

"Spraying cherry trees with Bordeaux mixture not only prevents rot, but seems to prolong the growing season, as will be seen from the above dates of picking." He further says that the advantage from spraying these trees is apparent from the following figures, which are absolutely correct: Cherries from sprayed trees netted \$9.25, and were a choice sample. Cherries from unsprayed trees netted \$1.20, and were a medium sample.

These are actual results, obtained from two large trees, the advantage being on the side of the unsprayed in point of size of tree and bearing capacity, at the time spraying began. One of the lessons this teaches is that, in the case of cherries, early spraying—that is, before the buds start—is not so important as the thorough and frequent application of the fungicide during the growing period of the fruit.

#### PEARS.

We do not in the Province of Quebec grow many varieties of pears, but I am of the opinion that those varieties which do in a measure succeed might be grown to a much greater extent with both pleasure and profit, especially in the Southern portion of the province. The Flemish Beauty has suffered in the past from fungous diseases attacking both fruit and foliage. These can be prevented by spraying, as is fully proved by the experience of Messrs. Pettit and Woolverton, who write as follows:—

Writing under date of Nov. 7th, Mr. Pettit says: "Regarding the yield of pears, I am unable to give you exact figures, but I think the sprayed trees of Flemish Beauty had fully 75 per cent. more fruit than those not sprayed. Beurri Gifford, sprayed twice before blooming, and regularly afterwards, were loaded with perfectly clean fruit, while trees of the same variety not sprayed until the fungus appeared—which was very soon after the pears had formed,—May 29th and June 9th—were almost entirely destroyed. There was not much difference in the Bartlett's sprayed and unsprayed, as they were all a good, clean sample this year."

The trees were sprayed with copper sulphate on April 16th, Bordeaux mixture May 4th, 15th and 29th, and June 13th and 29th. Paris green was added in the latter sprayings. The best proof of Mr. Pettit's belief in the work is his statement that he fully intends to spray thoroughly next year. He also concludes as a result of the season's experiments on pears that two sprayings before the blooming period are of more value and have more effect than four sprayings after that period.

In the orchard of Mr. E. J. Woolverton, it was provided with a striking example of the effect of Bordeaux mixture on Flemish Beauty pears. Of two young trees of this variety standing alongside each other in the same row, one was sprayed, the other not treated. On Aug. 29th, the sprayed tree was clothed with luxuriant foliage, and carried an average crop of clean fruit, while its neighbour, the unsprayed, had lost fully 25 per cent. of its leaves and was almost bare of fruit. The result at harvest time was a bushel of good pears on the one hand and a few inferior specimens on the other.

Let us conclude then that the cracking and spotting of the pear may be prevented with great benefit to the tree by the timely application of Bordeaux mixture, and that in treating these diseases the early treatments are most important.

It is gratifying to find that the results are not quite free from the same class of fruit.

The unsprayed trees were more emphatic in their results, but the spraying should be commended for the experience of the grower.

The results are given in detail.

In submitting the results, I am not quite free from the same class of fruit, but much improved.

Mr. E. J. Woolverton doubt that had the spraying been earlier in the season, now, after all the experience from the untreated trees, their foliage.

"I now expect with Bordeaux mixture the past season's results obtained."

"The experience and many other results obtained at regular intervals, that is, I believe, aside from the loss by the side of the fruit."

"Now, I think the number of trees most unfavorably affected by the cultivation of the fruit, drying up of the fruit, done (beyond the moderate well, trace the good effect of the improved cultivation of the number of the trees on the other side of the fruit."

An examination of the sprayed trees yields less of second class fruit.

The effect of the spraying on the acre of bearing trees is about 50 barrels, with