

Bellefleur from France, gave the young tree a chance to suckle the rich soil of Canada; let Canada's bracing air play among its leaves, and Canada's glorious sunshine paint the ruddiness of its beams upon the apple's cheeks, and the result is the Bishop's Pippin. Our neighbours procured an apple from Germany many years ago, and put their best pomological skill upon it. It grew into the luscious Gravenstein. Canadian fruit-growers then planted it, with the result that in the Annapolis and Cornwallis Valleys there is an apple of medium size, bright orange colour when ripe, dashed and streaked with red and orange, possessed of flesh—tender, crisp, juicy and high flavoured, surpassing the Gravenstein of other parts of this continent as much as the United States apple surpasses the original Pomeranian apple which is the grandmother of the Canadian variety.

While the green apple is thus superior to those of other countries, the dried apple of Canada is just the thing for the making of a first-class brand of that sparkling fruity beverage which the genius of Paris has provided—Piquette. Of the millions of gallons used (50,000,000 were used in France in 1898), not one gallon was there made with other dried apples than those of Canada but would have had added piquancy and fruitiness had it been made with the Canadian fruit; for the slices are white and have a spicy odour, are thin and well dried, and, therefore, excel for the production of the popular drink in France.

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When Canada presented herself among the nations of the earth at the Paris International Exhibition of 1855, the best she could do was to send four varieties of the Fameuse apple; five varieties of Rennets; six varieties of Grises and sixty-three varieties of other apples,—all modelled in wax. Thirty-six varieties of plums, similarly modelled, completed the pomological exhibit.

In the display of 1900, there will be found the apple, the pear, the quince, among pomaceous fruit; the plum, the cherry, the peach, the nectarine, the apricot, the Atlantic plum and the Pacific plum, among the drupaceous or stone fruit; the grape, etc. Among small fruit (*petits fruitiers*) there are to be seen the raspberry, black, red and white currants, gooseberries, strawberries—all of them superiors in every respect of those whose superiority was, as we have seen, attested by Boucher two hundred and thirty years ago.