The next stage when the disease must be earefully watched is after the blossoms have fallen. Too much care cannot be taken at this time in detecting the first signs of the blossom twigs beginning to wilt, for if these are noticed early and removed at once, the disease can be prevented from running down the

branches and doing much damage, as it certainly would if not thus treated. The proper course to follow is to remove at once all these diseased twigs as quickly as they show up. Often this can best be done by breaking them off with the hand. In some cases, the saw or the hand pruner must be used. Where this is done, the eut and also the saw or other implement must be disinfected at onee with corrosive sublimate, one part to 1,000 parts of water, that is, one tablet to one pint of water. The corrosive sublimate may be carried in a bottle in the top of which a piece of sponge is placed. By inverting the bottle, the sponge becomes wet, and the wound can be moistened and also the cutting implement. Failure to disinfect will mean that in many cases the new cuts will become infected from the saw or the pruning tool. Usually, if prompt work is done, and these twigs are at once moved and burned, it will not be difficult to keep the orchard free from this disease for the rest of the season, so that this time during these two or three weeks after the blooming period is by all means the most critical time of the entire season, and is the time that requires most attention and most energetic action on the part of the owner. However, the orchard should be examined at least once every two weeks throughout the season, and any dead or dying branches removed. They should be cut, in all cases, about a foot below where the bark is dead, because the disease often runs inside the bark for a considerable distance without any evidence on the outside. All cuts, of course, must be disinfected.

Caution.-Corrosive sublimate if taken internally is deadly poison.

Some one person on each fruit farm should make a special study of the appearance of this disease, so that his eye will be trained to detect it readily, and that he will feel himself responsible for its prevention.

Pear growers who are specially interested in this matter, should get in touch with the Provincial Entomologist or with Prof. J. E. Howitt, O.A.C., Guelph, who will, so far as time permits, give them individual instruction along this line.

PEAR SCAB.

This is the disease that causes the black spots, and sometimes the cracking on the fruit. Some varieties are specially subject to this disease, Flemish Beauty being the worst. Many varieties are never affected.

The disease is not easy to control on Flemish Beauty, but it can be controlled with four sprayings of lime sulphur; the first being the regular spray mentioned above for San José Scale; the second, the regular spray just before the blossoms burst, which would come very soon after the first one; the third, the regular Codling Moth spray just after the blossoms fall; and the fourth, about ten days after the third. In all but the first application, use 2 lbs. arsenate of lead (paste) to either 40 gallons of Bordeaux mixture or of lime-sulphur, strength 1.008 or 1.007 sp. gr. that is, 1 gal. commercial lime-sulphur diluted with 35 to 40 gallons of water. The last spray should not be stronger than 1 to 40, because the leaves at this date are more likely to be injured. Good results, of eourse, should only be looked for if the work is well done. A fine mist spray is better for this purpose than a coarse one.