

Certainly some part of these fruits is imported at a time when home grown fruits are not on the market, but nevertheless a large part of them comes into direct competition with the home grown product.

A careful study of the industry seems to indicate that pear growing is now and is likely to be for some time a profitable industry. Why production has scarcely equalled the increased demand is very likely to be found largely, if not entirely, due to the ravages of Fire Blight (*Bacillus amylovorus*). Young, thrifty trees suffer more than older, slower growing trees, and it is undoubtedly for this reason that the total number of trees in the Province does not show an increase.

PEAR CLASSES.

Two distinct classes of pears are grown in Ontario. In the one, we have the common European varieties so generally popular: Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Bose, Anjou and many others. In the other class we have the less popular but still quite heavily planted varieties such as the Kieffer, Garber and Le Conte. The



Fig. 2. Three pear types. Bartlett, Hybrid-Kieffer and Chinese Sand. The Kieffer is a cross between the other two types.

former of these three varieties is, in some sections of the east, very heavily planted. These latter varieties are hybrids between the European pear (*Pyrus communis*) and Chinese Sand Pear (*Pyrus serotina*) (formerly, and as it now appears erroneously identified as *Pyrus sinensis*). Generally speaking, they lack the quality of the European varieties but may possibly be a little less subject to Blight. This statement, however, does not hold true in every instance.

The pear is also one of the favorite fruits and is grown as a garden tree wherever climate and soil will permit. Fond remembrances are retained of fine