

Isabella also appeared about the same time. The Concord grape, a pure seedling of *Vitis Labrusca*, was introduced in 1853. Rogers' Hybrids followed in 1856, and since that time many have been introduced. No grapes of high quality have yet been originated from the Canadian species including *Vitis riparia* and *V. cordifolia*, although some improved varieties have been introduced.

All our cultivated red currants have been originated from the European species *Ribes rubrum*. This fruit has been cultivated since the middle ages as has also the black currant which has also been derived from the European species *Ribes nigrum*. No good improved forms of our native *Ribes floridum* have been introduced.

The European gooseberry, *Ribes Grossularia*, began to be cultivated in the 16th century. It is a very important fruit in Great Britain, where it has been cultivated for 300 years. The greatest improvement has taken place in the last 100 years and to-day specimens are produced weighing two ounces each. The climatic conditions in most inland places in America are not suited for the European gooseberry and it does not thrive well except under specially favourable conditions. The native American species, *Ribes oxycanthoides* is the parent of the Houghton, an improved form, and from the Houghton has sprung the Downing, probably with some European blood in it. The Pearl, one of Dr. Wm. Saunders' productions, is a hybrid between Houghton and a European variety. *Ribes Cynosbati* has not given any good variety yet, but this has been improved by Dr. Saunders by crossing it with the European gooseberry.

The red raspberry has been cultivated since the 4th century and probably before. It became popular in the 16th century in Europe. The European varieties are derived from *Rubus Ideus*. For the most part, these are not hardy in the colder parts of America. Most of the named sorts grown in Canada are from the native species, *Rubus strigosus*, which began to be cultivated about 1831. The Herbert raspberry originating with Mr. Whyte, has probably considerable European blood and may claim as its parent some two of the varieties Herstine, Clark and Franconia.

Practically all the named black cap raspberries grown to-day are chance seedlings of the wild species, *Rubus occidentalis*, as are the cultivated blackberries of *Rubus allegheniensis* and its varieties. Other fruits of less importance were also dealt with by Mr. Whyte.

The lines of improvement in our cultivated fruits suggested by him were: the raising of new sorts of apples from seed specially suited for certain conditions; improvement of American