

difficult to cover the whole case, you may begin in the autumn and spray the leaves. With trees that ripen their fruit early, you can spray your trees even at the hazard of losing the leaves. You might begin in the autumn, repeat it in the winter, and begin again in the spring. A solution of one pound of copper sulphate to twenty-five gallons of water would prove successful. The cost is small. Leaves are the stomachs of plants—they have been called the lungs, but they are the stomachs—since it is by them that the plants take in food. Trees lay up nourishment through their leaves to bear fruit the next year. The whole question of nourishment and moisture is one of great importance. I think that the divergence of opinion between Mr. Craig and Mr. Barnard is due largely to the conditions which pertain in the two parts of Canada in which they live. In Quebec the atmosphere is moister than in Ontario. The whole theory of cultivation is simply the agricultural practice of conserving the atmosphere in the soil. In England, where the atmosphere is largely charged with moisture, they have got some sort of an idea that cultivation lets in air, but in Western Ontario, and the drier parts of Canada, it is absolutely necessary to keep the moisture in. I can quite conceive that cultivating would be of far more value in Quebec than in Ontario, and especially in Mr. Barnard's part of Quebec, where it is essentially a mountain climate, with damp atmosphere. He is near the lake, the air is moist, he has a large quantity of moisture available, and he can grow two crops. He gets very much the same conditions, I think, as are to be found in England, and as must be the case in Normandy. Although it may be dry and hot during the summer, I think all parts of France must be more heavily charged with moisture than is the case here, where we are so far from the sea. In England it is no uncommon thing to see the fields so cracked that you can put your fingers down the cracks, but, at the same time, the atmosphere is moister than ours. In Western Ontario, where they grow Indian corn, it is necessary to keep in the moisture. In Manitoba they start with only just moisture enough, and they lose a large proportion of it by evaporation by the plants. In growing heavy orchard crops all horticulturists say that you must keep the land clear and cultivate it freely. Along the Fraser River, at Lytton, B.C., I have seen the best fruit that I ever saw grown in Canada. It was grown under irrigation, and the gentleman who produced it also grew clover as a mulch for his trees. The question of isolation draws attention to the minute size of the spores and a remedy against their attack. We cover the surface we want to protect with something that is poisonous to the parasite, and if we spray early we prevent a loss that could not otherwise be avoided, for early spraying is the most effective. But it must be repeated, because when a spore attaches itself, if proper measures are not taken, the tree is destroyed. The effect of spraying is thus a preventive one, and it must be done early, so that the trees may be protected.

Mr. Brodie—I have noticed for several years, especially when there is a thaw during the winter, that the trees are capped with ice, and coming on to the spring, the branches are as clean and bright as if they had been washed, showing that the frost and rain have been cleansing them. If a spraying mixture was applied in the fall, I think much of it would be washed off.

Professor Fletcher—It would have done its work.

Mr. Br
fall, when t

Profess
copper to tw
labor is very

Mr. J. M
mild day.

Mr. Bar
frosty mater
spraying mig
I spoke a lit
in Canada, a
secure them
are worth rep

The mee

The Societ
President in t

The Pres
here become n
selection of fr
the annual rep
We shall be v
interest in eith

Mr. Barna
that Mr. Newn
a letter author
our next meeti
only have a go

The Presid

Mr. Chapa
meeting in the

The Secret
meeting, which

The Secret
it would be nec

On the mor
was appointed t