

THE RENFREW FRUIT GROWER'S ASSOCIATION

Will hold its annual meeting in the Town Hall, Renfrew, on Friday, the 16th of January, 1885, commencing at one o'clock p.m. At this meeting the officers for the ensuing year will be chosen, the President deliver his annual address, and other business affecting the welfare of the society will be transacted.

The County of Renfrew Fruit Growers' Association is a live society, and doing a good work. It is the only one that sent a report of its transactions to be published with that of the Ontario Association.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CORLISS' MATCHLESS POTATOES.—The greatest yield of potatoes produced upon the *R. N.-Y.* experiment plot, up to and including 1883, was at the rate of 1,140.33 bushels per acre. The variety was CorliSS' Matchless.

THE ST. HILAIRE APPLE.—Dr. Hoskins writes to the *Home Farm* that this apple is larger than the Fameuse, more free from spots, more acid, and having perhaps slightly less flavor. It keeps five or six weeks longer, and is recommended by the Montreal Horticultural Society for those localities where the Fameuse spots badly. He adds that he regards it as preferable to the Fameuse as a market fruit.

FOREST INFLUENCE ON RAINFALL.—A forest does cause rain to fall, says the *Forestry Bulletin*, or at least it does not, as does the open plain, prevent rain from falling. This meteorological influence of the forest is due to the moist condition of the air column above the forests which tends to saturate any clouds moving through this area, thus facilitating precipitation, while the heated air over the plain tends to increase the relative capacity of an air column for moisture, therefore decreasing the chance for discharge.

THE BANGOR BLACKBERRY.—This new blackberry originated on one of the islands of the Penobscot River, and was brought to notice by the late Hon. Geo. P. Sewall,

of Oldtown, who was an enthusiastic amateur fruit-grower. The variety is perfectly hardy, enduring the severities of the Maine winters perfectly without protection; it is productive, yielding regular and abundant crops, and is a very early sort. The berry is large, growing in clusters of ten or twelve; stem stout; has no hard core, and in flavor it is rich and good. Ripe early in August.—*The Home Farm*.

SHAWASSE BEAUTY.—This apple (a Michigan seedling) almost exactly duplicates the Fameuse in tree and fruit, yet with a distinguishable difference in the young wood. It is claimed never to spot, and Secretary Garfield of the Michigan Horticultural Society places it among the two best seedling apples of that State for excellence and profit. It seems strange that as yet it has not been more widely distributed, seeing that it obviates the Fameuse's only defect. I have the variety top-grafted, but it has not yet produced its fruit. It seems to be about as hardy as the Fameuse.—Dr. Hoskins, in *Home Farm*.

JAPAN LILIES.—Among the many beautiful lilies introduced from Japan, none are more worthy of cultivation than *Lilium rubrum*. The blossom is large, of elegant form, pure pearly white, richly studded with bright crimson, and it is exquisitely fragrant. The bulbs are cheap, hardy and easily cultivated. A single bulb, costing about twenty-five cents, will, in a few years, multiply sufficiently by offsets to fill quite a large bed. Once planted, it needs no further attention, growing better from year to year. A light soil for it is preferable, but it will do well in any rich, well drained ground. Drainage is indispensable for the bulbs decay if kept water-soaked. They should be planted four or five inches deep, and care taken that no fresh or heating manure comes in contact with them. This lily blooms in the open ground from the middle of August to the middle of September, a well-established plant producing from six to fifteen blossoms. Offsets are formed every year around the parent bulb and the underground joints of the stems. These bulblets grow to flowering bulbs the third year.—*Prarie Farmer*.