

the season, excellent in quality, and large enough to rank with the Kittatinny.

THE GAINOR

is a Canadian seedling, first offered to the public in 1883. We have not fruited it, but is claimed to be larger than the Kittatinny, tender and sweet in quality, and perfectly hardy.

Of other varieties, such as Wilson, Brenton, Stayman, Stone, &c., we have not room to speak at present, except to say that we do not commend them as the best for our Canadian climate. And we have in this article mentioned old and new together, so that even the novice may not suppose that in introducing new friends, we in any way advise the hasty discarding of old and tried favorites.

RAMBLES AMONG FRUIT GROWERS.

THE WESTERN NEW YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

(Concluded.)

Mr. Snow, of Yates County, N.Y., thought that

GRAPES

were the most profitable of fruits. From Cayuga Co. 800,000 baskets of grapes had been shipped this last season. The Concord had held its price better than the Catawba. Some one inquired about the benefit of *ringing the grape*. Mr. Barry said: "This is an old story, and a bad practice. The Massachusetts Horticultural Society has a rule that no grapes be allowed to compete on exhibitions that have been grown on girdled vines. The practice is condemned."

Prof. Goff, of the Geneva Experiment Station, read a paper on

POTATO CULTURE.

The result of careful experiment showed (1) that tubers from the most productive hills were the best for planting. The smallest tubers from the most productive hills produced more than the the largest tubers from the least pro-

ductive hills, though, generally speaking, the large tubers produce better results than the smaller ones. (2) That large cuttings yield better than small ones, and whole tubers yield better than cuttings. (3) That dried cuttings yield better than fresh ones.

Mr. Willard, of Geneva, said the value of the

CHERRY

as a market crop was under-estimated. The Montmorency was one of the best varieties. "It will hang on the trees two weeks after it is ripe, and allow us plenty of time to gather it. My Montmorencys pay me as much as \$10 per tree."

Mr. W. C. Barry said: "There is no cherry so valuable as the Montmorency. Wherever it has been planted, it has succeeded. According to Prof. Budd, it is as hardy as the Early Richmond. The crop, too, is uniform over the tree; and, when loaded with fruit, the tree is about as handsome as anything you could wish to look at. The fruit is also of a beautiful color, which it retains when it is canned. It is a little later than the Early Richmond in time of ripening."

Mr. D. M. Dunning, of Auburn, N. Y., read a very interesting paper on

ROSES.

He emphasized the need of *winter protection* even for the hardy varieties. They should be bent down and covered with evergreen boughs, or with something loose that would afford protection and yet allow free circulation of the air. This covering should not be removed until the frost is all out of the ground.

Roses need thorough *pruning* in the fall, by cutting out the old wood; and in the spring the young wood should be well cut back.

Cutting roses with long stems is a good practice, causing new growth to be formed, and on this new rose buds.

The best *place for roses* is in beds on