

This much, however, we can say, that from the importation of 1883, as well as those made yearly since that date, we have come to the conclusion that not all the Russian varieties are hardy in the colder sections of the north. That very careful and judicious selections will have to be made, and that on no account should we neglect to make constant selections from amongst our own native seedlings.

We may state, however, that the following are promising varieties :

- 469, Grandmother (Babuschkino).
- 233,
- 153, Transparent Naliv (Skvosnoi naliv).
- 387, Gold Peasant (Dobruï krestianin).
- 236, Antonovka.
- 336, White Transparent (Skvosnoi bielui).
- 164, Heidorn (Polosatoa Heidorna).
- 161, Longfield (Langerfeldskoe).
- 215, Kustoe.
- 413, Cross (Skrijapel).
- 2 M., Hare Pipka (Saitchia Pipka).
- 2 M., Royal Table (Finstlicher Tafelapfel).

Among the Russians : Switzer or No. 304, 469, 233, 153, 387, a variety marked Anis, 236, 336, 164 and Red Russian. Favorable reports have also been sent in of 2 M., 5 M. and 161, and one favorable report on 215, 413 and 469. The Yellow Transparent having been reported on so frequently as perfectly hardy it is scarcely necessary to mention it here.

I must now also state for your information that our Provincial Association sent me in 1884, for testing on my own grounds, thirty-seven varieties of Russian apples and two Vladimir cherries. On these I can now make the following report : 1st. That the Vladimir cherries are both living but have not yet fruited, but I am in hopes that they may the coming season ; they are apparently quite hardy. 2nd. The following were the varieties of apples sent : 160, 580, 164, 3278, 317, 97, 355, 153, 387, 233, 240, 171, 369, 970, 248, 384, 398, 909, 204, 157, 934, 00, 285, 122, 575, 352, 244, 1227, 153, 978, 238, 219, 153, 352, 222, with Peter the Great, and Red Russian. Very few of these are promising ; any that are, will be found in the list already given.

I shall now merely add that I wrote Prof. Budd stating that very few of the Russians sent had proved hardy with me ; and, in reply, he stated that he expected nothing else, that he had purposely sent mainly long keeping varieties instead of selecting only from the hardiest, in the hopes that some of them would prove hardy enough for our climate, and if they did, we would then have a valuable acquisition to our list of fruits. It is only fair to mention this lest some of our friends should get discouraged and refrain from testing any of these imported varieties. This, we should not do, but on the contrary, should be guided by the wise Scriptural injunction, "To try all things, and hold fast to that which is good."

Mr. GIBB (Abbotsford, P.Q.)—I am afraid there has been a good deal of misunderstanding both as regards names of varieties and the propagation of the same variety under different names. There is in reality no such apple as the Red Russian, and there are several of which I could not fix the numbers. I have always been opposed to the system of propagating by numbers ; 7 is supposed to be 9 or 1, or something of that kind ; 143 is 608, and so on. Then as to the hardness of these. Of course the collection sent by Dr. Regel was received by him from ten sources in Russia, and also from Sweden and Germany, so that it was really a collection of German and Polish fruits and fruit from the older districts. If you take the District of Kasan, where the temperature is 9 below zero, and compare it with Ottawa,—which, I am told, is 3 degrees colder than Montreal, and which has less shelter than we have there—taking Ottawa at 16½, there is a drop of 7½ in favour of Ottawa. It really represents something more than that, because the Observatory at Kasan is sheltered. So, then, there is 7½ degrees of difference between three months at Kasan, where orcharding is the great business of the community, a the city of Ottawa. Another thing is that no such difficulties exist here. I have just received the last bulletin of the Experimental Station at Minneapolis. There, desiring

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