

the nurserymen and intelligent purchasers understand a tree that has been worked upon a stock of a dwarfish habit of growth, thereby lessening the tendency of the tree to grow large and inducing early and greater fruitfulness. In the case of the pear this is accomplished by working, (that is grafting or budding) the pear on a quince stock, and in the apple, by working it on the paradise stock; and so of other fruits. The term "standard" was used in contradistinction from "dwarf," meaning a tree worked on a stock that allowed of the full and normal development belonging to its kind, as the pear on a pear stock, the apple on the common apple stock. Some persons have very erroneously supposed that a "dwarf apple" was a peculiar kind of apple, of small size in both tree and fruit, but it is not so; we call the Rhode Island Greening or the Northern Spy, a "dwarf apple" when grown on the Paradise Stock, by which means the tree only is made smaller, but the fruit grows to its full size and excellence; and in some instances, particularly pears, the fruit grows to a larger size and acquires a higher flavor than when grown on "standard" trees. Some persons are in the habit of calling a tree that is pruned so as to form a low head, "a dwarf;" and this use of the term is very likely to mislead and induce people to expect from such a tree a small growth and great fruitfulness, only to be disappointed.

8th SUBJECT. What influence has the stock upon the graft, in modifying or changing the quality of the fruit?

No person present having conducted any experiments sufficiently accurate to throw any light on this question, it was laid over for consideration at a subsequent meeting.

9th SUBJECT. In transplanting trees, is pruning the tops and roots of importance, and if so, under what circumstances?

Mr. Barbour, of East Bloomfield. I cut away a good deal of the top so as to make it correspond with the cutting of the roots that necessarily takes place in digging up the tree; and pare smooth any bruised or mangled portions of the root.

Mr. Herendeen, of Macedon, had tried an experiment last spring bearing on this question. He had planted a lot of trees alike in all respects, except that a part he did not prune at all; another third he pruned—in some, and the other third he pruned—in close; and those cut in closest lived and grew the best.

Mr. P. Barry would, by all means recommend that the tops of the trees be well pruned back in order that the tree thrive well on being transplanted; and if the fibres of the roots have become matted together, would cut them away sufficiently to let the earth be easily and thoroughly worked among the roots in setting out.

Mr. Sharpe, of Lockport, in transplanting ear trees is in the habit of cutting off all the

top, leaving only about 18 inches of the trunk or stem of the tree, and finds that the trees live and grow best when treated in this way.

The time fixed for adjournment having arrived, the Society adjourned to meet at Syracuse, at the call of the Council.

Veterinary.

The Relation of Veterinary to Social Science.

Concluded from our last.

The alleys and closes of Edinburgh are often complained of. It is notorious that in many parts typhus is a constant disease, clearing out numbers of the miserable poor who huddle together wherever they can procure shelter, a shelter poisoned not only by the filth and foul emanations dependent on the congregation of human beings, but surrounded by the darkest, dirtiest, and most unhealthy cowsheds, with all their disagreeable appurtenances. One person, once a flesher, is expected, as I stated in 1847 to the then Lord Provost of Edinburgh, to be in attendance daily in the dead-meat market, to visit butchers' shops, be on the look-out at railway stations for carcases coming in from the country, call twice daily at the police office, and is likewise expected to draw up a report (which it is not in his power to do), giving the number and state of the byres and their inmates, to visit thereafter these byres, see if any sick animals are in them, and should he find any, to watch them narrowly, to ascertain how their carcases are disposed of. Gentlemen, the case is worse now than in 1857, because I can assert, on the best authority, that the Inspector appointed for the slaughter-houses proved incapable of judging the carcases; and the dead-meat market inspector, on whom devolve the above duties, has in addition, to attend daily, to do the duty of inspector at the slaughter-house, and judge any carcase submitted to him. In 1857, both inspectors had been fleshers. I believe I am correct in stating that now only one who has been changed since then, has been accustomed to the trade, and to judge meat. With regard to appointing fleshers as inspectors, I said in 1857, in a letter which I addressed to the *Scotsman*:—1st. It would not be difficult to prove that as fleshers they are rather disqualified than rendered fit for the office of inspectors, being accustomed to certain practices peculiar to such trade, which almost precludes them having a strict and unprejudiced notion of what is really lawful and justifiable, and what is not. 2nd. All those conscious of the difficulty of *post mortem* examinations and the recognition of morbid lesions, must give evidence to the effect that a scientific