

hardiness in the counties of Grey, Bruce and Huron, counties surely exposed to as low temperatures as Prince Edward Co. In most of these it is also ranked as vigorous and productive. A grower in the county of Middlesex, however, only gives it three for hardiness, remarking that it does best on a good, deep, strong soil and especially on limestone.

We hope to hear from others with regard to this apple.

LOW PRICES OF FRUIT: CAUSE AND REMEDY.

AS the time for the shipping of fruit approaches, it is well to regard carefully those principles which will insure us an honorable reputation and the highest possible prices. The following remarks by a New York commission merchant in the *American Garden* are worthy of repetition: "Cultivation of fruit in this country has attained such proportions that, if we are to believe the statements of some growers, it is no longer profitable. If this is true we should investigate the cause, and then like sensible men apply the remedy. The cause of this depression in prices, I think, is the production of such large quantities of poor fruit, which must be sold for a price less than the cost of production. Thousands of quarts of berries, tons of unripe grapes, thousands of barrels of apples, pears and quinces which are not fit for consumption, are sent to market with the idea of getting some price for them. Growers make a great mistake in shipping unripe grapes to market, for when the market is stocked with other varieties of ripe fruit there is but little demand for the ripe grapes, and none for the unripe. The continued shipping of the unripe grapes to market has the effect of depressing the prices for a time after the ripe grapes replace the unripe. If such varieties as the Champion, Hartford and Elvira were exterminated from our vineyards and only the later varieties cultivated and allowed to ripen before being picked, the grower would realize a greater profit from his vineyard than he now does; or if those sour varieties were permitted to ripen it would add to their value, as then they might be sold for wine. But now each grower vies with the other to get his grapes on the market first, and the consequence is that the returns from the sale of the fruit do not pay for the labor expended upon it. Premature, wormy and imperfect apples, pears, etc., are an objectionable feature in the trade, and the continued shipping of these fruits have the same effect upon the market as in the case of unripe grapes. It would unquestionably be far better to keep this fruit at home and send to market only the ripe and perfect kinds. Not only would better prices be obtained, but the chance of having the fruit seized by the agents of the Board of Health would be reduced to a minimum. Each year these agents seize large quantities of unripe fruit and there is no redress for the shipper.