

and others of wood ashes, to be very beneficial in repelling or destroying insects.

Some one had invented a very sure insecticide, and read a report from some who had tried it, in which it was very highly commended; but some present had not found it so efficacious. There seems to be no one agent that will kill all insects, and there is great need of watchfulness, and prompt use of such means as may reasonably be supposed to be of service, in order to keep the legion of insect pests under subjection. Every day's experience only demonstrates the greater need of a wider diffusion of knowledge on the natural history of insects, their modes of life and individual habits, among our farmers and gardeners; and the lamentable ignorance and confusion of names that exist even among the most intelligent of our cultivators.

No definite result was reached with regard to the new strawberries. Every one seemed to have his favourite, more especially those who had some wonderful seedling of their own growing.

On the discussion of the third question, Mr. Johnson of Palmyra spoke very highly of the Davison's thornless Black-cap Raspberry, especially as to its hardiness and productiveness; and stated that the Philadelphia was the most successful variety they had for productiveness and hardiness under all circumstances. The Mammoth Cluster he believed to be the best Black-cap grown.

The Clarke was mentioned as being quite hardy and productive.

The fourth question resulted in an unanimous expression of satisfaction with the Kittatinny by those who had given it a trial. It had proved to be hardy, productive and good.

No new currants were named. Some new gooseberries were being raised by Mr. J. Moore, hybrids or crosses between the Houghton and English varieties, which promised to be an advance on present American sorts, and to be free from mildew.

On a ballot upon the seventh question it was found that the following flowering shrubs had received the highest number of votes, namely:—

Deutzia Gracilis.  
Deutzia Crenata, flore pleno, (double).  
Spirea Lanceolata, flore pleno, (double).  
Spirea Prunifolia, flore pleno, (double).  
Weigelia Rosea.  
Pyrus Japonica, or Japan Quince.  
Prunus Trilobata, (double).  
Purple Fringe, or Rhus cotinus.  
White Fringe, or Chionanthus.

Double Rose Flowering Thorn  
Persian Lilac.  
Snowball.

Tartarian Honeysuckle.  
Dwarf Double-flowering Almond  
Syringa or Philadelphus Coronarius.

No definite decision was given to the 8th and 9th questions.

In reply to the 10th question, Mr. P. Barry favoured the Honey Locust, in which view he was sustained by Mr. Maxwell of Geneva.

There were many things named as suitable for making ornamental hedges. Among the most prominent were the Arbor Vitæ for an American hedge, both the American and the Siberian varieties; and the Althea, Japan Quince, and Deutzia Gracilis, among deciduous shrubs.

The six climbing roses named were:—

Queen of the Prairie, rosy red.  
Queen of the Belgians, pure white.

Dundee Rambler, white tinged with red.

Baltimore Belle, pale blush.

Belle of America.

Belle of Washington, deep rose.

The following hybrid perpetual roses were named as among the most desirable:—

William Griffith, rosy lilac.

Senateur Vaisse, bright red.

Pius the Ninth, purplish red.

Madame Julie Daran, vermillion red.

Madam Charles Crapelet, rosy crimson.

Madam Charles Wood, brilliant red.

Prince Camille de Rohan, velvety maroon.

La Brillante, transparent carmine.

John Hopper, deep rose, crimson centre.

General Jacqueminot, crimson scarlet.

Baronne Prevost, deep rose, very large.

Beauty of Waltham, rosy crimson.

In reply to the 14th question, Mr. Barry spoke very favourably of Lawson's Cypress, and Libocedrus decurrens.

Lawson's Cypress is a native of California, and there attains a height of a hundred feet. Its habit is particularly graceful, the branches curving upwards at first, but towards the extremities drooping like ostrich plumes. The foliage has a charming feathery lightness, of a beautiful bluish green.

Libocedrus decurrens is also from California, brought from the upper waters of the Sacramento. It attains a height of 140 feet, rising from 80 to 100 feet without a limb. Its appearance is very beautiful, but in the State of Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia, the leader and sometimes the side shoots have been winter killed.

Invitation was given to the members to visit the Century Plant on the grounds of

Messrs. Frost & Co., which is now throwing up its flower stalk, that has already attained a height of over twelve feet. The flowers have not yet expanded, but they may be expected to make their appearance in the course of the next month. This plant is the striped-leaved or variegated American Aloe or Century Plant, purchased in 1809 by Hon. John Greig, of Canandaigua, at Prince's Garden, Long Island, and becoming large and unwieldy, it was sent to Messrs. Frost & Co., with whom it has since remained, in 1856. It is supposed to be now about seventy years old. It showed indications of flowering on the 25th of April, 1869, since which time its daily average growth has been about three inches. The flower stem measures four inches in diameter, and bears a great resemblance to a gigantic asparagus bud; but branches will be thrown out at the top, upon which the flowers will be borne, which, taken singly, bear considerable resemblance to that of the lily. An American aloe that flowered in Devonshire, England, in 1820, attained a height of 27 feet, and bore on its branches 16,000 flowers. Canadians visiting Rochester this summer will be much gratified in seeing this magnificent plant.

### Gardening for Farmers.

Gardening for farmers, and gardening for gentlemen who keep a gardener, are quite different avocations. The gentleman thinks that a good supply of vegetables in their season is quite beneath his notice, and if his garden productions are not several weeks in advance of those of others, is quite disappointed. Hence the cost of the garden of a gentleman, where hot-house grapes, peaches, dwarf apples and pears are grown. The most of these I would advise farmers to avoid until circumstances of affluence warrant such an outlay; not that a farmer should not have all garden luxuries out of season as well as any rich man, always provided he is forehanded enough to afford it, but the men to whom I now address myself are those who, like myself, are farming one, or perhaps two hundred acres of land—who do not feel above their business, and to whom a good productive garden, a pretty homestead, shaded with common, inexpensive shade trees, a good orchard and fruit garden, supplied with red and black currants, raspberries, blackberries, and perhaps strawberries, cherry trees and plum trees, and certainly plenty of open air grapes—to these men I would say, all these luxuries are quite within your reach. You want no experience difficult to obtain; and if anything should occur by which you are at fault (if you subscribe to an agricultural paper, and every one ought to do so), you can always command the experience of the thousands