

by Mr. G. H. Powell, of Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., as the worst enemy of the sour cherry. So serious had the pest proved itself in some sections in New York state, that the cultivation of the Montmorency and Morello cherries was in danger of ruin. The worst feature was that no certain remedy had yet been discovered by our scientists.

The Cherry Rot was also a most serious obstacle in the way of the cherry grower. Powell had checked it by the use of pure sulphate of copper, 2 ounces in 40 gallons of water without lime, so as to leave the fruit clean for market. "Did not this injure the foliage asked a fruit grower. "No," said Mr. Powell, "I used as much as three, and even four, ounces to forty gallons of water, applying it every day, and even this did not spot the foliage." "How many times did you apply it," asked another. "I applied it" said he, "about ten times in all."

Prof. Beach, of Geneva Experiment Station, said he had used Bordeaux on his cherries for Brown rot, directly after the fall of the bloom, but could not see sufficient benefit to really pay for his work. He warned fruit growers to be careful in the use of copper sulphate "for it will certainly spot the foliage, if made too strong."

Prof. Stewart, of Geneva, said Brown rot fungus was a more serious enemy than was commonly supposed. Its attacks were not by any means confined to the fruit, but it also affected the twigs, and in wet seasons often causes their death. The cherry, the plum and the apricot were all subject to it, in the case of the two latter it often killed them back a foot, and in peach trees even two feet. This fungus, Stewart declared, started its growth much earlier in the season than most people supposed, and continued its ravages all the season through, both on the fruit and the twigs, and therefore it was wise to begin treatment early.

THE QUEBEC FRUIT GROWERS.

THE Ninth Annual Meeting of the Pomological and Fruit Growing Society of the Province of Quebec was held on the 18th and 19th of December, at Coaticook, situated among the hills, or high rolling land, of the Eastern Township, just east of Sherbrooke.

The meetings were well attended by a flourishing class of farmers, who, although their chief industry is dairying, took a lively interest in the subject brought up and were eager with questions and entered with enthusiasm into the discussions.

It was certainly a surprise to some of us to see the fine collection of exceptionally high colored fruit that was shown on the tables. There were about 65 plates;—8 or 10 plates

were Fameuse or Fameuse type of beautiful color; Ben Davis was in evidence, but specimens even poor in quality, size and color, and it is to be hoped the coming fruit grower in that section will give it the go-bye in favor of fruit of higher quality which they are evidently capable of producing.

The Russians were not as much in evidence as one would suppose in that section, only three or four plates being shown.

I was very much surprised to see a plate of Baldwins said to be grown in the vicinity. To see such a fine collection, 125 miles east of Montreal, leads us to wonder where is the limit of the fruit producing area of the Dominion. In all probability, if this fruit belt was to be followed through New Bruns-