

prize either for the best essay on the subject, or for the best laid out trees for shelter on farms.

Mr. Holton feared the Lombardy poplar might become a nuisance, as they sprouted up from the root very fast, and were very hard to keep down.

Mr. Bennett did not approve of the poplar; said that it was too tall, and produced worms; but spoke, from practical experience, most favourably of the white cedar.

Mr. Holton spoke well of the silver maple.

Mr. Arnold spoke of the Norway spruce; recommended them above all others; and said that the Lombardy poplars were very injurious to his orchard.

Mr. Saunders corroborated Mr. Holton's remarks, as to the silver maple.

Mr. Chisholm spoke highly of beech hedge.

The Secretary favoured the Norway spruce, saying that it could be regulated better than any other, and thrive in any soil.

Mr. Bennett also spoke well of spruce, but thought they were expensive.

Mr. Holton corroborated Mr. Bennett, and was also of opinion that the Norway spruce grew slowly.

Mr. Smith thought that half of the white cedars which were transplanted died, while the Norway spruce were stronger.

Mr. Hamilton thought the white cedar was easily raised.

Mr. Bennett thought the spruce took too long to grow.

Mr. Mills thought the variety of trees should be chosen by parties about to plant, with regard to the nature of the soil and other circumstances.

The following resolution was then adopted:

*Resolved*,—"That in the view of this Association, there is no question but that the planting of shade trees for shelter to orchards and farms, from the cold prevailing winter winds, is of the greatest benefit, and this meeting recommends to the Directors to offer a premium for the farm which, within the next five years, shall be most thoroughly and advantageously planted with trees for shelter." Carried.

The Committees appointed to report on the fruits exhibited, presented their reports, which are appended.

The report of Mr. Arnold, delegate of this Association to the Pomological Association of Philadelphia, was then read, and ordered to be printed. This is also appended.

The second question then came up for discussion, namely, "*The best and most economical system of vineyard culture.*"

Mr. Saunders recommended Mr. Fuller's plan of keeping the bearing wood near the ground.

Mr. Russell Smith said he had adopted the plan of planting in rows, ten feet apart, preparing the soil first. He runs the vines along trellises, and thinks they can be raised in this way on almost any soil. He attends to underdraining, and sets the vines in prepared ridges, training them six feet high, tied to trellises. The fruit seems to ripen better if the vines are trimmed; besides, trimming gets rid of mildew. He trims in the fall, immediately after the grapes are gathered.

Mr. Bauer thought the trellis should run north and south, and the vines be kept down to six feet, the wood being renewed. Laterals should be cut off, and plenty of air allowed to circulate. The leaves are requisite to shade the fruit. The first year, he said, cut down plants to two eyes, the second year to three eyes, and the third to four. He sulphured the plants three times a year, by a bellows with a curved nozzle. De la Vergne's system of sulphuring will suit a garden, but not a vineyard. The sulphur is put into the bellows. Sulphur, Mr. B. said, prevented mildew, but would not cure the rot, nor did he know of anything that would.

Mr. Grace said that he adopts Fuller's system of culture.

The third question was then proposed, namely, "*The best varieties of vines for making wine.*"

Mr. Burnet thought the Clinton too acid for wines, but recommended a mixture of the Isabella and Clinton—half and half; thought the Delaware made the best wine; but the Catawba was very good, as was also the Iona.

Mr. Bauer thought nothing better than Clinton and Delaware. For white wine, the