

banked up—a bank of earth up a little above the collar of the tree, because the moth deposits its eggs just at the neck there, as it were, between the trunk and the root, and the borer works down into the root; and, by a little mound of fine earth around the tree, I find the work of this enemy is quite avoided, and the tree is protected against this borer. I never found a tree old enough yet to withstand his attacks. As to the cultivation of the peach orchard, I think it is not best to cultivate too late in the season, because it is best to get maturity of growth before the winter season; but, perhaps, after the growth of the season is completed, and the leaves have fallen, it would be safe enough.

WINTER INJURY TO RED RASPBERRIES.

Q.—Can any gentleman explain the injury to red and hybrid raspberries last winter, although peaches, quinces, grapes, and blackberries came through safely?

Mr. HILBORN.—I don't think I can answer that question. I think that was asked by Mr. Morden. He was talking to me yesterday about it, and it is a mystery to me; I don't understand it. I would like to hear some one speak on the question who does understand it. In my experience, I found that where they were killed as he spoke of that they are killed by winter-killing, and I have never found the Shaffers to be injured where the Cuthbert would stand.

Mr. MORDEN.—This injury to the red raspberries extended through the United States to some extent, and extended through this country to some extent. It probably was more special where there was a mistake in the pruning, that is, where they were clipped off at this season and there was a later growth; but, even admitting that, it is rather strange, it was exceptional. I never lost points before, nor have I known it; but during the past winter the Cuthberts were badly injured. I think it very remarkable that the blackberry should go through unharmed to the very tip—a thing they very seldom do, even with us—and that the red raspberry should perish almost by wholesale. Mine perished altogether almost, so that I ploughed them up. Where such was the case the old wood was trimmed out, and they were fall pruned. I think we can avoid that by not being over eager. Leave the pruning over till the spring; that is what I shall do this year.

A MEMBER.—Were the plants scarred down to the ground, or was it the tips?

Mr. MORDEN.—All the way down; everything; some with the tips, however, and some clear to the ground—a thing unknown, almost, even where the roots were entirely destroyed: and they suffered the most where the snow banks failed to lodge. I found that on the west side of the patch where there were snow banks, they came through safely.

A MEMBER.—I would sometimes find that raspberry canes were injured in a mild winter by the sudden changes in the weather from hot to cold, and would generally notice that on the side of the branch towards the sun they would be injured the most. The north side of a raspberry cane might be quite green, while the side exposed to the sun would be killed entirely.

Mr. MORDEN.—I suspect that this was done in April.

REPORT OF THE FRUIT COMMITTEE

The PRESIDENT.—There is a report from the Fruit Committee; and I think, as there would be no time to hear it,—it is a description of the fruits on the table,—will the meeting consider the report as read?

The report of the committee is as follows:

Mr. Allen Moyer, Jordan, exhibits a seedling grape of good quality, although past its time of ripening; also a seedling peach of fine appearance and quality, good.

Mr. Dennis Vanduzer exhibits the Centennial peach, Orange quince, and Beurre Clairgeau pear, all fine specimens.