

was admitted to the *trial* or second *class* list of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society in 1885. It might be interesting to learn what means Dr. Hoskins of Vermont—the gentleman to whom we are indebted for the preparation of this list—took to ascertain the suitability of this variety to Central and Northern Ontario where the soil and the climate are so totally unlike that of Wisconsin.* 4th. "St. Lawrence." A first class apple, and, one worthy of more extensive cultivation. 5th. "Switzer." A variety but little known.

For winter—1st. "Wealthy." An apple that is, and probably will be, extensively cultivated for some time to come in this province, yet I think it ought not to be classed as a winter variety. It may be kept a little longer than the Fameuse but it loses its flavor earlier. 2nd. "Scott's Winter." A variety but little known in this country. 3rd. "McIntosh Red." A good apple where it can be grown, but one that has so many poor qualities when removed from where it originated that it is not likely to be used extensively. 4th. "Fameuse." A favorite everywhere, but should be classed as Downing classes it; an autumn apple. 5th. "Bethel of Vermont." An unknown variety here.

Of the twelve varieties named five or perhaps six are of first-class quality and can be as generally grown in *Southern* as in Central or Northern Ontario. The reasons why other varieties, of equal or greater excellence, such as the "The Baldwin, Greening and Northern Spy" should have been excluded from the list, and claimed as being suitable *only* for Southern Ontario cannot here be given.

That the apple growers of Southern Ontario have not a monopoly of the more excellent winter varieties, and that such varieties are not, as stated "wholly unfitted" to more northern localities is fully proven by the samples now on the tables, one of which, Northern Spy No. 2, was grown by James Endicott ten miles north of Lindsay, a district not noted for greater excellence of its fruit products than many other places much further north. The other Northern Spy, The Bellefleur; the large red apple, name unknown, was grown in my own orchard. The R. I. Greening by Jas. Emerson, South Mariposa, and the Russet by Mr. Taylor of the same place.

Mr. Croil reports many good varieties of apples grown in the Eastern Townships of Ontario. Mr. Wright of Renfrew reports good varieties in his district. Professor Saunders when visiting the Agricultural Show at Pembroke last autumn, noted many, "ten or twelve" excellent varieties of apples on the tables on that occasion, and saw abundant evidence to show that, with a little more knowledge and experience, many of the finer varieties may be successfully grown in that locality. In the neighborhood of Orillia and Barrie, and also of Collingwood and Owen Sound and other points along the shores of the Georgian Bay and Lake Huron, many of the finest fruits in the province are produced.

That apple growing is successful at these so called extreme northern portions of the province is only what should be reasonably expected when the soil and situation is considered, and especially so when the summer climate is compared with that of certain well known localities in Europe, where apple culture is successful.

The mean temperature of Berlin, about 600 miles further north than Toronto, for the three summer months is 64.5° Fah. Munich, about 300 miles further north than Toronto 63.6°. Paris, about 350 miles further north than Toronto 64.5°. Each place, it will be observed, has an average of mean summer temperature under 65°.

Now, if we trace the summer isotherm of 65° of mean temperature from Nova Scotia westward, we shall have a better idea of how far to the north apples may be successfully cultivated.

Starting from Halifax north lat. 44.40° it takes a course a little north of west across the Bay of Fundy and State of Maine to the north-east corner of Vermont, where it crosses the 45th parallel of north lat. and enters the Province of Quebec; then passing still more to the north crosses the St. Lawrence river at Montreal, and passes near, but a little south of the city of Ottawa, and soon after again touches the 45th parallel and continuing on that line through the English Land Company's settlement in the County of Haliburton, thence a little more northerly crossing the Georgian Bay and running length

*Dr. Hoskins' experiments have been made in Northern Vermont.—Secretary.