

ON FRUITS IN CENTRAL EUROPE.

Our work in Russia was an endeavor to find out what fruits had stood the test of climates as severe as our own.

In central Europe another field of work presented itself, viz: what varieties, valuable in these milder climates, are worthy of trial here?

Our journey from London onwards was a constant succession of visits to Horticultural and Botanic Gardens, Pomological and Forest Schools, steady, rapid work, without time even to arrange our notes.

At Verrieres, near Paris, in the gardens of M. Henri de Vilmorin, gardens full of botanic rarities, we specially noticed that the apple trees which had been selected for cordon training, included many kinds whose leaf and early terminate growth betokened northern ancestry. We noticed this, too, in the nurseries of M. Simon Louis, at Metz.

At the Jardin des Plantes, in Paris, we had a grand opportunity to study the different races of the pear. A large collection, botanical as well as horticultural, including different races from China, from Japan, India and different parts of Europe, and their hybrids. Mr. Budd is the one man who has taken up this botanic question of races, and applied it practically to northern horticulture. By noting certain characteristics of race one might collect in the milder parts of Europe, varieties of the apple and the pear, with the assurance that a large part of them would prove hardy in severe climates.

At Reutlingen, in Wurtemberg, we visited the Pomological School of the late Dr. Lucas, so well-known to Pomologists by his works and his life-long labors. At the time of our visit he was fast declining, and on our arrival at Proskau we heard of his death. From Mr. Fritz Lucas, his son and successor, we received lists and notes of those fruits which had stood uninjured during their late trying winters.

At the late Pomological School at Kosteneuberg, near Vienna, we met Prof. Stoll, who has also a thorough knowledge of the