

**IX.—Maple Rank (P).** Originating in Ontario. A strong healthy grower, good runner, making wide matted row. The fruit is large, rich dark crimson and very firm. The shape is good, it is one of the finest, and thus should be a good shipper. If it grows to be as good in other places as with us, it will take a first place. It is being tested at several places North, South, East and West, before being offered to the public.

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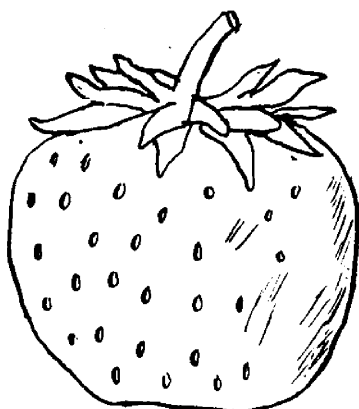


FIG. 790.—MAPLE BANK.

## FRUIT ROT.

**T**HE rotting of the ripening fruit of cherries, plums, peaches and other fruits, frequently causes serious loss to the fruit grower. A fungus of the genus *Monilia* attacks the fruit and causes it to rot. The rotted fruit afterwards becomes covered with a gray powdery mould and frequently hangs to the tree till the next summer, in a dried or mummied form. The gray powder consists of the germs of the disease, which may be washed by rains, blown by winds, or carried by insects to other parts of the tree, thus spreading the disease. The mummy fruits carry the disease over from one season to the next, and therefore the collecting and burning of these fruits appears to be a good sanitary measure. The fungus begins its attacks early in the spring, often destroying many of the blossoms. These decaying blossoms are blown about by the wind, thus spreading the infection. It also attacks the leaves and young twigs, but it is on the fruit that it commonly does the most damage. It attacks the fruit at any stage of its development, but spreads most rapidly when the cherries are nearly ready to pick. With warm, moist weather at this time, the disease spreads very rapidly, often nearly destroying a crop in a few days. Many of the cherries rot and fall to the ground while others dry, and hang to the branches over winter, as stated above.

*Remedy.*—As in the case of the leaf blight described below, we are only prepared to offer suggestions as to the orchard treatment against the fruit rot, as follows :—

1. Just before the blossoms open apply Bordeaux mixture.
2. Just after the blossoms fall apply Bordeaux mixture as before, with the addition of one ounce of Paris green for eighteen gallons of the mixture. The Paris green is used against the curculio which causes wormy cherries.
3. Make a third application from ten to fourteen days after the second using Bordeaux mixture and Paris green as before.—New York Exp. Station.