

dows—to the extensive and picturesque grounds of the lordly mansion, with the necessary adjuncts of orchards and capacious conservatories the love and progress of this useful and refining art can be distinctly traced. The explanation must be sought for in the harmonious balancing of capital, science, and practical skill, under the general guidance of a correct and elevated taste.

GEO. BUCKLAND.

Bureau of Agriculture,
Toronto, Feb. 7, 1869.

The Apple in Quebec.

To the Editor.

SIR,—I was glad to see in the CANADA FARMER of January, an article on the culture of apples, which I so much want to see attended to down here. I am only theorising, but do think that this Canada East which has so hard a name—these few acres of snow—might be rendered vastly more prolific in the comforts of life. One of the chief of these is in my opinion the apple. It is supposed to have been the forbidden fruit, and I am sure that to most people in Quebec city it is such, because of the high price of our imported apples, and they are all imported. I argue that they could be produced as far east as this city, for the following reasons:—

1st Our climate is very like that of Montreal, and Montreal is famous for its apples. We are a little later in the loss of our snow, but that I hold to be an advantage, as it is the late spring frosts, coming after early spring vegetation, which damage fruit trees.

2nd. If nature produced a certain sort of trees in one place, in which place, say, apples will succeed, we have a right to expect they would grow in another neighbourhood in which we found the same sort of trees. Now our bash is exactly the same as that about Montreal.

3rd. If one man can grow an apple tree, so can another under similar circumstances. Further, if one will grow, so would 1,000, or a million. I have known five or six farmers with one or two apple trees flourishing in a district condemned (ignorantly but persistently) as unable to produce the fruit. Here and there in the neighbourhood of this cold corner, apples grow and flourish. I heard yesterday of a gentleman at Charlesbourg, (close to Quebec), possessing an orchard, one tree of which produced eight barrels. I know a gentleman, H. G. Joly, M. P., who within twenty miles of the city has an orchard which yields very fairly. This gentleman produces greengages in the open air and has a collection of most delicious plums, larger than an egg, which, together with cherries, are produced in good quantities. Now if one man can do this, I can see no reason why many could not do the same. As I said just now, I am only a theoriser in this matter, because I have had no opportunity of being otherwise at present, but I

should be neglecting my duty to my country if I did not call attention to its undeveloped resources, and I do think it a shame that there is so little variety of produce where there might certainly be much more. I hope the extending circulation of your valuable paper will bring about some of these results. If he deserves the blessings of his race who causes two blades of grass to grow where one grew before, much more does he deserve it who induces many men to bring such desirable results about. I know no man who deserves so well of his country as the one who diffuses reliable agricultural information and induces improved cultivation of the soil.

PHILA.

Quebec, Feb. 3, 1869.

A Select List of Well-tested Apples.

SUMMER.	
Red Astrachan,	Early Harvest,
AUTUMN.	
Duchess of Oldenburgh,	Gravenstein,
Fall Pippin,	St. Lawrence,
WINTER.	
Baldwin,	Famense or Snow Apple
Northern Spy,	Esopus Spitzenberg,
Pomme Grise,	Rhode Island Greening,
Ribston Pippin,	Golden Russet.

What Pears to Plant.

A subscriber from London makes the following enquiry:—

"I will thank you, through your next number of the CANADA FARMER, to inform me, to the best of your knowledge, of the names of the most approved kinds of standard pears, as I wish to plant some this spring. Good sized fruit, and to ripen either summer or fall (no winter kinds).

"Also, please say if the spring is a good time to top-dress an orchard with long dung, made this winter."

REPLY BY THE EDITOR.—Spring is a very good time in which to apply such a top-dressing to the orchard. It is gratifying to see that sufficient value is placed upon the orchard to induce the inquiry, for heretofore orchards were expected to yield fruit without manuring. The well tried and most approved varieties of standard pears, are, for summer and fall:—

Doyenne d'Ete,
Beurre Giffard,
Osband's Summer,
Tyson,
Bartlett—Beurre d'Anjou,
Belle Lucrative,
White Doyenne,
Flemish Beauty,
Seckel—Sheldon.

The four first named are small-sized in fruit, as are all the earliest sorts. The Seckel also is small, but unsurpassed in quality. The other varieties are of good size, best quality, and give a good succession.

What Shall We Plant?

As spring approaches, the inquiry, "What shall we plant?" is uppermost in many minds. To aid those who are distracted by the claims of the thousand and one things that are all "so beautiful and worthy of a place in every collection," according to the nurseryman's list, we propose to select a few of the trees and shrubs that are planted for ornament, that can be readily obtained, and that have been proven to be really ornamental and valuable. It is not intended at this time to discuss soils, situations, styles of planting, or purposes intended to be served; but presuming the planter understands these details, we now briefly enumerate the most suitable and valuable in our climate.

Of large-growing, deciduous trees we name the European Ash, English, Scotch, and American Elms, Horse Chestnut, European Larch, European and American Linden, Sugar Maple, Silver Maple, Norway Maple, and the Tulip Tree. These trees are well adapted for streets and avenues, and for planting extensive grounds and parks.

The Purple-leaved Beech, Red Flowering Horse Chestnut, Judas Tree or Red Bud, Purple-leaved Maple, Mountain Ash, English Oak, Virgilia or Yellow Wood, Rosemary-leaved Willow and European White Birch, will be found to meet the wants of those whose grounds are of but limited extent.

Those wishing drooping trees will find them in the Cut-leaved Weeping Birch, the Camperdown Weeping Elm, the Weeping Mountain Ash, New American Weeping Willow, and Kilmarnock Weeping Willow.

Our list of evergreen trees is yet quite incomplete. Many of the most beautiful varieties have not yet been planted in Canada a sufficient time to test their ability to endure our climate. But yet there are some beautiful specimens in this class that can be planted with confidence. Of the large growing sorts we can recommend the White Pine, Austrian Pine, Scotch Pine, Balsam Fir, Norway Spruce, White Spruce, and Hemlock. Those that attain to a medium size are the American Arbor Vitæ, Siberian Arbor Vitæ, Red Cedar and common Juniper; and of those of a dwarf habit we have the Trailing Juniper, Savin Juniper, Tom Thumb Arbor Vitæ, and American Yew.

Are there not some gentlemen of taste who will plant some of the many interesting and beautiful evergreen trees and shrubs that give promise of enduring our climate, and report their success or failure?

The following list of shrubs will be found to comprise those which are most desirable and hardy: The Purple-leaved Berberry, White Fringe, Rough-leaved Deutzia, Double Crenate-leaved Deutzia, Tartarian Honeysuckle, Persian Lilac, Purple Fringe, Japan Quince, Double Plum-leaved Spirea, Double Lance-leaved Spirea, Fortune's Spirea, Rose-coloured Weigilia, and, no doubt, the new Prunus trilobata.