

Mr. GOULD.—The great difficulty is to get the farmers to do it immediately after harvest ; then everything is in a bustle ; people are busy and it is difficult to get them to do it.

Mr. SMITH (Wentworth).—In regard to these diseases of fruit, I have mentioned there is a time set in which to do it.

By Mr. Johnston (Cardwell):

Q. As I understand, it does not matter what time it is done, if you kill the insects. Would it not be an easy thing to have each farmer compelled to sow seed that is fumigated. There is no need to fumigate the whole crop ?

A. It would, and to do the work early this would save the destruction of much of each pea infested by a weevil. As soon as the fumigation is done, the seeds are saved from further injury. The weevil is eating the seed all the time until it attains full growth, and, if destroyed immediately after threshing, there is less of the pea consumed. Of course, the longer the weevil remains in the pea, the less valuable it becomes for all purposes. The grub will continue eating until it is full grown.

By Mr. Robinson (Elgin):

Q. How will it do to compel them to fumigate all they use for seed and to grind the balance ?

A. It would be a very good plan, but difficult to enforce.

By Mr. Smith (Wentworth):

Q. The way the Ontario Government does, is to leave it to the municipality to take the matter up ?

A. Any such step would be useful, but the same difficulty would exist as with individual farmers. On the borders of a protected municipality the weevil would come in from other municipalities outside for a year or two.

Q. But as soon as it was administered in one municipality and the effect was seen, would not the other municipalities take it up ?

A. Yes, I believe they would ; but the great difficulty is to get people to understand that fumigation is effective ; and, if everyone would sow uninfested or treated seed, the pea weevil could in time be entirely eradicated.

BLACK KNOT OF THE PLUM,—HOW TO ERADICATE IT.

By Mr. Ross (Victoria):

Q. I would like the Professor to give us some information about the Black Knot at our next meeting. I do not mean at this meeting, because the time is pretty well up.

A. Well, there is very little to say about Black Knot, except that the nature of the disease is thoroughly understood. It is due to a fungus which attacks the plum and cherry, and causes the conspicuous gall-like growths known as Black Knots. The remedy is to cut out each knot directly it is noticed.

Q. I have a paper here which was sent to me. Perhaps you might read it to the Committee and see if it has any valuable information.

A. Yes, this is Mr. Percy Blanchard's paper. I have seen it. The Black Knot is very injurious in Nova Scotia, more so even than perhaps in Ontario. The remedy, which is most to be relied on, is the cutting out of the knot by every person the moment he sees it on the trees. The remedy which proved of most use in Ontario was the one here recommended, namely, to use the knife, cutting out and destroying the knots the moment they appear. The paper is signed by Mr. Blanchard, of Baddeck, and was