

so as to prevent horses, cattle, and sheep from browsing on the young Apple Trees, which I am sorry to say is sometimes the case. But instead of this browsing trim your Trees neatly, once a year cut off all straggling unsightly branches, all diseased limbs large or small, and where two limbs interfere remove one of them, remembering to wash the Trees with soft soap in May. Any person of a little taste, by paying attention to their own orchard, and by looking into those orchards that are well kept, will soon acquire tact enough to manage their own fruit Trees.

The advantage of raising orchard Fruit is not the only advantage to be derived from planting an orchard, as I believe there is a large quantity of stony gravelly land that would be better if planted with Apple Trees, than if the land were left bare and exposed to the scorching rays of the sun. Last spring in pruning my Apple Trees, I cut several shoots out of the tops of the Trees of over three ft. long, and one of over four ft, although the previous summer was the driest season I ever saw in Canada, and the Trees that produced those shoots grew on the highest, most gravelly and strongest land on my farm.

If Fruit Trees improve the land, which I believe they do in some situations, it certainly must be an advantage to raise orchard fruit.

If we look at it in a lucrative point of view, it seems surprising, with such a soil and such a climate as we are possessed of, that good Winter Apples are now worth \$2½ to \$3 per barrel: and we in this neighbourhood by a little exertion and trifling expense might have in a very few years, the \$2½ or \$3 coming in instead of going out. There is scarcely an individual but likes to see good fruit and if they cannot eat it, still they like to see it grow; and although banished from the lawn there are few Trees more ornamental than the Fruit Tree in full bloom, in its white and pink dress or when loaded to breaking with its rich, mellow, delicious fruit, fit to tempt any urchin that sees them to a breach of the eighth commandment.

Fruit Trees are certainly an ornament to a farm and if we can raise a crop of roots, grain or grass, and a good crop of excellent fruit at the same time, which we can do,—it certainly must be admitted that it is an advantage to raise orchard fruit. Pear Trees seem to grow here as fast as the Apple Trees, but they do not seem to bear transplanting as well: but by taking a little pains—littering the ground round the Trees, and giving a few waterings during the dry weather, I think there is little fear but they will bear transplanting. Cherry Trees grow here, and generally grow too fast, and most people not content with their fast growing force them still more by manuring the soil, which causes them to grow an abundance of tender wood not solid enough to stand the severity of the winter. I have seen some fair specimens of Cherries here, but they are like the Peaches—rather a rarity.—If they were planted along the fences where the grass would check their growth and not cultivate the soil round them, I believe it would be an advantage. Plums seem well adapted to the soil in this part of the country, and I have seen some very fine specimens of the fruit, but we want more variety which may easily be remedied, as there are several new kinds in the Guelph Nursery for sale.

As I have unwisely got into this discussion on orchard fruit, I see I must reveal my secret of raising Peaches, and to make a clean breast of it I will let you know how I manage to raise Peaches of over nine inches in circumference and about half a

pound in weight. In the fall of 1847, I planted a few peach stones, a shoot from one of them came up very strong in the spring, and I budded it in the following August with a rare ripe Peach bud; when two years old I transplanted it to the south-east side of my house, and trained it to the stone wall; the soil is strong loam, and I dressed it in spring with unleached ashes. When it was five years old, it bore fruit of most delicious flavor, at least several said so that tasted it. In the very dry weather I litter the ground around it, and give it an occasional watering. I do not prune this Tree as I do my Apple Trees—I prune it three or four times through the summer, leaving the bottom of the scions three or four inches long, to bear fruit the next summer; when five years old this Peach Tree covered twenty feet in length of wall, and twelve feet in height, as I cut down that low. The frost does not seem to injure it and it has never been sheltered, excepting against one storm last spring, while in bloom. If we try, I am quite satisfied we can grow Peaches here, as they are grown by the 100 bushels within less than 30 miles of here.

Mr. President and Gentleman—I thank you for your attention while listening to these meagre remarks, and I shall feel a pleasure in hearing any gentleman present correct my errors.

At the conclusion of the address, the President warmly thanked Mr. C. for his able essay, with which, he said he heartily coincided.

In answer to a question from Mr. Wright, Mr. Caulfield said he considered the early part of spring the best time for transplanting.

Mr. Wright referred to the damage done to fruit trees by the shoots which usually spring up about the roots, and enquired what was the best time to cut them off.

Mr. Caulfield said they might be cut off at any time; and when cut off should be covered with earth.

Mr. Wright had seen orchards destroyed by a small insect about the 16th of an inch in length, called the "wood louse," which lay close in to the bark of the trees without exhibiting any signs of life, but which was a great destroyer of trees.

Mr. Caulfield said they could be destroyed by the application of soft soap. Mr. C. then referred to the culture of peaches. He said a gentleman from Dundas had been at his (Mr. C.'s) house a short time ago, who told him that he had raised 300 bushels of peaches last season, which he had sold at \$3 per bushel.

Mr. Harland said that as individuals they had thanked Mr. Caulfield for his essay, but he thought it deserved something more; he rose, therefore, to move a vote of thanks to that gentleman for his able address. There were a few remarks which he (Mr. H.) wished to make before he sat down. Mr. Caulfield had remarked that their orchard land should be in a good tilth, and he had been forcibly struck with a remark made