

As to the best varieties, I would recommend for early summer: Yellow Transparent and Red Astrachan. For autumn: Duchess of Oldenburg, Gravenstein, St. Lawrence, Colvert, Fall Pippin and Twenty Ounce. For winter: American Golden Russett, Ben Davis, Fallwater, Ribston Pippin, Grimes Golden, Wagner and Northern Spy.

The Baldwin is a first-class apple, but the tree is so short lived, I would not recommend it. We have no better dessert apple than the Fameuse (snow apple). Last year it was remarkably fine and clear of black spots. I would strongly advise any person who intends planting an apple orchard, not to plant early summer, or fall fruit, as the country is already overstocked with apples of that class. Late fall and winter varieties of apples, suitable for export, is what is going to pay the orchardist. One tree of each of the earlier varieties already named, with a Sweet Bough, and a sweet pear for eating, and a Talman Sweet for baking, planted near the house for family use, would be a very good selection. In conclusion I would say that any soil that will grow good farm crops will grow good apples.

After the reading of the paper, John Kennedy showed some very fine and well preserved specimens of the Fallwater and Ben Davis. He stated that the former variety could not be surpassed for keeping qualities, that they could be kept sound and fresh till the fall following their harvesting. The Northern Spy was a good variety, but the trees did not commence to bear until ten or fifteen years after they had been received from the nursery, but after they had once commenced they gave a good return every year. The samples of this variety shown by him did not present the same fresh appearance as those named above.

D. Leitch stated that the Ben Davis had a very attractive appearance, but was inferior in quality; but that, so long as the buyers continued to pay the same price for it as for other standard varieties, it was a very profitable apple to grow for the export trade. The only objections that the Fallwater had was that its large size made it more liable to be bruised when packed into barrels. A medium sized apple could be packed with less danger of bruising. A peculiarity of the R. I. Greening was that, if it received bruises, they caused no decay, the bruised portion simply drying up and leaving the remainder of the apple uninjured. It was a good variety, but unless the trees were well manured they would soon cease to give profitable returns. His trees, after having ceased to bear, were again made as prolific as in their younger days by applying a liberal dressing of hardwood ashes. These should not, as was sometimes seen, be applied within a small distance from the stem, but should be evenly distributed over the soil ramified by the roots of the tree (the roots are generally considered to extend as far from the trunk as the branches). The Baldwin was still one of the best varieties. The breaking down of the branches could be prevented by top-grafting the branches of a tree of some hardy variety with Baldwin scions.

Wm. Weld, being asked what varieties were cultivated in his orchard, said that it contained too many varieties for the most profitable cultivation.

WHEAT.

The paper on the "Fruit Interests of Canada," prepared by A. Deadman, not having arrived, Wm. Weld favored the meeting with a paper prepared by him for the Farmers' Institute held at Dorchester:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,—This is the second invitation that I have received

from the Farmers' Institutes in this county to deliver an address on wheat, the previous acceptance of which was prevented by a protracted illness attributable to over-exertion.

I appreciate the call from your association, and I thank Providence that after months of debility I am able to be out again.

Spring wheat, of late years, has not been a very profitable crop in Western Ontario; thirty and forty years ago the yield was nearly double the quantity that it has been of recent years. The fall wheats have in a great measure supplanted it. Spring wheat can be most profitably raised in our North-west Territories. In England there is not the distinction of spring and fall wheat, as with us. In fact, their seed time is from the fall till the spring, all the seed being taken from the same bin. Varieties of wheat in the southern part of England appear to have a continual endurance. Fifty years ago the variety known as the Golden Drop was a leading sort; the same variety still holds its high position, and has continued to do so. Owing to some reason that we are unable to account for, our Canadian wheats have not continued so long in favor; for instance, forty years ago, the Club wheat, now unknown, was a favorite variety and generally grown; also the Siberian wheat, both spring wheats. The most popular winter varieties were the Soules and Blue Stem, and probably no kinds ever returned such large profits to the Canadian farmers. But now they are never heard of, and it is only the old farmers that remember anything about them. The Diehl wheat of recent years became a favorite, but it has been nearly abandoned of late years. Whether any climatic change has tended to reduce the popularity of old and distinct sorts, or whether their abandonment has been caused by insects, is a debatable question. The fact has been very clearly demonstrated that those who continued to attempt to raise the old varieties were compelled to abandon them.

