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the St. Lawrence. Some of our finest apples have been originated at Lyn, near Brockville, and I think the Experimental Farm will do a good work by making a collection of these seedlings. In regard to the snow, I think there is no danger so long as there is no crust upon the snow; if there is, as the snow comes down, it breaks the trees. Sometimes in setting small trees, people stand something around to afford them protection from the snow until they are high enough, but as a rule the branches of dwarf plants are as high as the snow, and therefore are not badly broken, though very small bushes such as gooseberries and currants are often badly damaged by snow.

The PRESIDENT.—I agree with Mr. Bucke that a collection of the best known seedling apples from all over the country would be very valuable; there is no doubt many of our seedlings will hereafter prove our best fruit.

Mr. DEMPSEY.—With respect to dwarf apple trees, it depends to a great extent what they are dwarfed upon. The roots of some dwarf trees, such as the French Paradise, which is generally the produce from a dwarf tree, are fibrous, and if they are not protected by the snow they would freeze to death readily, all being near the surface. The same variety suffer wonderfully if they are planted on a very dry spot. The wood of that variety is spongy in nature, and the tree itself is really not hardy, although we have quite trees of them, but I don't think a tree from that stock would be satisfactory. Again, there are varieties of crab that grow from cuttings, which strike root readily, which produce hardy stock, which are also fibrous rooted. There is the English Paradise, that is used largely; we have trees in our ground; we imported some trees from England, and they were all worked on this English Paradise. We find they also produce a little fruit, smaller than the French Paradise, but they are stronger growers, and the fruit does not come into bearing quite so soon. That might be hardy here, but it occurs to me that dwarf apples would not be satisfactory in this climate at all. I would advise you to try seedlings extensively, even if you have to take a tender variety, and protect until you get fruit; fruit from this plant, produce fruit or trees, from the seed of that fruit, and when they bear fruit take the first fruits again, and continue on through several generations. Those of you who have read the history of *Dems*, of Belgium will readily see that that is the way he produced so many fine pears, valuable in that country and in France. I think he accomplished more than any man who ever lived in France or Belgium in that way.

Mr. HILLBORN.—In regard to the collection of seedlings, I may say that at the Experimental Farm we have sent as far as we could to get apples, and have got apples.

Mr. BRODIE.—I would recommend that the members of this association who live further north, if they find out any new seedlings should send samples from them to the Experimental Farm to be tested. At one of the Exhibitions of the Fruit Growers Association of Quebec we had on our tables samples of seventy-five seedlings grown in Chateauguay County and on the Islands of Montreal, and among them were some worthy of propagation. If we had then had an experimental station to send them to we could have tried them.

The SECRETARY.—We have several very worthy seedlings already; Scott's Winter is one that recommends itself very highly, a seedling originated in Vermont. And that large Baxter's Red, which seems to be a very fine showy apple, and a fine keeper, is also a Canadian seedling. Then we have Mr. Dempsey's seedling pear and a seedling pear sent to me from near Toronto and numerous others; I think we have enough to make a collection already.

THE HARDY APPLES OF VERMONT.

The paper on this subject was read by T. H. Hoskins, M.D., of Vermont.

I note that I am put upon the programme of this meeting for a paper on the "Hardy Fruits of Vermont." Hardy tree fruits would be more correct; but when I came to consider the subject, it was manifest to me at once that, with the exception of our native plums, in which little selection has yet been exercised, and no notable seedlings produced and propagated, we have no entirely hardy tree fruits but apples, originating