

Colvert, quality "good cooking," very large. This variety received the first prize of the Provincial Agricultural Association, last fall, as the best baking apple. Hardiness of the tree not fully tested.

Vandevere, this flourished best on dry, light soils. At Toronto the fruit was so scabby as to be worthless.

Rambo, quality very good, keeps until January. Tree very hardy and prolific. At Toronto the fruit was apt to be small and scabby.

PEARS.

Madeline, the best earliest pear.

Osband's Summer, quality "best," size medium. The tree hardy at Toronto and St. Catharines.

Tyson, quality "very good," size medium. Tree perfectly hardy at Toronto, St. Catharines, Hamilton and Paris.

Belle Lucrative, quality "best," tree hardy and very prolific on both the quince and pear stock at Hamilton and St. Catharines; tender and a poor bearer at Toronto and Paris.

Bartlett, quality "very good," large, handsome. Tree tender at Toronto and Northward, hardy at St. Catharines, Hamilton and Paris; bears young and abundantly on the pear stock.

Beurre Giffard, quality "best," medium size. Tree grows slowly, but is perfectly hardy.

Louise Bonne de Jersey, an universal favorite at Toronto, Hamilton, and Paris. Tree perfectly hardy and a great bearer.

Flemish Beauty, very much esteemed at St. Catharines, Toronto, Hamilton, and Niagara, size large. Tree very hardy.

White Doyenne, quality "best." Tree hardy at Toronto, St. Catharines, and Hamilton, but somewhat tender at Paris. At Toronto the fruit was too small to be good.

Seckel, quality "best," fruit quite small, tree small, but bears abundantly, and is hardy throughout the Province.

Duchess D'Angoulême.—Is not hardy in Hamilton, and in that neighborhood does not set its fruit well, though it blossoms abundantly. At Toronto it is only half hardy, but bears tolerably well. At Paris it was hardy and the fruit large, and at St. Catharines hardy and fruited abundantly.

A list of small fruit was also reported by the Committee on small fruits, but there was not time before the hour fixed for adjournment arrived to discuss it fully.

STAWBERRIES.

Wilson, excellent flavor, enormous bearer and very hardy.

Jenny Lind, early, large and prolific, one of the very earliest.

Bun's New Pine, finest in flavor of all the strawberries, hardy and a good bearer.

Triomphe De Gand, had failed at Paris, but at Toronto, Hamilton, and St. Catharines had proved hardy and one of the most promising new varieties.

Hooker, much admired for size, beauty and flavor, but tender in many localities and liable to winter kill.

RASPBERRIES.

Franconia, quality "very good," being dark red, prolific, the most hardy variety, and valuable for market.

Brinckle's Orange, was found tender at Toronto; tender with Mr. Holton, of Hamilton, but Mr. Freed, of Hamilton, had left it out unprotected for the past three years, and found it quite hardy; flavor "good," not so highly flavored as the yellow Antwerp.

Fastolf, not very hardy at Toronto, but occasionally bore large crops there. At Paris and Hamilton very tender.

Knevl's Giant.—Mr. Holton, of Hamilton, has grown it upon poor light soil, and it proved a good bearer; berries large to very large; flavor "best," and nearly hardy; not quite as hardy as Franconia.

The hour for adjournment cut short the further discussion of these fruits.

D. W. BEADLE.

St. Catharines, 1861.

ATTENTION TO FRUIT TREES IN WINTER.—Much injury is frequently done to young fruit trees in winter by the gnawing of mice; and as there is now a thick covering of snow on the ground, a close look out is necessary in order to prevent the evil. Mice work under the snow, and when trees are mulched, or their stems surrounded by long grass, their destructive operation in peeling the bark is very much facilitated. Some protect the stems of trees near the ground by hay or straw bands, which, however, are very liable to be eaten, and often prove a failure: others use old stove pipes. But if the snow be shovelled away from the stem, or closely trodden down for some distance around, as soon as it falls, very little injury can be done by mice, since they cannot burrow in a compact substance. We have known this method to be effectual in numerous instances and to save many a fruit tree from irreparable injury. When it is considered how long a time is required to raise an orchard, and the expense and anxiety involved in the operation, none surely will grudge a little extra care during the inclement weather of our winters to obviate the threatened evil in the way before described.

COVERING STRAWBERRIES.—The soundness of the following advice, taken from the *American Agriculturist*, we have verified in our own experience in Canada, and also in the practice of others.

We can have too much of a good thing, as many tyros in fruit culture have found out to their cost in this operation. Reading that strawberries are benefitted by a mulch in winter, they wrap them up as they would babies in bed, hardly leaving a breathing hole. Three and four inches of stable manure, or leaves, are spread over them at this season, and the snows press down