crop of 1893, and ne district, so far, s concerned, with e others, though too early at the are three princi-

ng period, thereertilization.

ting season, that

it may be owing I the reason why it crop.

inter or dormant pricots will be a g good, strong, dy covered with the last named

trawberries are

, having formed

perience.

r trees killed.

, well bloomed

Hutcherson's, s on low land:

h more injury

had been done, but now thought some of this may be outgrown. He put in several hundred peach trees. Last year's looked well and made good growth, but inside wood being dark—all hardy. Fruits promise well.

Mr. Mead said his peaches looked well, but now feared he would lose them all. Bartlett pears were affected much like Mr. Hutcherson's, dark when you cut the trees. There is a small, dark spot that appears on bark, and goes right into the tree.

Mr. Cunningham had met this trouble and thought it best to keep parts clean and free from insects.

Mr. Earle, Lytton, reported that out of his whole orchard he had lost but one or two trees. He had grapes in good order. Weather was cold, 22° below zero, with three feet of snow. He protected his trees by banking them with earth about one foot high.

Mr. Bucherat found his peach trees affected like Mr. Hutcherson's, dark inside. He had over 1,000 trees without a bloom. About the black spot, he thought he knew a remedy. His neighbor used lye, one can to five gallons of water, using soap after spraying. In summer used one can of lye to ten gallons of water, soaping them afterwards. In February he rubbed them with a brush and the lye followed with soap lather with same brush. Had cut out some of the spots and used white lead, coal tar, etc., on cuts very successfully. His name was Joseph Cole, Port Moody. Before this Mr. Bucherat had been using lye. Two years ago he used lye and last year missed, and found the missing had been disastrous. The year he sprayed the spots did not appear, when he missed they did. On pears he saw no injury done.

Mr. Mead had used lye and whale oil soap, but they were still spotted. Had washed them two years and appearances were worse than heretofore. Had cut out spots and applied cow manure, which healed well, also had user an equal portion of resin, beeswax and tallow with great success, applying it warm with a brush. This was a corrective, not a preventative.

Mr. Hutcherson used concentrated lye for five years, and had no black spot.

Mr. Arthur had used whitewash successfully, keeping trees clean.

Mr. Cunningham thought black spot hereditary.

Mr. Hutcherson said that if you keep your tree clean, you can discover the spot readily and remove it.

Mr. Thrift confirmed.

Mr. J. J. Wilson, Haney, for four years had been fighting this disease and found the best cure was to promptly remove spots on first appearance, using