

received sixty-five trees. All these experimenters reported. Of the ten receiving trees, seven reported blight and three reported absence of the disease. The seven reporting blight were sent thirteen trees; the three reporting absence of blight received fifty-two trees. No blight, whatsoever, was reported from the states of Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and the New England States. No blight was reported from Louisiana, Mississippi, and Florida. There was one report of blight from Arkansas, also one from Georgia, one from South Carolina, and one from North Carolina.

Inoculations of young trees of the Favorita pear with pear-blight organisms were made for us at Bell, Md., through the cooperation of Dr. M. B. Waite, Bureau of Plant Industry. These inoculations were successful, the wood blighting badly. Inasmuch as practically all of our cultivated pears behave in this way when inoculated under favorable conditions, the results secured should not condemn the Favorita. As already pointed out, the field test under normal conditions would seem to be the most dependable criterion of disease resistance. Altogether the showing for this pear appears favorable, warranting, we believe, its further propagation and distribution for testing. This may best be secured by top-working old trees of other varieties where available. Kieffer and Le Conte trees would serve well for this purpose. Limited quantities of wood of the Favorita will be available for this work.

The fruit of the Favorita is large, usually from 3½ to 4 inches long, and 3 to 3½ inches in diameter. It ripens from a week to ten days ahead of Bartlett. The flesh is tender, melting, juicy, and sweet. There can be no question as to the value of a pear as good as Clapp Favorite with the ability to resist fire blight. Next to Bartlett, Clapp Favorite is the pear par excellence of this country. We have no data as to the origin of the Favorita pear. Clapp Favorite, originating at Dorchester, Mass., was widely distributed and, doubtless, trees of it reached Europe more than fifty years ago. Dr. W. A. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, informs us that a number of seedlings of Clapp Favorite have been grown and distributed. It may be that some of these seedlings were sent abroad and grown there under different names. It would be remarkable indeed if one of these seedlings, without ever being given a chance to show its blight resistance here, should have been sent to a foreign land where there is no blight only to find its way back here to the home of its ancestors where it may yet prove one of our great blessings. Such is the romance of plant introduction.

B. T. Galloway.

Notes on Behavior of Previous Introductions.

ACER TRUNCATUM (Aceraceae), 18578. Maple. From the vicinity of Peking, China. "A very attractive maple. Just now a few of its leaves