

Mr. JOHN LITTLE (Granton) : Forty years ago I planted a windbreak of twenty rods on the west and the north, and it became of great benefit to me since I became a strawberry man. On the north side the snow remained there probably two weeks longer than any other place.

Mr. STEWART (Russeldale) : Many years ago I planted out a young orchard, and I planted a row of Norway spruces along the north, east and west, leaving the south free, and I have never had reason to regret it. I had the best fruit, and the freest from scab, and the largest crop of pears in that enclosure, of any in my place.

Mr. HOWELL (Brantford) : My neighbor on the west has a windbreak of natural pine on the north and east, which makes a windbreak on the west of mine, and I have also a windbreak on the south. My neighbor had the best crop of apples, and mine was a poor sample except on the road right next to the evergreens on the south. I think in the last two years his orchard was better than mine. Mine has been used as a hen and hog pasture, and his has been seeded down with peas and oats.

Mr. PATTISON : In the more northern sections, where they suffer from low temperatures, a windbreak is valuable; but in the southern section I should be inclined to doubt its efficacy at all, except such a windbreak as would lessen the force of the fall winds, as larch or Lombardy poplar.

Mr. HUNTER : To prevent the robbing of the orchard by windbreak trees I plow furrows as deep as possible not far from the shade trees, and then dig down with a spade and cut off all the roots leading towards the orchard, as deep as I can find them. This repeated at intervals five or six years apart will prevent injury by robbing.

Mr. FISHER : There are two opinions about the usefulness of windbreaks. The Robertson pear orchard at Oakville, which generally bears 300 or 400 barrels of first-class fruit every year, was predisposed to scab this year, and the crop was only 30 or 40 barrels of good fruit. It is surrounded by a very close hedge, and there are, I think, two windbreaks running through the orchard. I believe the presence of those windbreaks had a great deal to do with the large amount of scab. I had an unusually heavy crop of pears, though somewhat scabby; but my orchards are entirely unprotected.

Mr. THOS. IVEY introduced the topic : "What is the proper method of caring for an orchard from the time the trees are planted until they begin to bear?" It is said we learn as much by our failures as by our successes. Five years ago I planted 100 plum, 100 pear, 50 cherry and 75 apples. The ground was clay loam with gravel subsoil. I dug deeply. I made large holes and put good soil around the roots in planting, and the poorer soil dug out of the hole was thrown in on top, I got good growth of trees all around. My cultivation was well kept up during the five years. I manured heavily—put on from 50 to 75 one-horse loads of manure each year—and kept the ground well cultivated, and grew garden truck between the trees. The trees have been admired by my neighbors, and they have been looked upon as a success; but this spring I found that 50 of those trees were totally dead. I have imagined there must have been something wrong in the nursery care of those trees before they were planted. I have lost a number of plums which grew to a large size.

BEE-KEEPING AND FRUIT GROWING AS A UNITED INDUSTRY.

Mr. R. HOLTERMANN (Brantford) : The impression has gone abroad that bee-keeping requires very little attention, experience, etc. The reasons for this are various. In the old system we had the box hive, which required very little attention. Men who attend conventions are not lured into business that does not require care and knowledge. The business you want is a business that requires experience and knowledge and care—which bee-keeping does. Of course we can go into business in a small way, and read up, and as our experience increases we can increase our colonies. Fruit growing and bee-keeping are businesses which for various reasons can be well combined. You

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