



### Upper Canada Fruit Growers' Association.

The Fruit Growers' Association of Upper Canada held a special meeting at the County Council Chamber, in the city of Hamilton, on Friday, 23rd June. The President, Judge Logie, took the chair at one o'clock. The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, it was resolved that the Secretary be instructed not to issue notices for any meeting in July next, and that he notify the Fruit Committee that they are desired to obtain minutes of the exact date of the ripening of the several varieties of grape, and submit the same in a report to the October meeting; and that they also report the name of the best and latest ripening variety of strawberry. The Jenny Lind strawberry was struck from the list for general cultivation, and the Monroe Scarlet from the list for trial. La Constante exhibited by Mr. Wildes seemed to be such a promising late variety that it was placed on the list for trial. Russell's Prolific had been found by the members who had given it a trial to be so hardy, vigorous, and enormously productive, that it was unanimously placed on the list for further trial. The Duc de Malakoff, sent by Mr. Vice-President Graydon, created a sensation by its enormous size and monstrous forms. The Trollope's Victoria had been found to be a valuable late variety in many soils and localities.

There followed a very interesting discussion on the best methods of cultivating the strawberry, the soils best adapted to its perfect growth, and the best methods of winter protection and summer mulching. It seemed to be the opinion of a majority of the members that the Early Scarlet and Wilson, when allowed to run not too thickly together, and cropped for only two seasons, give the most satisfactory results. On the other hand, they preferred to grow the Triomphe de Gand, Hooker, and Trollope's Victoria, in hills or stools, not less than eighteen inches apart, to keep the runners all cut off, and crop as long as the plants remain vigorous.

A communication was read from the Secretary of the Montreal A & H Society relative to a proposed convention of Fruit Growers to be held in the city of Montreal during the coming autumn. After some discussion, the Secretary was directed to say to the Montreal Society that, inasmuch as the proposed time of holding such convention would likely coincide with the time of the Provincial Exhibition, to be held at London, it would be inconvenient to send delegates, yet, being desirous of promoting the objects of such convention, this Association will take much pleasure in forwarding named samples of fruit, if desired to be used and examined at the sessions of such convention.

A vote of thanks to the County Council for the use of their pleasant and commodious Council Chamber was then passed, and the Society adjourned, to meet in Paris, on Wednesday, the 4th day of October, 1865.

There was a fine collection of strawberries and cherries on the tables, shown by Messrs. Freed and Wildes, of Hamilton, A. M. Smith, of Grimsby, and Vice-President Graydon, of St. Catharines.

### Wise Fruit Trees.

I was talking to-day (April 29,) with a Huntingdonshire cottager, and was saying how cold the day had been after our previous hot weather. "Yes," said my friend, "you must expect the summer to come all at once. The wise tree would have told you better than that. I was up again the hall this morning, and saw those two wise trees that grow nigh to the fish-stew, and they had a spat out a mossel o' show." And what tree may the wise tree be?" I asked. "It's what some folks call the Mulberry."

was the reply; "but the wise tree is the name as I've always known it by ever since I was a child." "And why do you call it the wise tree?" "Why, because it isn't silly like some trees as puts out their leaves early, and then gets nipped; but the wise tree, on the contrary, always waits till the frosts has gone right away, and aint to be deceived by a stroke o' fine weather coming early in the season. But when it's sartin sure that it be fine weather and well settled, then it puts out its leaves. Oh yes, sir, you may rest content on the wise tree telling you when you may be safe against frosts."—(OCTOBER BEDE in *Notes and Queries*.)

This attribute of the Mulberry is mentioned by Pliny, who says, "Of all cultivated trees, it is the very last to bud, and it does not do so until the cold weather is entirely passed: hence it has been called the wisest of trees." Even the Herald's have accepted this, for old Guillim remarks that "this fruit is an hieroglyphic of wisdom, whose property is to do all things in opportune season." The Court-Pendu-Plat Apple is called in some places "The Wise Apple," because it opens its blossoms later than any other variety, and, consequently, they are less liable to be injured by frosts.—*Cottage Gardener*.

### Fruit Growers' Society of Western New York.

The summer meeting of this Association was held in Rochester, on the 21st ult. The attendance was good, and there was a creditable exhibition of strawberries, cherries, &c. The question,—"What are the best six varieties of strawberries for private use?" was discussed at some length, when the members were asked to decide the matter by ballot. There were thirty three votes cast, with the following result:

Triomphe de Gand, . . . . .	30	Brighton Pine, . . . . .	6
Early Scarlet . . . . .	24	Jenny Lind, . . . . .	4
Russell, . . . . .	23	Crimson Cone, (for canning), . . . . .	3
Wilson, . . . . .	23	Agriculturist, . . . . .	3
Hooker, . . . . .	22	Langworth's Prolific, . . . . .	3
Hooker, . . . . .	8	Austin, . . . . .	2
Hooker, . . . . .	5	Bartlett, . . . . .	2
Burr's New Pine . . . . .	12	Buffalo, . . . . .	2
Trollope's Victoria, . . . . .	5		

Red Alpine, White Alpine, Catter's Seedling, Jaland, Snow Flesh, Jenny's Seedling, Autumn Jaland, Alpine and Genesee received one vote each.

