

Many diseases had their origin in neglect of this kind. Grass or rubbish about the trunk of the tree caused a moist and soft condition of the bark, which made it more liable to attack by insects. Upon being cleared the trunk was exposed to the sun which may cause further injury.

QUESTION.—Is it best to grow currants and gooseberries upon one stalk or a number of stalks to each plant?

PROF. SAUNDERS.—The danger from borers is reduced when there are a number of stalks.

PROF. SMITH.—What is the limit in Nova Scotia where raspberries and blackberries will grow?

R. W. STARR.—Thought these berries would grow anywhere from Yarmouth to Inverness.

PRESIDENT HART was pretty well acquainted with every part of the province, but knew of no section where these berries would not grow.

PROF. SMITH said nearly all the cultivated strawberries used in Truro were grown in the valley. The people in that part of the country seemed to be satisfied with the wild strawberry. The price this season had not been less than 15c. per box in Truro for cultivated strawberries.

DR. CROSSKILL said he had had much pleasure and derived a great deal of information from the addresses and discussions, but would like to ask why the best wild strawberries grew in the grass.

PROF. SAUNDERS replied, the strawberry does the best it can under the circumstances, but take it up and cultivate it and make the improvement.

R. W. STARR presented some statistics regarding the cost of growing an orchard and the profits of the business.

T. H. PARKER agreed with MR STARR that there was a splendid chance for the investment of capital in orchard lands throughout this valley. His son had spent some time in Florida orange groves and had thought of investing in a plantation in that country, but after looking carefully into the matter had decided that the same money invested in apple orcharding in Nova Scotia would be a better