

## APPENDIX No. 2

*By Mr. Schell (Oxford):*

Q. The wood of that tree is very poor?

A. The tree is not a very good grower it is true, but this tree can be used as a filler between other trees; it bears earlier. It shows bruises sooner than the Spy.

Q. I should think it would be a mistake to advertise it?

A. We do not recommend it very much for growing. These are some of our Canadian apples and there are and will be others. Take the two that are of about equal quality, the McIntosh and Fameuse, and there is no reason why we should not get some as good which will keep longer. We are getting now apples which are nearly equal in quality to those varieties and as handsome in appearance. We believe that Canada can produce just as good apples as any other place in the world.

*By Mr. Lewis:*

Q. You say that the seed of an apple will not produce fruit of the same quality as the parent tree?

A. No.

Q. That is invariably the case?

A. Invariably the case.

Q. If you want an orchard of Northern Spy how do you produce them?

A. In order to produce an orchard of Spy it is necessary to take wood of a previous season's growth. These are called scions. You take scions of perhaps that length or longer (illustrating) off the tree and they are cut down afterwards. First of all we believe in taking them from the heaviest bearing trees. We have been carrying on experiments for years at the experimental farm and we find that some trees of the same variety will bear from two to three times as much fruit in a given time as others of the same age. So we believe in taking our scions from the trees which have had the best records just the same as you would select your calves from cows of the best record or poultry men would take eggs from hens of the best record from which to hatch their chickens. We find that apple trees have individuality in just the same way, and so we take these scions or cuttings from the trees that have the best record. These are taken in the fall or winter and are stored in leaves or moss until about the month of February. Then you take the little roots which you have dug in the fall and graft these scions on the roots. The process is described in detail in one of my reports, and I will be very glad to insert it in this evidence.

## PROPAGATION BY GRAFTING AND BUDDING.

When a good variety has been originated, more trees of it are usually wanted, and the process of increasing the number is called propagation. Plants which come true from seed, are, as a rule, increased by growing them from the seed; but as a variety of apple cannot be reproduced in that way, other methods must be adopted, and recourse is had to grafting and budding. There are other methods of propagation, but these are what are usually adopted in this country. In grafting the apple, the name scion is given to a cutting of wood of the variety that it is desired to propagate. The stock is the tree or portion of the tree, be it young or old, that the scion is to be, or it, united with. As it is only through the stock that the scion can produce the sap which nourishes it, at least for a time, the former must be furnished with roots.

*Stocks.*—Some kinds of fruits may be grafted successfully on others which are closely related to them botanically, such as the pear on the quince; but there is nothing so satisfactory to graft the apple on as the apple, and, under certain circumstances, the crab apple.

Although the stock and scions are united by the process called grafting, both of them retain almost entirely their individual characteristics. The stock does, however, modify the vigour and fruitfulness of the variety grafted on it. If a variety is grafted