Triomphe de Gand and Wilson were preferred for market berries. The subject of raspberry culture came up, and Mr. Downing expressed the opinion that a raspberry plantation will last ten years, and that it is more profitable than the strawberry. Mr. Thomas demurred to this and urged the trouble of pruning, covering canes in winter, contending that this was equal to setting out new strawberry beds. No vote was taken as to the best raspberries, but Messrs. Hooker and Downing enumerated Brinck's Orange, Hudson River Antwerp, Franconia, Knevit's Giant, Hornet, Black Cap, Clarke (a new variety), Vice-President French, and Fastoff, as good varieties.

"How to exterminate the currant worm?" was the next question. Hellebore in powder and solution,—also a mixture of hellebore and lime in equal parts, were recommended by different members. The insects and diseases to which the grape is liable were then discussed. Several complained of the "thrip." Dr. Trimble said a strong solution of tobacco would destroy the pest. Another member recommended a solution of tobacco and whale oil soap applied with a syringe. Pear blight next came up for consideration, but nothing new was elicited in regard to this troublesome disease. "Do the Seventeen Year Locusts attack fruit trees?" was the seventh question debated. The general opinion was that they do not. Question 8, and the answers to it are worthy of special note:—

"Is the man who allows the caterpillar to multiply in his apple orchard a good neighbour?"

Mr. Crane said he should vote an emphatic "nay." Dr. Trimble would go further. Such a man was not only a poor neighbour—he was a nuisance. He hoped this Society and every Agricultural and Horticultural Society in the land would agitate the question till we had a policeman in every town who would bring such a man to justice!"

A happy Jerseyman raises 7,000 quarts of strawberries from two acres of ground this year.

As much nitrate of soda as can be held between the thumb and finger, it is said, if thrown in a vase of water, will preserve flowers for the space of a fortnight. This may be an interesting fact for the ladies.

CURRANT WORM.—A solution of a pound of copperas in one gallon of hot water, diluted with five or six gallons of cold water, and applied with a watering-pot, has been found fatal to the currant worm, by a correspondent of the *Utica Herald*.

TRANSPLANTING CURRANT BUSHES.—Currant bushes can be transplanted any time when not in a growing condition. If done when the leaves are green, they should be stripped off, unless the roots are lifted out entire. Cuttings are better if made in autumn before the leaves fall than if taken off the following spring. They will form a callous, and frequently some roots before winter.—*Co. Gent*.

PLOUGHING AMONG TREES.—In ploughing among trees, and where it is desired to throw the furrow from the row, a plough with a moveable beam, and set as "wide" as possible, enables one to plough much closer to the trees. When it is desired to throw the furrow towards the trees, the same plan is equally advantageous, but of course it should then be set as narrow as possible—i. e., the beam should be turned to the left.

STRAWBERRY CHALLENGE.—The *London Advertiser* acknowledges a few strawberries from Mr. J. Wyckoff 3½ inches in circumference, and challenges any one to beat it. The *Ingersoll Chronicle* received a few from Elisha Hall, Esq., 3½ inches. The *Norfolk Reformer* had a present from Mr. Duncan McIntosh, of Woodhouse, of the delicious fruit, 4 inches. We received, on Saturday, "a few" from Mr. J. H. Lawrence, Collingwood, some measuring 5½ inches, 5, and 4½.—*Globe*.

PROFITABLE CULTURE OF THE STRAWBERRY.—One of the finest plantations of the strawberry that we ever saw, was that of O. J. Tillson, of New Paltz Landing, Ulster Co., N. Y., when visited towards the close of last summer. A short account of this plantation was given in the *Country Gentleman* at the time. The rows were about three feet apart, and the plants or "hills" fifteen inches in the row. The runners were cut off once a week with a pair of sheep-shears, and as a consequence, the growth of the plants far exceeded, in size and vigor, the same under ordinary treatment. A letter just received from a gentleman at that place informs us that this method has proved a "perfect success, and that he will clear \$2,000 this season." The plantation, we understand, consists of about two acres.—*Country Gentleman*.

REMEDY FOR THE RAVAGES OF THE CURRANT WORM.—H. Stanton, jr., of Syracuse, N. Y., under date of May 24th, sends us the following:—"We have recently made an important discovery here which we wish to make public for the benefit of everybody in general, and their currant bushes in particular. The ravages of the terrible currant worm can be completely stopped, and the enemy destroyed by the simple application of road dust. We tried it last year with perfect success, and the same this year so far. Gather the dust when it is dry and fine, and keep it for future use. As soon and as often as the worm makes an attack sprinkle it on and throw it up under the leaves so that it will adhere to both sides. The best time is when the dew is on in the morning. Remember, road dust from the street or highway. Try it."—*Rural New Yorker*.

MUSTARD TREE OF SCRIPTURE.—A plant of considerable interest was that sent by Mr. Bull, as the Mustard tree of Scripture (*Salvadora persica*), and which was the only species in the genus. He had his doubts, however, whether this plant was really the one alluded to in the parable, for the name of one plant was sometimes in the course of time transferred to another; thus the old Primrose was our Daisy, and the old Eglantine was certainly not our Sweet Briar. Dr. Royle, however, who was the botanist that had bestowed most attention on the plants of Scripture, considered the one before them to be the true Mustard tree. It certainly grew to a tree 20 feet high on the shores of Lake Tiberias, where the parable was spoken, but Dr. Hooker had informed him (Mr. Berkeley) that when in Palestine he saw *Sinapis nigra* all over the country, that it there grew 10 feet high, and that the *Salvadora*, on the contrary, was a rare plant, and he (Mr. Berkeley) thought that the balance of evidence was in favour of the Mustard of Scripture being the same as our own.—*Report of Royal Horticultural Society*.