

fairly vigorous grower; shoots large, of a purplish color. It has not been injured by winter so far, as have many of the other varieties of *P. domestica* in the test orchard. Fruit large, one and three-quarters by one and five-eighths inches, oval and somewhat pointed; color dull, brownish-purple, covered with thick, blue bloom. Stem short, stout, set in a deep, round cavity; suture terminates in a protuberance on one side. Flesh greenish-yellow, moderately firm, juicy; mildly sub-acid; not highly flavored, but of fair quality. Pit medium size, oval, firmly attached to flesh. Ripe September 5th, 1894. Thus far it has not proved a heavy bearer.

Early Red—(*P. domestica*)—From Prof. Budd. Tree of slow growth, twig slender, leaves small; hardy. Fruit medium size, oval, dark red, with blue bloom. Flesh greenish, firm, juicy; quality fair to good. Pit firmly attached. This variety has borne light annual crops for three years, and appears promising for the North.

CHERRIES.

I have to report in this connection that the trees of Koslov Bush Morello, imported by the Association, a portion of which were placed in charge of the Horticulturist at Ottawa, have proved hardy, but exhibit considerable variation in habit of growth and character of leaf and bud. A few blossomed last year, but set no fruit. A large number blossomed the past season, and some fruit matured. An examination of the blossom disclosed the fact that many of them possessed abortive stamens, which may account for the fruit setting very lightly. Samples secured were of small size, bright red, heart shaped; flesh soft and rather astringent; pit large; altogether, not promising so far. But it is not fair to base an opinion on first fruits. I may say that Dr. Charles Saunders succeeded in crossing this with other forms of the Morello, and interesting results may be looked for from this union.

eating fruit of Niagara or of the Rogers varieties, a bunch of Peabody is positively refreshing.

Secretary.—Produced by J. H. Ricketts, Newburg, N. Y., by crossing Clinton with Muscat-Hamburg. This variety yielded remarkably fine bunches the past season. Vine a weak grower. Bunch and berry medium size, the latter oval; skin moderately thick; pulp very meaty and of an exceedingly pleasant acid; seeds small, two or three in each berry. On account of its meaty character of flesh, it keeps well. This variety combines in a remarkable manner, in both vine and fruit, the good qualities of the European and American grapes. It is not likely to become commercial.

Mills.—Might be classed with the last.

RASPBERRIES.

As a market berry, nothing better among reds than Cuthbert has yet appeared. Gladstone, Superlative and Beaconsfield, of the *Rubus Idaeus* or European class, have fruited, but do not appear promising, and will no doubt remain in the amateur list, on account of lack of productiveness.

Of black-caps, Older, mentioned last year, easily retained first place, both for productiveness and quality. The plant is also more easily kept in form than other members of this division.

STRAWBERRIES.

One hundred and ten varieties were tested this year. The following varieties gave the largest yields, and are named in order of productiveness: Crescent, Beverly, J. S. Vick, Warfield, Stayman's No. 1, Van Deman, Williams, New Dominion, Beder Wood, Haverland, Parker Earle, Bubach. Each variety consisted of a row sixty feet long. The highest yield was forty boxes and the lowest twenty-four, of the varieties mentioned.

Timbrell gave promise of productiveness. It is early, of fair quality and moderately firm, but its

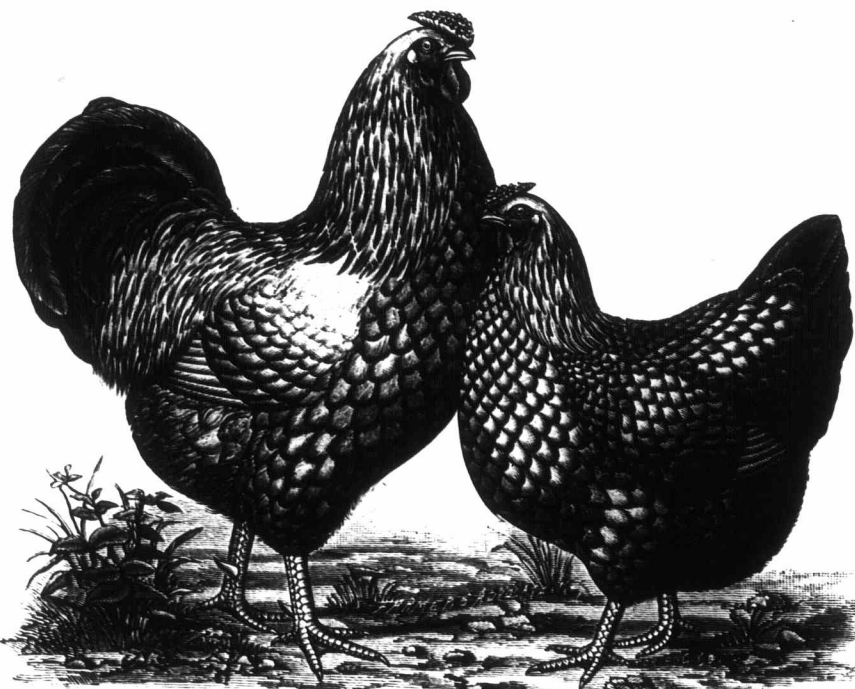
from a pen of five Red Cap hens, three and four eggs per day. It will be hard to find their equal in that respect, he thinks. They are one of the oldest English breeds, and in some parts of England are known by the name of Golden Pheasant. The male bird's standard weight is 7½ lbs., the hen's, 6½ lbs. In color they are nut-brown, with a black sparkle, and are very handsome in appearance. Mr. Daniels was very successful at the World's Fair, Chicago, winning on five entries as follows: 1st on pen, 1st on cock, 1st on hen, 1st on pullet, 3rd on cockerel. He has always been a great lover of poultry, and keeps ten or twelve varieties, including the following: Black and White Javas, White Rocks, Derbyshire Red Caps, Laced and White Indian Games, Silver-Gray Dorkings, Buff Leghorns, Black Leghorns, Golden Wyandottes, and three or four varieties of bantams. Mr. Daniels has been Superintendent of the Poultry Department at the Industrial Fair, Toronto, for the past ten years; he was also appointed Assistant Superintendent for the Ontario Government, for Poultry Department, World's Fair, Chicago.

