

it seldom will you find a good basket of common wild red plum of the country. I also noticed a decline in the vigour and of several other plants, these last few past, in comparison with what might have been twenty years ago. Then I saw the about Montreal produce enormous crops of grapes, with very little care or attention; it is uncertain if you can get a good crop of the care you can give them. I have seen good crops of grapes raised in the and have myself raised at Mount of good crops of the Sweet Water and Cluster in good condition, in the open. Then there was no such thing as the or the nip, as it is now; nor was that some pest, the curculio, known about. Yet with all these facts before us, it to do be idle lookers on; better to be doing. I would suggest that any man of land, whether little or much, should rees according to his means, and let what ed, be planted in the best possible way, der the best conditions of the soil and He may then hope for good results in come.

re few remarks, hastily penned, are fully submitted to the Montreal Natural Society.

6th January, 1862.

Growers' Society of Western New York.

ANNUAL MEETING.

"ruit Growers' Society of Western New York its Annual Meeting at the Court-house of Rochester, on the 8th ult. ting was large, and its discussions inter-d harmonious.

THE FORM FOR AN APPLE TREE.

It is the best form of an Apple tree, and it is the time for pruning?

Mr. thought he might not agree with his views of pruning. Would head trees low. Branches pruned near the more vigorous and stocky than those under up the main stem. They show a to ascend instead of running out y, make a good spreading top, and more weight without injury. Trees this way are also less exposed to the this is particularly the case with pears. agreed with Mr. Sharp. Branches the root are stronger than those or seven feet from the ground.

Mr. considered the question a difficult grow naturally of all forms. The Spy has an upright growth, Greening

crooked and drooping, while the Baldwin makes a round-headed tree. Cut out the young wood from a Tompkins County King, as is desirable for a Northern Spy, and soon there would be no bearing wood left. The variety requires shortening, while the Northern Spy requires thinning out. It is well to study the habits of trees, for, do the best we can, they have their peculiar shape.

Mr. MOODY said they had come to some system of culture that would suit farmers. Farmers would not use the fork. He found no evil from ploughing. Commence ploughing when the trees are young, and the roots will not come near the surface. Would form heads four or five feet from the ground. Some tender trees have the bark injured by the sun in winter. This is prevented by growing branches low.

Mr. BEADLE said the climate in which trees are grown may have a good deal to do in determining the form of the tree. Mr. MOODY spoke of the sun burning the trunks of trees. Had seen the same frequently in Canada, the bark injured for seven or eight feet up the trunk. Thought it the effect of the sun followed by hard frosts. By keeping the head low the trunk is protected. Never saw any ill effects from heading trees low. In Canada they have severe south-west winds. Every tree leans. The main crop is blown off high trees. Mr. B. would not use a plough under or near the trees, in an orchard. The roots like to come near the surface for air and dew. Use a cultivator.

J. J. THOMAS had made a good deal of observation in the length of roots. The radius of the roots is equal to the height of the tree. If the tree is twenty feet in height the roots will extend twenty feet from the trunk in every direction. Mr. T. enquired if any one had ever known injury to result from ploughing an orchard? The tearing of the roots a little, he thought, not so injurious as neglecting to stir the soil. Apple roots, many of them, go down low, but peach roots lie near the surface.

Dr. SYLVESTER said it is necessary to shade the trunks of trees, and it is also necessary to keep the tree growing to obtain good fruit. To effect this it is necessary to keep the ground well cultivated, and it is hard to do this if the head is formed very low.

At the close of the discussion on this subject members were requested to prepare and leave with the Secretary a list of the best six summer, the best six autumn, and the best twelve winter varieties. The following is the aggregate vote:

Best Six Summer—Two Sweet.

Red Astrachan	12	Summer Parnain	2
Frimata	10	Early Joe	3
Early Harvest	8	L. well	1
Early Strawberry	8	Boston	8
Kewick Codlin	2	Sweet Bough	12
Summer Rose	5	Golden Sweet	8