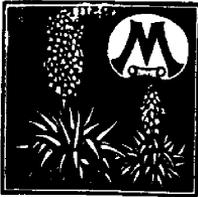


AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY—II.



MOST of the important points brought out at the meeting have now been so widely quoted, that only a brief *resume* will be given, emphasizing the facts elicited likely to be of greatest interest to the readers of the HORTICULTURIST. Mr. J. H. Hale, in an interesting talk on small fruit culture, spoke of the necessity of thorough preparation of the soil before planting, and the very slight danger there was of enriching it too highly. Wood ashes for their potash, bone meal for its phosphoric acid were useful and practical commercial fertilizers, and used extensively in Connecticut. For weakly growing plants use nitrogenous manures. As a rule, too many plants were grown to the acre. His preference was to grow them in hills six feet apart each way, giving thorough cultivation with heavy manuring. It paid him, in marketing small fruits, to grade them as we do apples and pears, and to use every possible means to place them upon the market in as attractive a condition as possible. Little attentions to the appearance of the fruit, when shipping, often counted heavily in the receipts. Mr. Lovett, of New Jersey, read a paper on "New and Promising Small Fruits." Among strawberries, Cloud, Osceola, Lady Rusk, Shuster Gem, Edgar Queen, Eureka, Mrs. Cleveland, Parker Earle and Gandy were favorably mentioned. Of black cap raspberries, Michigan, Palmer and Older were recommended, and North Star among the new currants.

An interesting paper was presented by Prof. B. T. Galloway, Chief of the Pathological Division of the Department of Agriculture, giving the latest and best information in the treatment of plant diseases. Showing by statistical proof that the damage to the fruit interests of the United States in 1890 amounted to over ninety millions of dollars, he went on to give the various remedies which are now becoming common practice in the economy of the wide-awake fruit growers. The pear leaf blight, so injurious to fruit stocks, can be almost entirely controlled by six or seven applications of Bordeaux mixture. Nurseries containing not more than 50,000 stocks can be managed with a knapsack pump, where they are grown in larger quantities a horse and force pump are necessary, and this pump can be so rigged as to spray four rows at a time.

For powdery leaf blight of apple and cherry, the ammoniacal solution has given satisfactory results when applied early. In treating apple scab, the professor found the ammoniacal solution and modified *eau celeste* equally satisfactory, but experiments had demonstrated that three sprayings, commenced early in the season, gave as good results as five or six later sprayings, and concluded that with even moderate care the disease could be prevented at a cost of from ten to twenty cents per tree.