Golden Wyandottes.

The accompanying illustration of Golden Wyandottes, the property of C. J. Daniels, Toronto, Ont., is from life. These birds are winners of many first prizes in Canada, and were also second cockerel and first pullet at Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A., Dec., 1894. "I have been breeding this variety," writes Mr. Daniels, "for five years, and get more in love with them every year; in my judgment they are not only the beauty breed, but also have more of the good qualities that go to make up the general purpose fowl than any other breed. As layers, the Golden Wyandotte excel all other sitting varieties



DERBYSHIRE RED CAPS.



GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.

Prize-Winning Fowls, the Property of Mr. C. J. Daniels, Toronto, Ont.

Most of the Russian and German cherries described in Bulletin No. 17 of the Experimental Farm, have realized our expectation in regard to hardiness and productiveness. The varieties specially recommended are being planted to a considerable extent, but would be more generally cultivated if the trees were easily obtainable.

SMALL FRUITS. GRAPES.

The past season was one of the most favorable for the thorough ripening of this fruit which has occurred within a decade. Fungous diseases were not severe, and were easily controlled with Bordeaux mixture. At the Central Canada Exhibition, held during the last week of September, 112 varieties were shown, of which number 75 were well ripened.

VARIETIES.

Farrell.—A white grape, mentioned in the report of the Association last year, produced, in abundance, enormous bunches of fruit upon vines planted three years ago. The berries, which I said were small last year, were much larger this season; and while the fruit did not reach perfect maturity, yet it gave assurance of good quality. It should be tested in our best grape-growing districts.

Brilliant.—Of T. V. Munson, a cross between Delaware and Lindley, is a promising red variety for home use. It does not seem sufficiently vigorous or productive for market; but our vines are yet young.

Peabody.—A seedling of Clinton, raised by J. H. Ricketts, is by no means a new variety, but is mentioned here with a view of dilating on its good points: 1. It has borne heavily, and has not been affected by mildew, though to a slight extent by Anthracnose. 2. The fruit ripens every year, at Ottawa, and the berry holds well to the bunch. 3. Bunch large, well shouldered; berries medium size, black, oval; quality first-class, combining a sprightly acid with a rich vinous flavor. After

very dark color is against it as a market berry. The plant seems quite vigorous.

ENGLISH GOOSEBERRIES.

In closing this hasty review of the newer fruits, I would like to call attention to a class of small fruits not new, but unfortunately overlooked. I refer to the English gooseberry. This has been a neglected fruit, partly on account of unsuitability to all soils, and partly owing to its susceptibility to gooseberry mildew. Now that this disease can be cheaply prevented by spraying, and given a patch of clay or heavy loam, there is no reason and no excuse for slighting this luscious fruit. Gooseberries stewed, gooseberries in jelly and gooseberry tarts are all very nice in their way, but are not to be compared with well-ripened berries in their natural state. Plant them on clay soil, where the snow lies deeply; spray, and reap your reward, which will surely come.

POULTRY.

Derbyshire Red Caps.

The accompanying cut shows a pair of Derbyshire Red Caps, taken from life. The cockerel took first at Madison Square Gardens, N. Y., Feb., 1895; the pullet also took third, same time and place. They were bred by Mr. C. J. Daniels, Toronto, who was one of the first to import this breed from England, some ten years ago, and they are still his favorites; he says their one object in life seems to be to lay "eggs for breakfast" in the morning. During the cold, cold spell, he found his house four below zero, and from one pen of seven Red Cap pullets was getting four and five eggs per day, and

and equal some of the non-sitting, laying most of their eggs in early fall, winter and early spring, when eggs are scarce and high in price, and the single-comb varieties are suffering with their poor frosted combs. The pullets will commence to lay at five months old; they lay a medium size egg, brown in color. As mothers, the hens are very quiet and easily managed, they sit well and take care of their chicks, and in most cases start to lay again when chicks are from six to eight weeks old. The Golden Wyandottes are of good size; the standard weights are: Cockerel, 8½ lbs.; hens, 6½ lbs.; but I find they grow much heavier than that; the young cockerel in cut weighs 9½ lbs., and will still grow. The Golden Wyandottes are very tame and easily kept in range; a four-foot fence is all that is needed; but if given full range, will pick up most of their living by hunting and scratching for insects, etc. When dressed they show a fine, plump body with clean, yellow skin, with very few pin-feathers; their flesh is tender and juicy. A well-fed bird of this variety is fit for table any time after eight or ten weeks of age, filling out and dressing a finer and better carcass than their great rivals—the Plymouth Rocks. For the farmer they bring good profits, in furnishing a large supply of eggs, and as market fowls they also yield a good price, weighing very heavy for their size. A Golden Wyandotte will surprise every one with its weight, and mating early as they do, there is more profit in them as early market chicks. For the fanciers, no variety can furnish a more beautiful plumage, for who can conceive of a more pleasing combination than a pure, clear nut-brown, laced with a greenish black.