

but the greatest damage to the tree was wrought by the Shot-Hole fungus (*Septoria cerasina*), and in preventing this disease the best results were obtained. Fruit growers well know the effect on the fruit of the loss of the foliage previous to the harvesting period—decreased size and poor colouring are sure to follow.

Notes taken on June 26th and Aug. 29th emphasize the fact that the foliage of the sprayed trees was vastly superior to the unsprayed. In walking through the orchard, the difference in the health and luxuriance of the two series at once made itself apparent.

To obtain accurate data regarding the character of the fruit, two trees were selected, as much alike as possible in every respect, one sprayed, the other unsprayed. The fruit was on each gathered and weighed. The sprayed trees yielded 14½ pounds of sound plums, the unsprayed 12 pounds. But the difference was most noticeable in the superior size and quality of the fruit from the sprayed tree. 100 plums from this tree weighed three pounds and nine ounces, while 100 plums unsprayed weighed two pounds and one ounce.

The sprayed plums would easily sell as good firsts, while the unsprayed, owing to small size and lack of colour, could hardly be classed as seconds.

In my opinion, no plum grower can afford to omit spraying with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green.

CHERRIES.

The results gained in treating cherries are more applicable to the Province of Ontario, where the large, sweet cherries are grown. These are much more affected by rot than the sour cherries of the Morello type commonly cultivated in Quebec.

Spraying began with Bordeaux mixture on May 1st, when the blossoms were beginning to open. Three additional applications were made with the same mixture with the addition of Paris green. Records of yields were obtainable from Messrs. Broderick and Woolverton. The former gives the yields of two trees of Yellow Spanish as nearly alike in every respect as possible in the beginning of the season:—

Sprayed tree yielded 90 pounds of sound fruit.
 Unsprayed tree... “ 30 “ “ “ fruit.

Mr. Broderick adds that the lower branches of the treated tree were well loaded with sound fruit, while there were a good many cherries at the top of the tree which were not thoroughly covered in spraying. This emphasizes the necessity of great care in applying the fungicide.

Mr. Woolverton's results were rather startling in their emphatic conclusiveness. He reports as follows:—

“Gave cherries three applications of Bordeaux mixture with four ounces of Paris green to 50 gallons of water, on the following dates, blossoms having fallen: May 10th, May 26th and June 4th, also one application of ammoniacal copper carbonate on July 4th.” Note, June 4th, “Cherries already show good results; the tree left unsprayed is much inferior in fruit and foliage to the one treated.”

July 9th, “Picked fruit on unsprayed tree; yield 17 pounds.” July 10th, “Picked part of the fruit on sprayed tree, amounting to 112 pounds; the remainder not quite ripe.” July 17th, “Picked remainder of fruit on sprayed tree, 18 pounds. Total yield 130 pounds.”