

*New Brunswick.*—The climate of this province favours a mixed husbandry. Wild raspberries, strawberries, blueberries and cranberries grow in profusion and have to some extent hindered their cultivation. Apples may be grown successfully for home use in nearly all parts. Large commercial orchards are in bearing and others are being planted in the valley of the St. John River. The fruit harvest is later than in Nova Scotia. New Brunswickers are, therefore, enabled to place their berries upon the Boston market at a time when competition from other quarters is light in these classes of fruits. Bright minds are at work in the province. What to grow and how to grow it are questions receiving earnest attention.

*Quebec.*—The climatic conditions in Eastern Quebec approach quite closely those obtaining in many parts of New Brunswick. We find the principal fruit areas lying along the south side of that great artery of commerce, the St. Lawrence River. Here and there, not on the low clay flats, but on the higher middle elevations with gravelly subsoil affording natural drainage, we find orchards made up of the La Belle, Fameuse, Pomme Grise and St. Laurent—truly Canadian and truly delicious apples. It seems to be a principle in plant growth, especially in apple development, that the farther north a given variety may be grown to successful fruitage, the finer in quality will be the product. So it is with our Canadian Spys, Fameuse, Gravenstein and King—and what of our North-west and No. 1, hard wheat?

In L'Islet county, about 70 miles north-east of the city of Quebec, plum growing has become a specialized industry, during its gradual evolution covering a period of 100 or more years. The Reine Claude de Montmorency is delicious and peculiar to the region. The Damson plum trees grow in stocky form and produce all out of proportion to their size. The Kentish cherry has through heredity developed hardy forms well adapted to its new home and ripens its fruit a month later than the same variety grown at Ottawa.