

of each to provide the means for properly conducting the desired experiments. In all such trials it is essential that trees of the same variety should be included in each test, as a basis for comparison. The opposite occurs with variety trials, and with these one spray is used throughout. It is the pruning which is difficult to regulate in variety tests. The amount and style of pruning unavoidably varies, according to the vigour of the tree and the habit of growth characteristic of the variety. Nevertheless, the same system is followed as much as possible. The amount of cultivation and the manure to be applied can easily be regulated.

In regard to spraying, this season's results have contributed something to past records, especially in regard to the control of codlin-moth and scab. It is generally recognized in spraying that the treatment necessary to counteract the disease must be applied before the disease presents itself, the spray acting as a preventive measure rather than as a cure. Too much stress, therefore, cannot be laid on the importance of winter sprayings. It has proved profitable to apply two winter sprayings of Bordeaux mixture at a strength of 10-10-40 for the control of apple and pear scab (*Fusicladium dendriticum*). This materially reduces the number of summer sprayings necessary to hold the disease in check. With some varieties no summer applications have been considered needful. Directeur Hardy, Harrington's Victoria, and P. Barry pears, and Duke of Clarence, Aromatic Russet, Brownlee's Russet, Wealthy, Lord Derby, and Cole's Rymer apples, all gave clean fruit without any application of the summer formula. Summer sprayings were found indispensable for the following varieties of pears: Beurre Diel, Vicar of Winkfield, Marie Louise, D'Uccles, and Williams's Bon Chrétien; and for the following varieties of apples: Adam's Perring, Sharp's Midseason, Romanite, Red Quarrenden, Tairaru Seedling, Betty Geeson, and Rhodes Orange.

With peaches it has also been proved that for the die-back fungus (*Clasterosporium carpophilum*) two sprayings are to be preferred, the first to be applied as soon as possible after the leaves have fallen and the second just before the blossom-buds open, using the Bordeaux mixture at a strength of 10-10-40. Little good can be done by spraying after the disease has made its appearance, therefore spray before the disease appears. This same rule must be remembered when applying arsenate of lead for codlin-moth (*Carpocapsa pomonella*). Get in early or the moth will win. To combat mussel scale (*Mytilaspis pomorum*), woolly aphis (*Schizoneura lanigera*), and red spider (*Bryobia pratensis*), a winter spraying of red oil, or lime-salt and sulphur, is all-important. Miss this spray and these pests will give endless trouble during the summer. C. D. Jarvis, in his bulletin on apple-growing, sums up the