

fr. Thos. Suaw, of St. Catharines, exhibited a sample of Whitesmith Gooseberry, grown in dry gravelly soil, free from mildew. Recommended for general cultivation.

Warrington Red.—Mr. Meston, of Hamilton. The best Red Gooseberry, an excellent bearer, the largest, sometimes mildews, has a weeping habit, and very thorny.

Mr. Murray, of Hamilton. The best Red Gooseberry, a very fine bearer, not free from dew, a showy grower, and weeping habit. Recommended for general cultivation.

Mr. Bob.—Mr. Murray, of Hamilton. A late variety, very large, full bearer, a little subject to being scalded, not free from mildew.

Mr. Jas. A. Campbell, of Grantham. I have all the English varieties, and they are most esteemed.

Mr. Minhinnick, of Wellington Square. Is as good as the Whitesmith, but very good, subject to mildew with me.

Mr. Freed, of Hamilton. Mildews worse than Whitesmith with me. Recommended for general cultivation.

Sulphur Yellow.—Mr. Murray, of Hamilton. One of the best early yellow varieties, a very robust grower.

Recommended for general cultivation.

Woughton Seedling.—Recommended by the fruiting as not being subject to mildew.

Heart of Oak.—Recommended by Messrs. Hamilton, Laing, and Murray, of Hamilton as a large and excellent variety.

Ontario, Wentworth County, }
15th July, 1862. }

Letter from Mr. Wilson.

to the Chairman of the "Fruit Growers Association,"

15.—As I cannot have the pleasure of attending your meeting, at the last moment I have spared a little time to pen a few remarks upon agriculture, which may contribute perhaps some useful information. As to the culture of the Gooseberry we have always been successful for 15 years, and never were plagued with the same; our garden is heavy rich clay loam; the kind we raise is the large oblong, greenish variety, a sample of which I enclose for the Society to name. I believe that no one will be troubled with mildew if they would haul good loam into their gardens, if the location is good; the same remarks will apply to the grape. The clay soil should be manured from time to time, and kept mellow with proper cultivation. They may be propagated by cuttings; varieties are raised from seed. The cuttings should be taken from the strongest and the latest shoots of the last season's growth, about 12 inches long. If trained as standard cut out all the buds except three or four

at the upper end, to prevent the appearance of troublesome suckers around the main stem. Experience has shown, however, that the bushes will be longer lived, and much more productive, when permitted to sucker moderately, than if the whole support of the top be drawn through a single channel.

By a judicious system of pruning, the bearing wood will be frequently renewed, and the sap will be wasted upon that which has become old and barren.

The cuttings should be inserted about half their length in a bed of rich moist soil, situated on the north side of a fence, or in some shaded spot. In the second year after they are well rooted they may be transplanted to their permanent places, and from 3 to 4 feet apart, or the cuttings I generally plant at once where they are intended to grow. Being exceedingly sensitive to the heat and drouth, they require a soil at once deep and moist. A liberal application of manure should be mixed in the soil at the outset, and also each year when the ground is dug; frequent hoeings through the summer are essential to good cultivation.

HOW TO PLANT FRUIT TREES.

In the Spring of 1851, I purchased 50 apple and peach trees from Dr. Beadle, the peach branches were much winter killed, and I was obliged to cut them short; my ground was, part of it, much worn out and drowned out, the other part was 20 years old, just broken up, there was also a severe drought that season. Under all these disadvantages I planted my trees. The old orchard having been sold off during wild cat times for an enormous sum, I had to plant again and could not wait to prepare the ground.

I lost none out of the 50 the first year, though the growth was slow owing to the drouth, and they did not make much wood to stand the winter, so that this year three of my peach trees died. I got 70 or 80 more trees of various kinds this season, and planted in the same manner and they are all growing notwithstanding the repeated frosts and the long and early drought of 1862. After this I shall think my plan much better than mulching. *Modus Operandi.*—First stake out the ground with a tape, then dig good large holes on the North side of the stake, then haul with a team a good wheelbarrow load of old chaff manure that has been well turned and rotted, put two shovelfuls in the bottom, then a good shovelful of sandy loam, have the roots of the trees dipped well in thick mud, set the tree, then put on sufficient sandy loam to cover the roots, and jar the tree so that the fine soil will descend well amongst the roots, fill up with

* Several members desired to express their entire dissent from this mode of allowing any suckers.