

work of the last fifteen years, since spraying was introduced. I should like to draw attention to one or two points in the report. One was the list of insects which Prof. Lintner, gave as insects which attack fruit trees at the time they are in blossom. I don't think it was a particularly wise thing for Prof. Lintner to have ever published that list, because there is no insect that need be treated at that time. It is an injurious practice that there is no good in, and on the other hand a great deal of harm. I don't know of any insect that the trees need be sprayed while in bloom to destroy. There is no necessity for spraying fruit trees while they are in bloom, and it is better not to do it, because there are better times. Another point was with regard to the general principle of spraying. Why is not spraying adopted all through Canada to-day? There is nothing new about that report. Those figures can be found for years from good men, and now you have got it in your own report; you have it printed; but I know from experience you are not going to adopt it; you are not going to do your spraying. Some of you may—the more progressive men—but the fruit growers of Canada will not spray; and one of the reasons I find they will not spray is that the buyers of fruit say they will not buy fruit that has been sprayed. Only last week a man in my orchard said, "I dare not spray, or people will say, 'You spray your fruit,' then my people won't buy." This is founded on ignorance. There is no man yet, able to get arsenic or arsenical mixtures on the fruit without destroying the bushes. If the life can absorb arsenic, it in itself is destroyed. Long before the fruit can be rendered poisonous it is rendered unsuitable and unmarketable; therefore the contention that there is any danger in spraying fruits is foolish, and has been shown so over and over again. Why people don't spray is simply because it involves a little trouble and a little more expense, and we are loath to take trouble if it is not necessary to do it. Every man who has sprayed systematically and properly has always reaped those percentages Mr. Orr has shown us. I hope the fruit growers will adopt that method of spraying. Over and over again a few orchards have been picked and treated, and on the other side of the road orchards have been left alone, and every time the beneficial results have been attained. About ninety per cent. of the spraying is not spraying at all. You take a man and duck him under water, and that is not spraying. That is about the meaning of the word spraying by ninety per cent. of the people, with cheap spraying pumps and cheap nozzles. You turn a fire hose on a tree, and that is not spraying. I think this is a most valuable report, and if the gentlemen will follow it out they will get the results mentioned in this report. How is it that entomologists for the last fifteen years have always got those results, and men who are practical fruit growers do not get them? Simply because entomologists take care to do it properly, because that was their chief business, while to the fruit grower it was secondary. That spraying is just as important as any other operation that you put in practice on your farms, and I think the gradual acceptance of that is getting wider-spread through the country, and the only difficulty that seems to me to arise is, that buyers are supposing that if it is known the trees are sprayed, there is still that old idea that the fruit can be poisoned. Well, you can challenge it and get a chemist to prove it for you, or you can even prove it with a microscope, because the particles of Paris Green are so large that they are easily detected by a microscope on the outside, and if the arsenic is dissolved you can detect it by the injury to the bushes. I say there is no danger at all. I have examined the matter very carefully so as to be able to protect myself in making statements as positively as I do now.

Mr. McNEILL: It is over ten years since I bought my first spraying pump. After listening to the various speakers wondering why the fruit growers did not spray more, I came to the conclusion that one of the great causes was the imperfect machines that we have been using. I first used an old-fashioned pump that cost me \$10, but it was the dearest \$10, in one sense of the word, that I ever invested, because I would work with it a while and then go and hunt for the hired man to help; and the hired man would play out in two or three hours and want a new job. The second season it would hardly do anything; the third season, I think, we threw it in the fence corner. For two or three years I did not spray at all. Since I have bought a modern pump the difficulty of spraying is nothing. My neighbors who do not own a pump but who rely on me for the use

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