

leaves should be destroyed by burning in autumn, and the tree sprayed when bare with a sulphate of copper solution, in addition to the treatment of the fruit in summer.

Q. I had a pear tree last year on which the fruit got a little hard and crumpled. First of all it became rough, and then the fruit cracked?—A. Yes. That is another disease, and is the same as the Leafblight of the quince. It is not a disease that is very prevalent in this part of Canada, but down in Nova Scotia and towards the coast it is not uncommon. This has been successfully treated with the Bordeaux mixture I have already described.

*By Col. O'Brien :*

Q. In speaking about grasses, have you tried any experiments with the native clover? This year has been a wonderful year for clover with us?—A. It was too dry early in the season in many parts. We have no native clovers in this part of Canada; they are all introduced. On the Pacific Coast there are several, some of which are of economic value. The small White Dutch, the Alsike and the red clovers are all introduced. Different seedsmen have sent out special varieties, but they are nearly all produced from these. There are some fine varieties known as mammoth clovers.

Clover not a native of Canada.

Q. I think you find the Dutch Clover everywhere?—A. Yes; but it has always been accidentally introduced. You also find timothy everywhere. I have found white clover in places where I hardly ever supposed it could be carried by artificial means, high up on the Rocky Mountains.

*By the Chairman :*

Q. You have spoken of the caterpillar pest; what do you think the best means of treating it?—A. Upon what plants?

Q. The plants that it affects most?—A. There are very many different kinds of caterpillars with different habits. One of the most troublesome caterpillars this year is the Canker worm, on apple trees. Of all the different remedies, I think Paris Green the most effective. The Canker worm on apple trees is a source of great trouble. In Nova Scotia they have to fight it every year. It attacks many other kinds of trees besides the apple. In Winnipeg this year it has done much injury to the ash-leaved maples in the streets. Paris Green must, of course, be used with great care. If put on too strong it will injure the foliage, and if applied when apple trees are in flower, the bees which fertilize the flower, will be poisoned. There are many remedies for injurious insects, some practical, others not. A class of remedies which I have always found quite impracticable are the hot water remedies. They are too expensive, to begin with, and it is too difficult to get the water on to the insects at a temperature which will kill them and not injure the plant. It is expensive, because you must have the supply close to where it is to be used, and this frequently means the cartage of both fuel, water and cauldron.

Apple caterpillars, remedy for.

Impracticable remedies.

*By Mr. Trow :*

Q. Do you approve of scraping the trees with a hoe and putting on white-wash?—A. Yes; I think it is a good plan.

Q. At what stage of plant life would you use gypsum for the turnip flea?—A. Directly the two heart-shaped seed leaves appear.

Having examined the foregoing transcript of my evidence, I find it correct.

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