

ficially blighted. He covered numerous blooms in the orchard with mosquito netting, and in not one instance were these blooms affected, while those not so protected were very soon affected with the blight.

Another way of access for the microbe of the blight is through the young and tender tips of fast growing trees, and on this account it is wise to avoid applying too much nitrogenous manure to the pear tree.

The wide-awake fruit grower could largely save his trees from blight by cutting off the blighted portions, whether they be blossoms or tender young shoots, just as soon as they appear and before the blight has time to spread. Blighted limbs, when dry, do not spread the infection, because the microbe soon dies in dry wood.

There was a very lively discussion at another stage of the proceedings on the benefits of spraying. An interesting paper was read by Mr. Albert Wood, who is extensively engaged in growing apples. He gave his personal experience, stating that his apple orchard covers twenty-five acres, and that last year it yielded twenty-five hundred barrels of fine fruit, as a result of the thorough treatment with Bordeaux mixture. His orchard was planted in 1860 and yielded fairly well until about eight years ago, when it ceased to be productive. His first experiment was with two trees which he sprayed faithfully, and, as a result, there was a good yield, while the ones untreated gave very little fruit. The next year he gave his whole orchard two applications and there was hardly a tree but was breaking down with the quantity of fruit. From fourteen trees which were neglected he picked only thirty-five barrels of fruit, which, had they yielded as the rest of the orchard did, would have produced one hundred and thirty-five. If such results as these can be obtained by thorough spraying, surely the fruit growers of Ontario cannot be too industrious in the treatment of their orchards with the Bordeaux mixture during the coming season. They should begin before the leaf buds open and give their trees a thorough preliminary treatment with sulphate of copper, one pound to twenty-five gallons of water. On another page we give a table prepared by Professor Craig, of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, in which full instructions will be found concerning the time and method of spraying our trees and plants, and we hope that we shall all have some practical experience to report at our next meeting at Woodstock.

Mr. Tabor gave an address on "Nature's Remedies for Diseases in Fruit." Speaking of the strawberry, he gave the following as the five best for profit,—Michel's Early, Haverland, Lovett, Bubach and Gandy. The Timbrell, he said, is a very good grower and possesses a fine flavor, but is not as fine looking as some others for the market.

His method of training was a modification of the Kniffen system, using only two main arms which he trained along the top wire, while from these he allowed the branches to hang. He said this was the most economical as regards time and consequent expense, and he believed the yield per acre was as great as by any other method.