

A DISEASE of the Cherry Tree was noticed early last summer in the cherry orchards of Kent, England. Caruthers, the consulting botanist, says it is a leaf disease, affecting the fruit also, which it renders unfit for market. In the autumn and winter diseased trees are readily detected by their holding their leaves like trees cut down in summer foliage. The growth of the wood is stunted owing to the death of the leaves. He says :

Sections through the leaf stalk show also a very luxuriant growth of the mycelium which is confined to the cortical tissue. It is very irregular in form and pushes its way between the cells. It does not extend beyond the petiole, stopping short at the point where the large cortical cells of the petiole are in contact with the small round compact cells of the twig into which the fungus does not penetrate.

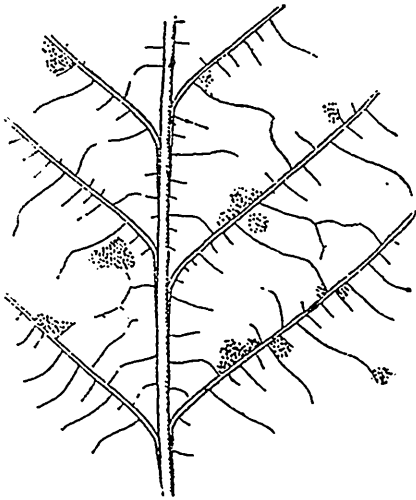


FIG. 2043. Fragment of Leaf of Cherry Tree showing groups of parasitic fungi.

The disease has been spreading rapidly in Kent during the last few years. The varieties of cherry trees that have been reported as specially liable are Waterloo, Bigarreau, Napoleon, Blackhearts, and Eltons; Governor Woods have not as yet suffered much and English and Flemish reds and May Dukes have not been attacked; though odd trees of other varieties, such as Bigarreau, growing among them have been diseased. In one orchard the disease attacked Waterloo first, soon spreading to other kinds, while at another place this variety had not been affected until last year and then only the leaves had suffered; the fruit had not been damaged.

The only remedy proposed in the old country is the gathering and burning of the

leaves. In Canada, no doubt, spraying with Bordeaux would be proposed.

Cherry cultivation is just coming to the front in Ontario, and we hope this disease may not cross the Atlantic.

UNIFORM PACKAGES FOR FRUIT.—The recommendations of our Committee on Uniform Packages have been made into an Act to amend the Weights and Measures Act, under the direction of our member for Wentworth. Mr. E. D. Smith writes that he is having the Bill prepared in both French and English, and that it will be shortly brought in for discussion. The following is a copy.

1. Every box of berries or currants offered for sale in Canada shall be plainly marked on the side of the box, in black letters at least half an inch square, with the word "Short," unless it contains when level-full as nearly exactly as practicable:—

(a) at least four-fifths of a quart, or

(b) two-fifths of a quart.

2. Every basket of fruit offered for sale in Canada, unless stamped on the side or cover, plainly in black letters at least three-quarters of an inch deep and wide, with the word "Quart," in full, preceded with the minimum number of quarts, omitting fractions, which the basket will hold when level-full, shall contain, when level-full, one or other of the following quantities:—

(a) fifteen quarts or more;

(b) eleven quarts, and be five and three-quarter inches deep, perpendicularly, inside measurement, as nearly exactly as practicable;

(c) six and two-thirds quarts, and be four and five-eighths inches deep, perpendicularly, inside measurement, as nearly exactly as practicable; or

(d) two and two-fifths quarts, as nearly exactly as practicable.

3. Every person who neglects to comply with any provision of this Act and any person who sells or offers for sale any fruit in contravention of the foregoing provisions of this Act, shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not less than twenty-five cents for each basket so sold or offered for sale, and the fine shall go to the informant.

4. This Act shall come into effect on the first day of February, 1902.

LECTURERS TO AFFILIATED SOCIETIES.—Mr. G. C. Creelman, Superintendent of Farmers' Institute, paid us a visit recently to discuss plans for the carrying out of the lectures before our affiliated Horticultural Societies. The Department of Agriculture