Mr. TURNER: We have the Japan Ivy in Cornwall unprotected.

Mr. McNEILL (Windsor): It is finer on the north side than on the south side. We have some fine examples of it in Windsor.

Prof. CRAIG (Ottawa): I would like to ask the writer of the essay if he learned the name of the variety of Russian apricot that was in the vicinity of Geneva.

Prof. HUTT: No, I did not get the name. I have an idea, though, it is the Alexis.

Mr. McNEILL: One of the most remarkable things in that paper, to me, is the experience in the matter of spraying. Prof. Cook of Michigan, and the Cornell student and everybody else, reported that all you had to do was to go out and spray your trees, and curculios and everything else would disappear; but here we find them back again to the old-fashioned article, and it appears to me a little explanation is necessary from the gentlemen at the experimental stations. I find, without exception, all favor the new modes of spraying. Here we have our good friend reporting that right along here spraying has not been a success, and they are going back to the older—and apparently the better—methods. That struck me as rather peculiar, and I was not prepared for it after what I read in my other reports.

Mr. PATTISON (Grimsby): I spoke to Mr. Willard, of Geneva. He can't trust an ordinary man to go ahead and spray properly. We all know, particularly in the case of plum trees, if they are sprayed with too strong a solution, it will not only injure the tree, but may kill it. In a short time, enough damage may be done to completely offset the value of spraying; but where there are small orchards, and you have men that you can trust, as in our district, as far as curculio is concerned, plum-spraying is actually satisfactory.

Prof. FLETCHER (Ottawa): During four or five years I have had a good deal of correspondence in reference to the result of spraying, and I summed it up lately very much as this gentleman has said—that if the work is done carefully the remedy is quite satisfactory; but if it is not done carefully, or if you trust people to do it who are not fit to do it, the results will be disappointing. The experiment stations have employed men who have taken probably more care than the ordinary orchardist and fruit-grower takes in carrying out those experiments, because the one object they have in view is to know whether that remedy is satisfactory or not; whereas the fruit-grower's first idea is to save the crop, and not the absolute question of whether it is a satisfactory remedy or not. Where the work is done carefully, with due regard to the circumstances of the case, the results are satisfactory. A discovery of very great importance, namely, mixing lime with the arsenical poisons was made two years ago. I think it should be made known as widely as possible. The lime has a neutralizing effect on the causticity of these poisons, and the uncertainty will be less than if you use the Paris Green, and trust to others to do the work; but this is the very place where such matters should be discussed, and in fact, is the one question I came to hear discussed at this meeting.

Mr. M. PETTIT: Will lime-water neutralize the poison as well as lime?

Prof. FLETCHER: No; lime-water, I believe, is not strong enough. Prof. James, who I see is present, can tell us if this is the case as well as anybody.

Prof. JAMES: I should think lime-water would hardly do, because lime-water is very weak.

Dr. BEADLE: I submitted that question to the chemist at Ottawa, and he wrote me a letter. In that letter he shows why lime-water will not be sufficient. You cannot get enough lime into the water to answer the purpose, because if you try to increase it by increasing the quantity of water, then you will dilute your other solution too much. I think that is about the result he arrived at.

Mr. CASTON: There is another idea that paper brought out that we sometimes might learn something from the Americans in the matter of implements. (Hear, hear.) There seems to be a great deal of ingenuity about them; they seem to be the first to invent anything that will lighten and cheapen labor. I think a man in Canada is kept back if he has not the proper implements.

The PRESIDENT: I will name as the Fruit Committee: Prof. Craig, E. B. Edwards, and Geo. W. Cline.