

SPRAYING FRUIT FOR SCAB AND ROT.

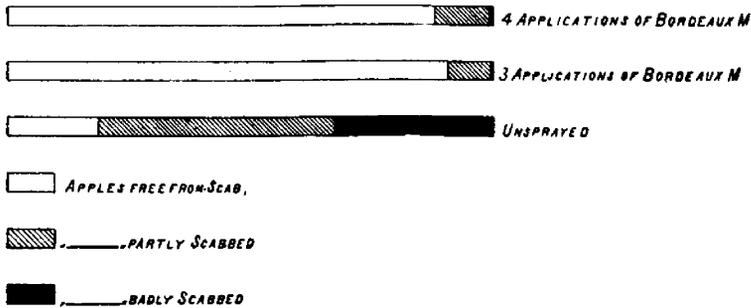


DIAGRAM V. Showing the Percentage of apples of different grades. From sprayed and unsprayed trees.

FIG. 1119.—

THE Report of the Supt. of Spraying for Ontario will soon be issued, in connection with our Fruit Growers' Report, and, notwithstanding the comparative immunity of apple scab generally last season, it will still show plain and positive proof of the benefits of spraying. The real question for our experiment stations to consider is not how many applications may be given with benefit, but how many will give sufficiently better results to warrant the expense. Six applications are too many for the ordinary farmer, if half that number will give approximately as good results. Experiments in Delaware Experiment station gave results as shown in accompanying table in which the unsprayed gave very

few perfectly free, and those sprayed with Bordeaux mixture very few scabbed ones. It is noticeable that there is very little difference between the results from three and four applications. It appears that the early spraying is what counts, and that which is done after the fruit is the size of peas does not always give sufficiently better results to warrant the expense. In one instance three applications of the Bordeaux were found to give an increase of first grade fruit of five fold over the quantity from trees not sprayed. These three applications should be made as follows:—(1) Before blooming, (2) after bloom drops, and (3) when fruit is size of peas.

We are speaking only of the scab and rot in the remarks above made.

RICHARDA OR CALLA LILY.

The bulbs are planted in the fall in a 7-inch pot, the soil used being a mixture of sand, loam and well-rotted manure, in which place the bulb, and after watering freely, place the pot under a table or bench in the conservatory, not necessarily excluding the light entirely. They will appear not to make any progress for at least five or six weeks, just as in the treatment of hyacinths, tulips and other winter-flowering bulbs. After having remained under the bench for the required time,

they may be brought to the light and freely watered until they have finished flowering. Previous to blooming a liberal amount of liquid fertilizer may be applied, which will greatly improve the flower, as well as brighten the white spots on the leaves.

After flowering allow the plant to grow for at least six or eight weeks longer, when the bulb may be taken out of the pot and exposed to the sun until thoroughly dried, when they will be in proper form for replanting in the fall.