

be cut off and the roots dug out and burned. This is the only way to get rid of the yellows.

Dr. Watt went on to give some interesting facts about the yellows. He claimed that the consumption of fruit infected with this disease was dangerous as human food. A family at Drummondville had sickened from partaking of such fruit. The law of the State of Michigan was too voluminous for this country. He thought that a law, as simply constructed as possible, should be recommended, and urged the appointment of a delegation from the Association to visit Toronto and see the Government about the matter. A commissioner should be appointed.

Mr. Pettit looked on it as one of great importance, and all fruit growers should do all they could to prevent the spread of the disease. The trees should be cut down. The yellows spread from tree to tree; he knew this of his own personal experience. On an examination of his trees last year four were found to be affected; now some twenty-five in the neighbourhood of these infected trees are very bad.

Mr. Pettit was asked why he didn't cut down the trees that had the yellows.

Mr. Pettit said he purposed using the axe on the infected trees.

Mr. Arnold said it was always a mystery to him why people who knew their trees had the yellows didn't destroy them at once. Why wait for the Legislature to pass a law to compel them to do so? The fact was, very few people knew when a tree had the yellows.

Mr. Cline, Grimsby, gave his experience of the disease. He had no difficulty in telling the yellows in the tree, or fruit either. He had cut back the trees and manured well, but this did not effect a cure. He believed in cutting down the trees infected.

Mr. Roy asked how Mr. Pettit would renew the trees when all were cut down.

Mr. Pettit said he would not plant in the same ground. He had heard that an application of lime and salt to the land would be beneficial. His trees were procured from Mr. Wolverton, Mr. Smith, and from Canandaigua. The disease commenced in one he had procured from Mr. Wolverton. He believed there was something deficient in the soil.

Mr. Smith, Drummondville, said there was some difficulty in distinguishing the disease on trees. They may get yellows from other causes. The Association had had his experience before in the matter. The yellows were spreading in Drummondville. Not a single tree had escaped. He gave instances where he had spared one tree, and it communicated to twelve trees that year.

Mr. Arnold asked how the disease spread.

Mr. Smith answered, that it was accepted as a theory, that the disease was carried by insects from tree to tree. He thought it might be spread by using a saw on good trees which had been used in pruning diseased trees.

Col. Brooks, of Wyoming, N.Y., an eminent fruit grower and entomologist, then entered the chamber, and was heartily welcomed by the President.

Mr. Woodard, of Lockport, N.Y., was then called on to speak on the yellows, and said that the disease was giving a good deal of trouble in Western New York. They had no laws in regard to it. The people of Michigan, whom he had recently visited, were sanguine that under their law, which was being vigorously carried out, the yellows would be stamped out. He didn't know how the disease originated. His idea was, that the disease should be stamped out by the axe and fire.

Mr. Page (Fonthill) said he had given the matter some attention. He did not favour the idea that the disease was carried by insects. It was lack of something in the soil or atmosphere.

Mr. Woodard said that he had a conversation with Prof. Beal, of New York, who declared that in ninety-nine cases in a hundred it was communicated by insects.

The President gave his experience. Was not inclined to think it was a deficiency in the soil. Were it so the whole fruit would be diseased. It is in the fruit the disease is developed, but whether in the limb or fruit is not yet determined. His idea was that it commenced in the branch.

Mr. Orr asked whether any gentleman had discovered the yellows on trees before bearing.

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