

No. 6: Each individual limb ring-barked in a similar manner to No. 5.

No. 7: Two limbs only ring-barked similar to No. 6; the remaining limbs not treated.

No. 8: Ring-barked, 1st August; similar to No. 5, but saw-cut only.

No. 9: Ring-barked, 1st August; similar to No. 6, but saw-cut only.

No. 10: Ring-barked, 1st August; similar to No. 7, but saw-cut only.

No. 11: Ring-barked similar to No. 8, but done when sap commenced to flow, 25th September.

No. 12: Ring-barked similar to No. 9, but done when sap commenced to flow, 25th September.

No. 13: Bound wire tightly around trunk, 1st August.

No. 14: Bound wire tightly around each individual limb, 1st August.

No. 15: Dug trench around tree about 8 ft. in diameter and 18 in. deep, allowing this to stand open all summer.

No. 16: Untreated trees.

No. 17: A portion were sprayed with bordeaux, 6-4-50, on 25th September, when in cluster-bud.

About sixteen trees were sprayed in the winter with lime-sulphur, 1-15; the remainder were sprayed with oil, 1-15.

All the trees blossomed abundantly. The giant prunes were the first out, the silver-prunes next, and then the greengages. A good deal of the late bloom on the silver-prunes was out at the same time as the early greengage blossoms, but the giant prunes were about over at the time the greengages blossomed.

The following report is from notes taken on 6th November, 18th November, and 11th December.

No. 1: Crop about equal to untreated trees.

No. 2: Crop not the equal of plot 1.

Nos. 3 and 4: Crop not as good as unpruned rows alongside.

Nos. 5, 6, and 7: Crop no improvement on untreated trees alongside. The treated arms on the same tree were no better or worse than the untreated arms.

Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12: Saw-cuts, both in dormant season and at sap-movement; no improvement on untreated trees.

Nos. 13 and 14: Wiring no improvement on untreated trees.

The crop on greengages was consistently heavier with all treatments, and even more so on the untreated trees, the closer they were situated to the silver-prunes—those immediately alongside the latter carrying the heaviest crops. The variation in the crop harvested ranged in the proportion of eight cases to one. Again, the silver-prunes next the giant prunes were the heaviest, while those alongside the greengages were slightly lighter in crop. The silver-prunes were also consistently lighter the greater the distance from each of the other varieties.

CONCLUSIONS.

It is evident from the great variation in the crops of the individual trees that both greengages and silver-prunes will set much better when