

and the Secretary of the Pomological Society, with power to add to their number, be appointed a committee for the purpose named by Mr. Chapais in his paper.

Mr. Louis Hamel seconded the motion, which was unanimously concurred in.

CRANBERRY CULTURE.

Mr. J. M. Fisk read a paper on "Cranberry Culture." He said :

Why is it that the Cranberry, which is indigenous to this country, is not more generally cultivated ?

Not for the want of productiveness, for while 100 bushels per acre is an ordinary yield, as many as 400 and 500 bushels have been grown under favorable circumstances ; and as for price, while it, like all products is governed by the supply and demand fluctuation, yet compares favorably with other small fruits, the wholesale price ranging from \$5.00 to \$10.00 per barrel according to size, color, and quality of fruit, which usually retails at 40 cents per gallon or 10 cents per quart.

Nor do we lack for the proper qualifications of soil to grow this fruit, as it is often found growing wild on our marshy and boggy lands.

It is not a plant that requires high cultivation and so become a tax on our manure supplies and other fertilizers as most of our small fruits do, but on the contrary is quite content to thrive upon waste lands so to speak, composed of muck of a spongy and peaty nature well incorporated with sand, quite destitute of any vegetable matter ; in short a white clean sand such as one would select for the mason to make good mortar with.

There are many farms in this province which have just such waste places that would suit the cranberry ; ground which is actually bringing the owner no remuneration whatever, in fact, is an expense to him, inasmuch as he is unable to drain it, and is paying taxes upon it at the same ratio as the most productive field he has ; while if he were to experiment a bit, and try to utilize it by planting the cranberry, it might become more remunerative than his best tilled field over which he has no anxiety.

Even if the waste piece of ground does not exceed more than a few square yards in extent, it will pay to turn it into a permanent cranberry patch for family use, and should it comprise more, so much the more need from a commercial point of view for making the attempt.

It is not necessary to import vines from Cape Cod, or Massachusetts, in order to get good fruit, for upon our own native marshes, among the wild varieties which can be improved by cultivation, are to be found berries resembling the favorite varieties grown in those celebrated cranberry districts, and with far less risk of introducing insect pests of which our native vines are comparatively free.