines should be fresh and thrifty, and kept moist in water until planted. The hills should not be less than eighteen inches apart each way, and the vines will quickly send out shoots and runners to cover the ground. Careful cultivation must be given the first two years of growth, and in the third year there should be a first-class crop of berries. The average yield is 150 bushels per acre. In Massachusetts the water is drained off in the spring, about the 15th of May, but care is necessary to protect from frost until the 10th of June. The green berries are very susceptible to frost, but become more hardy as the fruit matures. Therefore, a frost early in September may be harmful, while the same amount of cold two or three weeks later might have little effect. The picking is done by hand, at a cost of 40 or 60 cents a bushel. The proper preparation of a cranberry bog is said to cost about \$2 an acre, but the yield gives a fair return for the money invested. Should you require further information, we might refer you to White's "Cranberry Culture." For vines you might inquire of J. T. Lovett Co., Little Silver, N. J., U.S.

The Scab—(FUSICLADIUM DENTRITICUM).

657. SIR,—The foliage of my apple trees is dropping off as if they had an over-dose of Paris green, and they have had none. Would you consider it prudent to spray them with Paris green, or would you advise me to take the chances of injury by the colding moth.
J. H. BIGGAR, *Winona.*

The dropping of the leaves of your apple trees is no doubt the result of the prevalence of the apple scab. The season of hot weather succeeding the very wet weather has developed this fungus very rapidly in all orchards of southern Ontario. In such orchards as have not been treated with the Bordeaux mixture, the scab is likely to ruin this year's crop entirely. Possibly, if they were sprayed immediately with Bordeaux mixture, the fungus could be checked, and the fruit, might then become fairly presentable. You could add three or four ounces of Paris green to every forty gallon of water containing Bordeaux mixture with perfect safety, as the lime in the Bordeaux prevents any injury by the Paris green.