

Horticulture.

EDITOR—D. W. BEADLE,

CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, ENGLAND.

Fruit Growing in the West Division of the Ontario District.

From the Report of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario for 1869.

The West Division of the Ontario District embraces the Counties of Peel, Wentworth and south part of Halton.

The following varieties of apple are recommended to be planted within this division, viz:—Autumn Strawberry, American Golden Russet, Baldwin, Black Detroit, Cayuga Red Streak or 20 oz. Apple, Colvert, Canada Red, Duchess of Oldenburgh Early Joe, Early Harvest, Esopus Spitzenburg, Early Strawberry, Fall Janetting, Fall Pippin, Fameuse, Gravenstein, Hawthornden, Hubbardston Nonsuch, Holland Pippin, Hawley, Keswick Codlin, Kentish Fillbasket, King of Tompkins' County, Maidens Blush, Melon, Northern Spy, Primate, Pomme Grise, Red Astrachan, Ribston Pippin, Rhode Island Greening, Roxbury Russet, Sweet Bough, St. Lawrence, Swayzie Pomme Grise, Swaar, Seek-no-further Spice Sweeting, Talman Sweet, Wagener, Yellow Bellflower.

The following eleven varieties are recommended as profitable for market in the order given below, viz:—Northern Spy, R. I. Greening, Roxbury Russet, Baldwin, Fameuse or Snow apple, St. Lawrence, American Golden Russet, Red Astrachan, Early Harvest, King of Tompkins' County and Gravenstein.

The following sorts are selected as being the most hardy within this division. They are recommended in the order in which they are named:—Red Astrachan, Duchess of Oldenburgh, St. Lawrence, Kentish Fillbasket, Fameuse, American Golden Russet, Pomme Grise, King of Tompkins' County, Northern Spy and Gravenstein.

Mr. Beatty says the Newton Pippin and Yellow Bellflower have been tried and found too tender, but all the others say "none."

The borer, tent caterpillar and codlin moth are mentioned, but do not seem to have been productive of much injury, except in neglected orchards. Mr. Leslie says, "by having all the fallen fruit picked up two or three times each week and fed to pigs, we have kept this enemy, the codlin moth, so much under as to make the damage done by it very trifling. Some orchards in this neighbourhood have suffered considerably from negligence in this respect." No disease of the tree is mentioned.

Spring is almost unanimously recommended as the best season for transplanting. Mr. Leslie says, "fall and spring are found

equally suitable. Transplanted in the fall they must have a good mulching of long manure. When manure is not convenient, bank up about the tree to the depth of about fifteen inches, which must be removed to the ordinary level soon after the frost is out. This also forms a very good protection against the barking of the trees by mice." Mr. James Heslop says, "trees taken up soon after the fall of the leaf and well heeled in, have made a better growth the next season than when planted late in the spring. The reason is that the wounded root commences to heal over during the winter, and the root is ready to throw out its new fibres immediately on being planted."

With regard to dwarf trees, it seems that dwarf apples, pear and cherry have all been planted within this section, and that with suitable kinds and proper care they succeed well. Mr. Leslie says, all varieties of apple succeed as well dwarfed on the Paradise or Doucain stocks, as when worked on ordinary seedling stocks, and that the effect of dwarfing apples is to produce fruit earlier than from standards, and to make varieties that are tender or partially tender, much more hardy.

For dwarfing cherry trees the mahaleb stock is used. This he considers the best stock upon which to work the cherry, and the dwarf or low-headed form of tree the best for this climate. All varieties of cherry will succeed as well when worked upon the mahaleb as when grown as standards upon the Mazzard stocks.

