

mitted and acted upon. Thanking you for your patient hearing of this paper I take my seat.

The meeting proceeded to the consideration of the

YELLOW S IN THE PEACH.

A. M. Smith, Drummondville, said that this disease was making its appearance among us. That he had noticed it first on the ridge-road north of Lockport, N. Y., and the past year had seen some diseased trees about Niagara Falls, and a few at Grimsby. The only remedy, he believed, was cutting out all diseased trees and giving good cultivation to those that remained.

Chas. Arnold, Paris, thought that this disease was caused by the winter's frost, which, when severe, injured the tree, made it sickly, and caused the symptoms of disease known as the Yellows.

W. Holton, Hamilton, was inclined to believe that it was owing to impoverishment of the soil.

PROTECTION TO PEACH ORCHARDS.

Mr. Honsberger, Grimsby, has been in the habit of planting his peach trees in the spaces among the apple trees, and letting the peach trees take their chances with the apple, but he was now growing a hedge of Norway spruce to protect his peach trees from the south-west winds.

E. Morden, Drummondville, would protect peach orchards especially on the west and north.

W. Haskins, Hamilton, said that he had fifty acres of peach orchard, and found that those trees did best which were protected from the west, and also had found that good cultivation was very important.

A. M. Smith, Drummondville, would put protection on the west, south-west, and south sides, and thought protection preferable to planting on an elevated site.

W. Holton, Hamilton, had noticed that about Bradford those peach trees did best which were on a rather poor soil and protected, and gave better results than those in the rich hollows.

L. Woolverton, Grimsby, had found elevated knolls very well adapted to peach trees.

THE BEST TREES TO PLANT FOR PROTECTION.

Chief Johnson, of the Six Nation Indians, advocated the sugar maple.

P. C. Dempsey, Albury, would plant the bass-wood, because it would afford not only shelter, but would also supply the bees with most beautiful honey.

W. McKenzie Ross, Chatham, was in favour of the Scotch pine, because it grew very fast.

John Croil, Aultsville, mentioned the Norway spruce; it could be procured at reasonable prices, in large quantities, grew rapidly, could be transplanted safely, and retaining its branches to the very ground, made a most excellent wind-break in winter.

W. Roy, Owen Sound, favoured the Austrian pine, Norway spruce, and Scotch pine.

W. Haskins, Hamilton, suggested the Lombardy poplar.

W. Holton, Hamilton, mentioned the arbor-vitæ, or, as it is commonly called, the white cedar, and the white pine, which, being both natives, could be easily procured by every one.

Mr. Jones, Rochester, N. Y., spoke in favour of the Norway spruce as possessing more good qualities for shelter belts than any other one tree. The European larch was also a very rapid growing tree, and the native white pine had been planted with very good results.

A. M. Smith, Drummondville, thought well of our native balsam spruce for such purposes.

THE BEST FERTILIZER FOR FRUIT TREES.

Mr. Robertson, of Oakville, had found a liberal application of clay around trees growing in sandy soil very beneficial.

L. Woolverton, Grimsby, had tried this plan also with very good results.

P. E. Bucke, Ottawa, would apply mineral phosphates.

John McGill, Oshawa, prefers wood ashes.

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