The future state of the wheat market appears about as uncertain as the future state of our political affairs. It is our opinion that wheat will be grown in Ontario much the same as it is now, despite the enormous quantities we hear of being raised in India, Russia and Australia. Our North-west Territories are destined to supply much larger quantities than we have yet heard of, as soon as emigrants turn their attention to that country. United States pamphlets and agents have drawn emigrants to their shores, but as soon as it becomes known that the Canadian farmers do not suffer from blizzards or tornadoes as much as many of their American brothers do, and that our farmers are doing as well as those in the Western States—that our cattle thrive as well, and that there is yet plenty of ranching room, plenty of free farms and good land to be had, a tide of the proper class of emigrants will pour into this country such as has not yet been preceded. In no part of this continent have we met with such a lot of prospering, hopeful farmers as in our North-west Territories, including Manitoba. The pictured hard winter has no terror for those whom we met, who have gained a good foothold there. Their enormous wheat crop this year will soon double their population, and their output of wheat and other farm products will open other channels for their shipment to Europe. Mr. Shaughnessy, the Assistant Manager of the C. P. R., states that they have already forwarded the equivalent in flour of

8,000,000 bush. of grain, and there was from six to seven millions yet to be handled. Despite the low wages paid in India and Russia, we do not anticipate that the Ontario farmers will receive a lower average price than they are now receiving. The low price of wheat the past few years has had the tendency to diminish the acreage sown very materially in many parts of the world, particularly in England and India. England has for years stimulated the growth of wheat in India by every available means, and despite this the results do not appear satisfactory. Even last year the demand for American wheat was greater than the previous year. It is our opinion that wheat ere long will command a much higher price than it recently has.

You are all aware that I have introduced to you the best wheats, that have stood the various tests for the past 25 years. Very few of you are aware that I introduced the first Fyfe or Glasgow wheat into the township of Delaware. The best authorities I have yet conversed with say that it is the very same wheat to which the Government gave its influence to spread in the Northwest Territories as Red Fyfe.

I doubt if any one of you have any wheat that produces a better quality of flour than the Democrat wheat. We went personally to the southern part of Ohio to procure this wheat, and had it disseminated by seedsmen in Toronto and Hamilton. Every farmer in Canada that grows it procured it from seed imported first by your humble servant.

The Scott Wheat was disseminated throughout this Dominion largely by your humble servant, although it was first imported by enterprising farmers in Chatham.

The Clawson was first introduced into Canada by me; I went personally to Geneva to secure it, and the Lost Nation wheat I procured from the Maritime Provinces.

I have found very beneficial results from harrowing a thin, partially winter-killed crop. Common sense would tell a person if it looked like a continued drouth or frosty weather that the harrowing had better be dispensed with until rain is near. If you have not previously done so, try the harrow on part of a field of partially killed wheat this spring and notice the difference.

I might continue, but I know of no better fully tested wheats than those I have introduced. There are thousands of farmers that are raising wheat in our Dominion that have no knowledge of who introduced them. I cannot recommend any better varieties than you now have. As soon as I do you will hear of it.

In regard to the cultivation of the land and the rotation of crops, I have given pretty full particulars in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. It is useless for me to repeat what every good farmer knows or should know, and the origin, component parts, statistics, etc., might occupy your valuable time and cause the foregoing remarks to be as dead matter to you as Government blue books and other Government publications are.

SEED GRAIN, ETC.

The importation made by the Dominion Government appeared from first reports to be likely to be of benefit in our North-west Territories on account of its early ripening.

Our Government may, and no doubt will, do some good by these importations and experiments. But we have always opposed these expenditures, because our convictions have been that private enterprise has done and would do