

THE CHAIRMAN: I am sure I voice the feelings of the meeting when I say we are very much obliged to Mr. Dearness for his carefully prepared and interesting notes. This Scale Insect is a most disobliging insect. I think with such a choice of fruit trees it should leave other trees alone.

MR. FISHER: What progress did this scale appear to be making on those trees, other than fruit trees, which had been artificially inoculated?

MR. DEARNESS: Those that had been artificially inoculated had not had time to mature when I saw them. They were only in the stage of brown and yellowish round scales.

MR. FISHER: Have you ever found scales on trees that had not been inoculated that appeared to be doing well?

MR. DEARNESS: On the Spiraea we found it doing well.

MR. FISHER: Is that a forest tree?

MR. DEARNESS: That is a shrub; and we found it growing on the elm and basswood but not doing so well as on the fruit tree.

MR. FISHER: In this connection I understood there was a feeling that the Scale would flourish on the shade trees in the city of St. Catharines, and we made a very careful examination of the shade trees last year. We spent quite a number of afternoons inspecting the trees, with the result that we could not find any trace of the San Jose Scale on these trees notwithstanding that the neighbouring gardens were very badly infested. This year I thought it only fair there should be a further examination made as we found the Scale spreading to much more distant points, and yesterday we made a careful examination of Rodman Street and Geneva Street, with the result that we found no Scale whatever on any of the hardwood trees. The trees along these streets are hard maple and soft maple and elm and horse-chestnut.

THE CHAIRMAN: That would seem to say that the insect preferred fruit trees.

DR. FLETCHER: Are there any fruit trees infested by the Scale growing in the neighborhood of these trees?

MR. FISHER: There are currant bushes that are rotten with the Scale.

MR. DEARNESS: In reference to that allow me to point out that Prof. Comstock speaks of peach being excepted and apricot being excepted and certain kinds of cherry trees being exempt. We found elm and maple surrounded by badly infested trees exempt. These infested trees have been infested by wind, or men working among them, or by the harvesters. The insect cannot make its connection on the trunk of a tree like the hard maple, but if these insects were brought by these agencies and put up on the top of a forest tree, I cannot see why they would not grow there.

Because a fruit tree is exempt while others surrounding it are affected does not prove that the scale won't live on it. You will find in an orchard three or four trees badly infested and other trees that you cannot see any on right in the immediate vicinity. Here is a branch of a willow that is badly infested and the whole tree was infested throughout.

DR. FLETCHER: There is no question about its attacking the elm. It is one of the characteristics of the Coccidae that you will find a single tree very badly infested, and then touching that tree will be others perfectly exempt. That simply shows that a tree in a weakened state is more apt to be attacked than in a vigorous state.

MR. FISHER: I never found elm infested.

MR. DEARNESS: Here is an elm that is infested (showing a specimen).

DR. FLETCHER: Of course it is a new importation into Canada, and it is more likely to attack the same kind of trees that it has been feeding on, but at the same time we cannot argue that it will not work on other trees. In the first year of the introduction of the San Jose Scale into the Niagara district we could not find it on peach trees; it was