

the tree for two weeks longer, that would be four weeks from the time of picking the first ones, and the last were decidedly the best in flavor, and they kept firm right to the end, and they didn't rot on the tree. We hadn't one rotten plum, although they were as thick as they could possibly grow on the branches in knots.

Mr. BURRELL: Those that you picked very early you didn't keep as long?

Mr. HUGGARD: No, we just picked them to taste.

Prof. TAFT: A question was asked about the Ogon. I don't think it is a very valuable plum. It is productive and of fair quality, but only medium sized, and has a very dirty, unattractive color—a dull greenish yellow; and we have the other kinds—Willard and Burbank and others—coming on at the same time, and I don't believe it would be of any great value for market.

The PRESIDENT: Will some one suggest any other fruit?

Prof. TAFT: There was a question asked about this Logan berry and Mayberry, and answered also in regard to the strawberry-raspberry. I want to advise against even testing them if you care anything about the results. To my mind that strawberry-raspberry is a regular pest. It is worse than what we pride ourselves on calling the Canada thistle. (Laughter.) It will sucker and spread. I put out six plants and the next spring they covered a space that was a rod wide and the full length of the rod, and although we had fruit it was of no value whatever. You can put your thumb up inside the berry and have a thimble, and that mass is most all seeds. That is worthless. With us the Logan Berry is of no value. We have a few fruits occasionally. It is somewhat tender, won't stand even zero temperature, and I don't know one of that class of fruits that is of any value even for amateur purposes.

Mr. WHYTE: Have you had any experience with the Wine berry?

Prof. TAFT: I thought that was out of the question entirely. It is rather an attractive plant, and the berry is covered over with a husk that closes over the berry till it is two-thirds grown, but that will not stand without protection anything like zero. It grows to the ground even with us at Lansing, and only by protection do we get any fruit at all. The fruit is acid and of no value.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Mr. RACE read the report of the nominating committee, which was adopted. The list of officers appears on page 2.

EXPERIMENTAL SPRAYING OF FRUIT TREES.

By W. M. ORR, FRUITLAND.

During 1897 the experimental spraying of apple trees, carried on by the Department of Agriculture of the Province of Ontario, was conducted in twenty-nine orchards, situated in twenty-three counties, covering the Province from Sarnia to Lancaster. The original plan was for six sprayings at each point. This would have finished the work early in July. About this time, however, scab was making such headway that it was decided to make another application. Accordingly the men were sent out again and the work was completed by July 18th.

On
To
On
and on
were di
results w
These tr
A g
we spray
almost t
work do
struction
enemies
gratis; r
received
town cler
secured f
indispens
perly no
The atte
times as
In a
fifty-six
each is k
it when o
any time,
insect wor
some idea
effective a
must be
vulnerable
season. I
trees are
Lintner h
in bloom,
spraying f
Curculio, l
bud-moth,
and were a
spraying b
In the
last year,
with Paris
abdomens
apparent c
would be
zation of o
I wan
calculating