The pear is dwarfed by working it upon the quince stock. The roots of a quince being rather tender, he recommends to give them a heavy mulching in the fall with long manure or to bank the trees with earth, which should be removed in spring. They should have the benefit of good shelter, which remark applies to every kind of fruit tree grown in Canada. Clay loam is the most suitable soil for the dwarf pear. Some varieties of pear do not thrive well on the quince, and Mr. Leslie recommends the following varieties, viz:—Bartlett, Ananas d'Été, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Duchess d'Angouleme, Flemish Beauty, Belle Lucrative, Beurre Gifford, Beurre Diel, Sheldon, Vicar of Winkfield, and White Doyenne; and adds that much finer specimens of fruit can be produced on dwarf pear trees than upon standards.

The following varieties of pear are named as desirable sorts to plant in this division:—Ananas d'Été, Buffam, Bartlett, Belle Lucrative, Beurre Bosc, Beurre Diel, Beurre Clairgeau, Beurre Giffard, Beurre d'Anjou, Beurre d'Aremberg, Beurre Superfin, Duchess d'Angouleme, Doyenne du Comice, Doyenne d'Été, Dearborn's Seedling, Doyenne d'Alencon, Doyenne Gray, Doyenne Boussock, Flemish Beauty, Glout Morceau, Howell, Jargonell, Jaminette, Lawrence, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Maria Louise, Osband's Summer, Ros

tiezer, Swan's Orange, Seckel, Sheldon, Steven's Genessee, Tyson, Vicar of Winkfield, Winter Nelis and White Doyenne.

No varieties of pear are given as being too tender. Mr. Heslop says that the Duchess d'Angouleme has not proved as hardy as could be desired, and there is some reported tenderness of the Columbia and Bartlett, and yet that in some situations they all prove hardy enough for profit.

The following varieties are recommended as most profitable for market in the order in which they are given:—Flemish Beauty, Bartlett, Louise Bonne de Jersey, White Doyenne, Vicar of Winkfield, Buffam, Belle Lucrative, Sheldon, Winter Nelis, Beurre Clairgeau, Doyenne d'Été, Beurre d'Anjou and Brandywine.

Those named as most hardy are Flemish Beauty, Glout Morceau, Vicar of Winkfield, Howell, Belle Lucrative, Sheldon, Winter Nelis, White Doyenne, Tyson, Duchess d'Angouleme, Jaminette, Beurre Giffard, Easter Beurre, and Louise Bonne de Jersey.

There does not seem to be any suffering from disease or insects among the pear trees worthy of note. The pear blight is mentioned as a thing that has, as it were, been barely seen, and so of the slug and the rust on the leaf.

The following varieties of plum are named as succeeding well:—Lombard, Yellow Egg, Washington, Bradshaw, Duane's Purple, Peach Plum, Prince's Yellow Gage, Jefferson, Huling's Superb, Blue Plum, Smith's Orleans, Imperial Gage, Imperial Ottoman, Coe's Golden Drop, Green Gage, Guthrie's Apricot, and Columbia; none are too tender.

The following are recommended for profit, viz:—Lombard, Prince's Yellow Gage, Yellow Egg, Washington, Huling's Superb, Bradshaw, Coe's Golden Drop, and Columbia. The curculio stings the fruit and causes it to fall prematurely. The only disease of the tree is the black knot. Mr. Leslie says, that all the blue and purple varieties become affected by the black knot when they attain a bearing age. The yellow varieties are much less subject to it, but cannot be said to be wholly exempt, with the exception of Prince's Yellow Gage, upon which he has not seen one of these excrescences. No insects attack the trees.

The varieties of cherry that succeed best are the common red or Kentish, Black Tartarian, Elton, Mayduke, Napoleon Bigarreau, Reine Hortense, Black Eagle, Rockport, Bigarreau, Elkhorn, Governor Wood, Late Duke, Yellow Spanish, and Plumstone Morello.

No variety of cherry is named as being too tender, but Mr. Leslie advises that all cherry trees be planted in sheltered situations where trees, buildings or the like will afford them some protection.

The Black Tartarian, Kentish, Mayduke, Black Eagle, Elton, Napoleon Bigarreau, and Rockport Bigarreau are said to be the most profitable for market.