

The results of an exhaustive study, covering several years of the disease known as peach yellows, were given by Dr. Smith. His efforts in finding a remedy so far have been entirely futile. The whole amount of our knowledge may be summed up thus: 1st. Direct cause unknown. 2nd. Disease is transmissible. 3rd. No remedy yet discovered. His experiments prove very conclusively that no method of soil treatment will give immunity.

Dr. Riley, in contrasting the efficacy of the arsenites as against the old jarring method in combatting the curculio, stated that the number killed was about equal with the difference in labor, much in favor of the arsenites. Then in cases of trees with foliage sensitive to injury, as the peach and plum, the danger could be entirely averted by the addition of lime to the insecticide, though it might, in a slight measure, lessen its effectiveness. In the case of apple maggot, no available remedy had been devised except the destruction of the fallen fruit. The application of all fungus and insect remedies in as fine a spray as possible was urged. The best nozzle for this purpose is the Cyclone or Vermorel Improved.

A bright and interesting paper, by Chas. W. Garfield, of Michigan, on "Local Problems in Pomology," impressed the thought that although a few fruits were almost universal in their climatic range of adaptation, yet the greatest successes were attained where orchardists studied closely their local conditions, and after testing carefully a number of varieties planted largely of those which succeeded best on their own soil; "If you are unable to test or cannot afford the time, then observe closely the work of your nearest neighbor in similar lines."

In a paper on "Commercial Peach Growing," Mr. Taylor, of Michigan, recommended a sod turned under the previous year as good preparation of the soil for a peach orchard, this, of course, being brought into a fine state of mellowness by cultivation before planting. Trees must not always be chosen for the fine quality of fruit, as these are often most unproductive. Plant with a view to a succession in time of ripening. Trim tree to a whip and cut back in spring to form a head. Cultivate up to August 1st. Corn is a good orchard crop the first and second years. Thorough cultivation will lessen the amount of fertilizers needed. A long list of fruits was given by Mr. Vandeman, under "Novelties in Pomology." The following are a few which would seem to be of greatest value to Canadian planters: Apples—North Western Greening and Windsor, both of Wisconsin; season, winter. Lacon and Garfield, winter apples from Illinois; also Hennepin, grown by A. H. Gaston, of Lacon, Illinois—a winter fruit, promising for market. Whinney, originating with Geo. J. Streator, Garrettsville, Ohio, spoken of as an exceedingly attractive dessert apple of fine quality.

Among the Japanese plums, Mr. Vandeman recommended Botan, Kelsey and Burbank as being decided acquisitions to the peach growing belt. Burbank was spoken of as taking the lead of the seedlings and sports of *Prunus Americana*—specially valuable in the North—nearly all originating in the Mississippi Valley. Chas. Downing, Hawkeye, Cheney, Hudloff, Gaylord, Hopp and Rock-