

## MEETING OF THE QUEBEC POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY AT STANSTEAD PLAIN, QUE.

THE province of Quebec has two provincial Horticultural Societies:—(1) The Montreal Horticultural Society, is more or less local in its character and has to do with the floricultural section of Horticulture more intimately than the pomological branch. (2) The Pomological Association studies the adaptability of the various divisions of the province, to the growth and cultivation of the large and small fruits. An interesting meeting of this latter Society was held at Stanstead on 17th and 18th Aug. The Quebec Pomological Society still retains the good old-fashioned plan of holding summer sessions. These summer sessions have many advantages. Members who attend are often enabled to secure valuable object lessons by studying the fruits, particularly of the summer types, on exhibition and in the orchards of the place where the meeting is held. Stanstead is situated near the Vermont border, about 9 miles from Newport, Vt. It is the centre of one of the finest farming and dairying sections in the province of Quebec. The configuration of the country is rolling, and in places quite hilly. Many of these hills present most favourable exposures for the cultivation of apples. A view from the top of some hills presents a magnificent panorama of hill top, valley, lake and river. Jay Peak, Camel's Hump and Mount Hosford are prominent features of the distant landscape.

The meeting of this year, while not as large as it should have been, was attended by representative fruit growers from all portions of the province. Messrs. Chapais and Dupuis, of L'Islet, and the Lower St. Lawrence; Messrs. Fisk and Craig, of Abbotsford; Messrs.

Shepherd, Dunlop and Brodie, of the Montreal district, were among the prominent members present.

President Brodie's address was hopeful and buoyant. While fruit crop of this year was light, as to quantity, and not up to par as to quality, yet the progressive fruit grower who practiced the best method was reaping his reward in securing fruit better in quality than that of his slovenly neighbor.

Mr. Craig, Horticulturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, gave an address on "Orchard Enemies of the Year." The season had been abnormal in many respects, and for this reason some diseases and some insects had been unusually abundant. Among fungous diseases, *Fusicladium* (Apple Spot) and Gooseberry Mildew were said to be particularly injurious. Mr. Craig recommended the use of Copper sulphate in preventing the spread of the latter disease late in the season. This should be used at the rate of one pound to 300 gallons of water. Bean Anthracnose was also an increasingly injurious disease. Soaking the seed before planting in a one and one half percent solution of copper sulphate was the best remedy.

Among the particularly injurious insects of the season were, Tent Caterpillar and Aphis. The latter had been a first-class pest in most portions of the Dominion. Tobacco water, (10 pounds of tobacco waste to 50 gallons of water, with 2 pounds of whale oil soap) had been found to be the most effective remedy.

Mr. J. C. Chapais, of St. Denis, Kamouraska, announced that the winter of 1896-97 had been the most severe in its effects on orchard trees that had visited that vicinity since 1857. Many orchards