

be prepared and put at once into the jars. The jars are placed in a boiler of warm water, with some perforated support underneath, so that they will not rest on the bottom ; by this means water will be underneath as well as round them, and there will be no danger of breaking the glass. Then make a syrup of water and sugar, pour this boiling solution into the jars ; cook five minutes and seal up at once."

Mr. Craig thought that a system of canning fruit and vegetables in season should be encouraged.

Mr. R. Hamilton read a very valuable but technical paper upon the subject of "Indigenous Plums of the North Western States and Canada." The discussion which followed the reading of this dissertation brought forth an instructive address from Mr. F. A. Waugh.

This gentleman exhaustively discussed the question of identity of the *Prunus Americana* with the *Prunus Canadensis*. In his opinion the latter is a variety of the former, and he has given to it the name of *Prunus Americana nigra*, which will probably be generally accepted.

A PAPER BY THE PRESIDENT.

The president of the Society, Mr. C. P. Newman, read a paper on the subject of Cold Storage.

Some people thought that the flavour of fruit was injured by cold storage. This he believed was a mistake. For such varieties as Fameuse, Winter St. Lawrence, an extension of season could profitably be made. The storage people, doing a large and important business in butter and cheese, were rather independent of fruit growers. This was to be regretted.

The discussion on the paper was participated in by Messrs. R. Hamilton, F. A. Waugh, R. W. Shepherd and W. T. Macoun.

Mr. Craig announced that last winter at Cornell he and a friend had busied themselves in classifying and perfecting a system of nomenclature for Canadian fruits. He did not ask the Society to adopt this but suggested that the system be incorporated in the annual report of the Society. Mr. F. A. Waugh had assisted in the work of classification. The meeting gladly agreed to this.

A meeting of the directors was held immediately after adjournment, at which it was decided to hold the summer meeting of the Society at Joliette.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING.

At the evening session an interesting discussion

took place as to the best methods which should be employed in combatting the many enemies which annoyed the fruit grower and destroyed the results of his work. The merits of scientific spraying were described and emphasized. After this informal talk was over, a most interesting and instructive illustrated lecture upon "Landscape Gardening" was given by Professor F. A. Waugh, Horticulturist, Vermont State Agricultural College.

The lecturer proceeded to define the two great kinds of gardening. As English or natural, and architectural or geometrical. In the former style, it was the aim to have the grounds very much as nature intended them to be. There should be no straight lines. Shrubs and trees should be massed naturally. They should be of one variety. There should be no sharp colour contrasts, but rather gentle gradations. If it was decided to follow the architectural methods, then a definite geometrical design should be adopted and rigorously adhered to. It was impossible to get good results without unity. The scheme of decoration and improvement should be carefully thought and planned in advance.

Mr. Waugh laid down five essential principles which must be followed in landscape gardening if the best results were to be obtained. There must be unity, variety, character, propriety and finish or smoothness.

He was a poor gardener who worked for years adorning a piece of ground of landscape without leaving in the general effect a clue to his character. The best work should and would express individuality. The lecturer claimed that the decoration of terraces or garden plots with rows of monotonous looking empty beer bottles or telegraph insulators, constituted a grave breach of the proprieties of landscape gardening. Some gardeners were either incautious or indelicate in this matter. No one could be persuaded that nature had a hand in thus arranging the bottles.

Finally, the best scheme of landscape gardening would be seriously marred if there was not finish or smoothness. By this the lecturer meant a general neatness in the surroundings. The lawns must be kept smoothly shaven, and the wheelbarrows removed therefrom. If the architectural plan be adopted, the shrubs should be kept trimmed and the dead wood carefully removed. By the manifestation of this care and neatness, finish or smoothness would be obtained and this was essential, no matter what plan of landscape