same rate per acre, would yield 500 bushels, and they readily sell at $3 per bushel. The cultivation is not more costly than that of a cornfield.

W. P. Townsend, of Lockport, who had much experience, made the following statement on this subject:—Seven years since he commenced raising trees. A quantity of quince stock were imported and set in the usual manner—in nursery rows, and budded with pears. At the age of one year, one-half of the year trees were dug out. He then determined to leave the balance in such a manner that the ground might be occupied by a pear orchard, which was done by removing two rows and leaving one, which made the distance ten feet between the rows. The rows thus left were thinned out so that they stood three or four feet apart. At the distance of 20 feet in each alternate row, a standard pear tree was planted, so that the ground was cut up into squares of ten feet, which I think is the proper distance for a dwarf and standard pear orchard. The dwarf trees on this plot are now five years from the bud. The land occupied by these trees is about one acre. The product this year, 11 barrels, Bartlett's, sold for $10 per barrel, and by estimate the balance of the crop will be 30 barrels, which is sold at the same price. These same trees in 1855 yielded 18 barrels; in 1856 but a small crop. The varieties, Bartlett, White Doyenne, Le Cures, Louise Bonne de Jersey and Duchess de Angouleme, with a number of varieties planted as specimen trees. Mr. T. has had not the least doubt but the culture of years upon quinces could be made very profitable. But the planter of dwarf trees could not expect a return without at least giving his trees a good tillage as he does his potatoe field; and the course taken by most planters has been quite the contrary, which has in a great measure been the cause of the prejudice against the planting of the pear on the quince. There is not the least question but the planting of trees and their cultivation can be profitably made to replace the loss of the wheat crop; nor is there any cause to fear over production, so long as the western portion of our land is open to us as a market.

It was generally conceded that the cause of failure in dwarf pear culture was owing to a bad selection of sorts, and to the almost universal neglect of cultivation, planters generally not giving their trees any thing like the attention they do their common farm crops.

The proper depth for planting dwarfs was discussed at some length, and it was the general opinion that it was best to have the point of union about even with the surface of the ground. If much deeper, the pear would throw out roots, which experience had always shown, made bad trees; the roots being few and one-sided, the trees grow obliquely. Bending the newly formed roots around the tree, partially obviates this difficulty. If the quince is above ground, the borer is apt to attack it.

Best Form for the Standard Pear.—The general opinion was, there should not be a tall, naked stem, liable to injury by exposure to the sun's rays. Some members preferred a short trunk, some 2 feet high, others would allow the branches down to the ground. The objection that low branches prevented cultivation, was shown to be erroneous, by the fact that the great mass of the roots extended far beyond the spread of the limbs.

The best Age for Nursery Trees.—Many striking facts were stated showing that the common eagerness for very large trees to set out for orchards was a very mistaken one—two or three years from the graft of bud, being as old as was profitable in any case. In many cases, large and small trees had been set out side by side, and in three or four years the small ones had always outstripped the others.

Raspberries and Blackberries.—The following interesting facts were given by different cultivators present:—

Charles Downing said that the variety known as the Hudson River Antwerp was the only sort cultivated largely for the New York market. The product was from $300 to $800 per acre. Sold at wholesale at 10 cents a basket, and three baskets made a quart.

H. E. Hooker, at 10 cents a quart, found the yield here to be about $140 per acre. Had taken a correct account of one bed containing 16 rods—one tenth of an acre, and containing 146 hills, four feet apart each way. The product was 200 quarts which at 12½ cents per quart would be $25. Charging the cost of picking and marketing, manure and cultivation, and costs of plants, use of land, &c., at fair prices, there was left a clear profit of fourteen dollars and eight cents on this small piece of land.

C. L. Hoag, of Lockport, sold over one hundred quarts this season at 16 cents. Brinckle's Orange is not only the best fruit, but bears altogether the best crop. He did not think it firm enough to bear carriage a great distance. The plant is hardy, though he found that when covered in winter a better crop is produced, and finer. The Hudson River Antwerp, killed back, unless covered.