

The great enemy to pear trees is the pear blight. In my opinion the only cure is to feed the tree well and it will resist the blight. I have only lost one tree by the blight and the only way I can account for it, is, a few years ago it was the belief that the only safe way to grow pears in our climate was to plant in the sod. If they were cultivated and manured it would force too rapid a growth and cause them to get winter killed and take the blight. I had two growing, about 40 feet apart, one in the sod, the other in cultivated ground, for a number of years both were loaded with beautiful pears, and I thought here is a good chance to watch the two methods of treatment. I gave the tree in the sod no manure for a couple of years, and gave the other the usual treatment. I noticed on the top of the tree in the sod a small branch about 2 feet long with the leaves all withered and the bark black. I think it was the first year Prof. Craig visited me, after taking his position at the Experimental Farm, at Ottawa, I showed him the tree and he pronounced it pear blight. I cut off the branch about 6 inches below the blight, and dug up the sod round the tree and applied a lot of fruit tree fertilixer, then in the autumn put on a quantity of manure. It was a case of barring the door after the horse was stolen, for the disease was already in the tree. Next summer I was obliged to cut off a large branch, almost half the tree, and eventually had to root out the whole tree. I thus learned that with pears, as well as with all other crops, we must feed them well if we wish them to feed us.

The President—We have listened to that very interesting and valuable paper, and are prepared to discuss it.

Mr. Barnard—I cannot speak of pears in that district of Quebec where the wind is so powerful, but I can speak of pear trees that I received from the Experimental Farm—half a dozen. The only trouble with them is they are growing too fast. I tried to prevent them making too much wood.

Mr. Chapais—I have some pear trees in my orchard, and I have to pinch them all the time in summer. In that way I get some very good wood. I don't think that pear culture in our district will be profitable.

Mr. Westover—Some two or three years ago I had quite a pear fever. The only pears I have succeeded with are Flemish Beauty and Clapp's Favorite. I have a Flemish Beauty thirty years old, and this spring, while spraying my apple trees, I noticed that its blossoms had been touched by the frost a little. I thought I would not trouble to spray it; but I did, and I got the largest crop of fruit that I ever had from it. The blossoms were touched to such an extent that they were brown, but I think the embryo pear had formed at the time, and was not affected. About rapid growth, I always thought that it was a decided failure in a pear to make too much growth. The Flemish Beauty I have spoken of was very near where an old building stood, and the soil was in a pretty good state of fertility.

Mr. J. M. Fisk—I would like to ask Mr. Brodie if he has had the same difficulty in connection with the pear blight in Montreal as we had at Abbotsford on the Russian varieties.

Mr. B.
Mr. F.
cumbered to
localities is
results from
got better f

Mr. W.
pears, and
attack the
the Flemish
the others.
recently.

Mr. Joh.
in securing
We have Cla
of having a

The Pre

Mr. Joh

Mr. Will
would not pa

The Pres
and I never g
now alive. A
protected on
regularly for
by Mr. Brodie
They make m
have a pear t
and it yields
a yellow pear
variety. I do
but it grows v
great cause of
in Montreal th
city grows six
every year. S
thirty years o
I think it is p
protected, they
undertake to g

Mr. Chap

Mr. John

Mr. Brodie
have got bearin
the trees aroun