

IN J. J. MOFFAT'S ORCHARD, WINGHAM.

Blenheim Pippin, experimental spraying.....	95	per cent. clean.
Greening experimental spraying.....	95	" and good crop.
" unsprayed	30	clean.
Crop light, most of fruit having dropped.		
Spy, experimental spraying.....	80	" "
unsprayed, well loaded with undersized fruit and not a single clean specimen to be found.		
Duchess experimental spraying.....	100	" "
" unsprayed	50	" "
Maiden's Blush, experimental spraying.....	95	" "
" unsprayed	50	" "
Tallman's Sweet, experimental spraying.....	95	" "
" unsprayed	2	" "
Snowe, experimental spraying	100	" "
" unsprayed	5	" "
Trees loaded, but fruit almost worthless.		
Colvert, experimental spraying	90	" "
" unsprayed	40	" "

IN MR. CAMERON'S ORCHARD, SOUTH LANCASTER.

St. Lawrence, experimental spraying	90	per cent. clean.
" unsprayed	10	" "
Maiden's Blush, experimental spraying	100	" "
" unsprayed		no clean fruit.
Snow, experimental spraying	100	per cent. clean.
" unsprayed		no clean fruit.
Alexander, experimental spraying	100	per cent. clean.
" unsprayed	10	" "
Baxter, experimental spraying	90	" "
" unsprayed	10	" "
Hash, experimental spraying	100	" "
" unsprayed	20	" "

Sprayed Maiden's Blush sold at \$4 per barrel; Unsprayed Maiden's Blush at seventy-five cents per barrel. This orchard is just on the bank of the St. Lawrence and is remarkably free from insect enemies.

Many other instances might be cited, but the above are sufficient to show how effective spraying is when properly done. It also shows what an enormous loss is annually sustained by the fruit growers of Ontario, through neglect of their orchards. Spraying not only increases the percentage of clean fruit, but the specimens are larger, brighter, better flavoured, and possess superior keeping qualities. Because the foliage is protected from injury by insects and fungi, and, being healthy, performs its important function properly.

One gentleman, in whose orchard we sprayed this year with splendid success, said that he had sprayed for four years with very unsatisfactory results. The trouble was that instead of breaking up the spray, as should be done, until it looks like a vapor and settles on every part of the tree and fruit like a fog, he had used a coarse spray with which it is impossible to touch every part. In this way the scab had an excellent chance to thrive, and much of the foliage was not poisonous to insects feeding upon it. When a coarse spray is used the work is only half done, and there is a great waste of material, for every drop which falls to the ground is lost.

When the nozzle is working properly, and the sun is shining, you will often notice a miniature rain-bow on the spray. Do not drench the trees but spray them. As to the cost of spraying we find that in an average apple orchard about two cents per tree per application covers the cost of material and labor.

With apples at from \$2.50 to \$4.00 per barrel at home and from \$6.00 to \$7.00 in Britain, many an orchardist to-day is regretting that he did not spray.

Dr. FLETCHER, (Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa): The report is an exceedingly valuable one as giving definite results. The only trouble is, I am afraid the fruit growers will listen and say, "What a nice report!" and do nothing. That has been the