

roses, which seem to bloom much more abundantly than in England. It is verily the "Queen of Flowers," and not difficult to cultivate if ordinary care be observed, especially in pruning. The Aphis affects the Moss Rose badly, in some parts, and shrubs attacked by it should be cut out and burned, as should also be done in other diseases.

The Chairman—Is this the mildew that comes upon too late planted trees?

Mr. Renouf—The same thing.

Mr. Ohlson—I cannot say whether it is or not, although I have made a special study of it.

Mr. Renouf—I find that in pruning too early, the part cut becomes blackened for two or three inches. I also water about the lower part of my bushes, but my experience teaches me that we use the hose too much and the rake and hoe too little. Too much water and not enough muscle is the cause of most of the trouble, I guess.

The Chairman here called the attention of members, especially Mr. Booth, M.P.P., to a specimen of "black knot" disease from Salt Spring Island. The branch was cut from the Choke Cherry, but it appears it has not been very commonly observed, and as yet has not affected garden trees.

Mr. Palmer here read his paper on "Insects Which Destroy Pests," and exhibited a collection of the pests and the friendly insects which were calculated to instil a little hope into the breasts of those fruit growers who had not sufficient faith in the spraying operation.

## TWO INTERESTING PAPERS.

BY R. M. PALMER.

So far as insect pests are concerned, I have hopes that in course of time we may be able to do without so much spraying as is now required to keep them in check, by the introduction of beneficial insects which prey on those injurious to fruit and fruit trees.

In California this question has received a great deal of attention, the State has voted at different times large sums of money for the purpose of finding and introducing the natural enemies of the various insects injurious to fruit and fruit trees, which have been brought to that State with, in some instances, very striking success.

A few years ago the cottony cushion scale, originally from Australia, increased so rapidly that it threatened to destroy the fruit industry of lower California, also attacking almost every variety of trees and plants. Professor Koebele was sent to Australia to find out how this pest was kept in subjection there, and found the Australian ladybird, *vedalia cardinalis*, wherever the cottony cushion scale