

thinks fall planting would succeed best, but taking all things into account would usually recommend spring planting.

Mr. Caldwell, of Galt, advocates spring planting, but would recommend the taking of trees up, and root pruning and heeling-in in the fall, because the cut roots become calloused during the winter, and more readily send out their rootlets when planted out.

Mr. W. Brooking, of Dundas, believes in spring planting; if trees are properly mulched, thinks there is little danger of losing them from the heat.

Mr. Hopkins, of Stoney Creek, has found spring planting do well. Out of 400 trees planted in spring only lost 4. Believes that want of success in planting is often due to the length of time the trees have been out of the ground. Advocates purchasing trees as near home as possible, so as to lessen the risk in this way.

Mr. Graham, of Fort Erie, believes that there is more in the way in which the trees are planted than the time of planting; advocates spring planting, mulching, and staking.

Mr. Bell, of Clifton—Parties planting should see that the land is well drained before planting; if this be done, thinks there is little danger, providing the planting is done well, whether it is done in spring or fall.

Mr. Mills, of Hamilton, advocates spring planting because the roots heal over during the winter.

Mr. D. W. Beadle, of St. Catharines, thinks the healing process in the root will not take place unless the tree be deeply covered when heeled in, sufficiently to exclude the frost. Fall planting is theoretically the time for planting trees, if the work be well done, will succeed best. If heeled in it is all important that the trench be deep and the earth well banked up, so that the roots be out of the reach of the frost.

President Burnett has found fall planting most successful, and thinks he gains time by so doing. No fear of the want of success if the planting is carefully carried out, and the small rootlets properly spread and covered. Believes the fall planted trees keep their foliage better, makes a more vigorous growth, and stand the dry weather of summer better.

Mr. HOLTON finds that there is a great deal of bad planting among those who plant trees. Has known them sometimes to be planted too shallow, with roots scarcely covered; sometimes in a cramped hole seven-by-nine inches, at others planted in a narrow post hole arrangement eighteen inches deep, into which the tree is thrust half way up the stem. Advises planters to try to strike the happy medium in reference to the depth of planting, and loosen the soil well all around the spot when the tree is set.

#### MANURES.

Mr. LEE, of Hamilton, has found the clipping from hives buried under the surface about vines, with bones broken small, to give a great impetus to growth of grape vines.

Mr. GREY considers rotten turf the best manure; has found it much better than highly stimulating manures.

Mr. ARNOLD thinks that barnyard manure answers much the best for general purposes. Does not believe animal manure buried around the roots of trees or vines are ever good for them, unless the material is well rotted. Believes in bone dust as a

manure for vines; would prefer applying manure early in the fall. Thinks there are more trees and vines killed by over-feeding than by lack of manure.

One of the members having referred to the ravages of field-mice among his trees, a discussion took place on the subject.

Mr. W. SAUNDERS advocated that the use of stove-pipe iron; cut one sheet into three pieces, and bring each piece into circular form with a roller; enclose each tree in one of these and tie it with a string. The cost of this on a large scale will be  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cents per tree.

Mr. D. W. BEADLE recommended that the trees be painted with a mixture of lime, cowdung, and soot, after a receipt given by Charles Downing, and published in the Canada Farmer.

Mr. GREY agreed with Mr. Beadle.

Mr. BROOKING has found stovepipe iron very useful as a protection, and very cheap.

Mr. Mills advocated the use of 4 inch tile, split up the middle, the two halves placed together and tied with a string.

The discussion of manures was resumed.

Mr. Caldwell thinks all manure should be composted. The fall should be the best time, and the application should be made on the surface in light soil; if the soil be heavy then it should be slightly covered.

Judge Logie uses ashes, and, for vines, broken bones mixed with manure from barnyards. Fall manuring on the surface is preferable.

Mr. Barnes, of Hamilton, uses all he can get; put in salt, a pailful to a load of barnyard manure, uses plaster also; for grape, does not like high manuring.

Mr. Lewis, of Clifton, used common stable manure on the surface for grapes. If you wish a crop manure moderately; thinks high manuring produces much wood and but little grapes.

Mr. Graham of Fort Erie, said: All kinds of manure are good; put on all you can get well prepared, and for grapes cut back well. Prepare thoroughly for new orchards before you plant; for orchards put on straws manure from cow yards. Sprinkling with plaster also is very beneficial; bone dust may be applied any where. I think salt not good. For new orchards I use well rotted manure and worked it in; for peaches I find ashes the life of the tree, and also keep the grass away. Ashes are good for any kind of tree. I seed my old orchard in pasture.

Mr. Bell: To determine the exact manure would require an analysis of the soil. Manure should be composted and applied near the surface. Bone dust and ashes are always good. Fresh manure, if applied to the surface in the fall, will not harm; if in the spring it should be well composted. Ashes are particularly good for grapes.

Mr. Bennett—At first he trenched and manured largely, now I manure lightly and have less wood, but more fruit. I manure with plaster, ashes, &c., in the fall. Salt is not good for all trees. The plum, being a marine tree, is greatly benefited by the use of salt in moderate quantity. A friend used the flesh of some cattle for manure; it caused fungus on his vines; which destroyed them.

Mr. Ross, of Goderich—For grapes I use a compost of muck and manure. My soil is gravelly. I apply it to the surface in the fall.

There was a fine display of choice apples and a few pears placed upon the table.