

of our own natives have been grown; but they are discarded, as a rule, for the general line of cultivated plums; and as far as the black knot is concerned, we do not fear it now as we did. The experience is that if the black knot law is enforced in a plum section by individual growers, there is little danger in after years. The plum orchard can be so protected and the black knot so taken care of in the younger years of the tree that in after years you will have little or no black knot to attend to. We have found it so. We still stick to the better imported varieties as more suitable generally for the market. As to these newer varieties spoken of in Mr. Craig's excellent paper, I would like to see some of them cultivated for culinary purposes. They are not dessert plums; but we find when we go to the markets that the general consumer wants a plum that is both culinary and dessert. We cannot find that amongst these newer varieties, and hence we still stick to the old varieties, selecting from them.

PLUM ROT, AND SPOT OR SCAB.

The following questions were then offered for discussion:

Experience in treating rot (*Monilia*).

Has anyone noticed the presence of "plum spot or scab" on red plums?

Prof CRAIG: The plum spot or scab that I referred to has been already described in the paper. It is indicated by a small round red spot. Later on the plum shrivels up and drops suddenly. I would like to know something as to the spread of this disease.

Mr. TURNER (Cornwall): We have diseases of that description in Cornwall. It is not spreading, apparently.

Mr. CASTON: I have noticed it to a small extent on the common wild varieties—not nearly to such an extent as on the cultivated varieties. There is no doubt it will become quite prevalent.

Mr. ALLAN: In the newer varieties I have noticed less plum rot than in the other varieties; as a rule that species of plum is a heavy bearer.

Mr. G. W. CLINE: I have had quite a lot of plum rot for several years, and a year ago last season I treated it with an ammoniacal solution; and in the early spring, before the trees leafed out, and afterwards, with the carbonate of copper in connection with Paris green in spraying for curculio. That season I had scarcely any rot. I also threw sulphur in the trees about the time of ripening. This last year I did not spray before the trees leafed out, but I sprayed with the carbonate of sulphur and solution of Paris green, and I had plenty of rot,—a year ago I had scarcely any; but whether to attribute it to the spraying I don't know. I sprayed twice or three times with the carbonate in the Paris green, but I didn't use the ammoniacal solution at all. When I sprayed for the curculio and added the Paris green it was just along when the fruit was formed. I would not like to say there had been a specific remedy.

Dr. BEADLE: Do you not notice that the fungus—what we call the rot—makes its appearance just about when the fruit is beginning to ripen?

Mr. CLINE: My plum trees were never heavier loaded than they were this year, but it seemed that the wet weather coming on at that time of year, caused them to rot. I did not have more than one-third of a crop, just through that.

Mr. A. M. SMITH: I noticed the same thing in my trees. Some that were heavily loaded dropped off early.

Mr. RACE: I have seventeen varieties that I am growing. I have only two subject to rot—the Glass' seedling and the Quackenbos.

Mr. ALLAN: That is only one.

Mr. CLINE: They are two distinct plums, without a doubt.