

of the Michigan State Horticultural Society, for the report of the Division of Pomology of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Thus my suggestions have become fixed and unchangeable; that is, owing to their appearance in the American Pomological Society's report and at the same time by Mr. Lyon in U. S. report, it will be found unadvisable to make any changes except for some glaring mistake. Thus another drawback is being removed.

I am, I find, specially asked for a short list best adapted to our colder climates. I give this with a good deal of hesitation, from unripe experience, but give it in part from their behavior in my own orchard, and in part from trees I have seen in fruiting in Wisconsin and elsewhere in the U. S. In order of ripening, (i) either Yellow Transparent, or Thaler (Charlottenthaler); (ii) Raspberry (Malinovka); (iii) Titovka; (iv) Golden White; (v) Longfield; (vi) Arabka (of Ellwanger and Barry).—*13th Annual Report Montreal Horticultural Society.*

THE NATIVE PLUMS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN STATES.

BY MR. CHAS. GIBB, OF ABBOTSFORD, P.Q.

My first efforts to grow plums proved failures, I now succeed in having a crop every year.

I began in 1872 by planting those varieties of the European plum which had done the best (and that means only fairly well) in the sheltered city gardens of Montreal. Lombard bore one glorious crop; Bradshaw a few now and then; Washington bore a few and died. A large black, like Quackenboss, also bore a few specimens several years. So has another like Coe's Golden Drop. A large number of varieties died before fruiting, but as many I had were not true to name, these may not have been the kinds I bought them for. Rev. Canon Fulton, of Maratna, Huntingdon, sent me a variety of Damson, it bore a few and died. Later Mr. James Brown, of Montreal, sent me Corse's Nota Bene which has borne but one plum and will not live much longer. He also sent me Dictator and Corse's Sauvageon, but they did not seem to thrive. I have Moore's Arctic, but their unthrifty condition may be owing to the dried state of the trees when I received them. I have also the *Prunus Simonii*, of China, a fruit flat like a pomme grise. The tree is not hardy enough. Two years ago I imported from Europe a number of varieties, especially of the prune type of plum, for in some cases the prune is found to be hardier than the plum; for let me remark that in Europe men plant their gardens or roadsides with "prunes" or plums, just as in California they plant out their acres with "raisins" or grapes. I have several varieties of the Russian plums. The Abbotsford Fruit Growers' Association has twice imported from Moscow, but they are too young to report upon. But I must here draw your attention to the fact that we have not in this country the plums of the Volga, and of the other colder districts of Russia. Mr. Shroeder, of the Agricultural Academy at Petrovskoe Rasumovskoe, Moscow, received the plums he sent to Abbotsford and to Ames, Iowa, from Poltava, a comparatively mild region. Dr. Regel of St. Petersburg, has sent out three varieties to this country, from where obtained he was not able to say, and beyond this but one really Russian variety from Central Russia has yet reached us and that is the Moldavka of Vorouesh. It is much to be regretted that the plums of Volga are not obtainable here, and as many of them are to be found only in little out-of-the-way villages like Kluchichi and Tenki, in the Province of Kanzan, it will be many long years before we may hope to have them.

However, we have another race of plums which have proved a decided success at Abbotsford, viz., the improved varieties of the native plums of the Western and North-Western States. I have about ten Wisconsin plum trees which were the roots of root grafts planted in 1873. They bore five good crops in succession, took a year's rest and have borne almost each year since. They are nice for eating and pretty good for cooking, but when canned the astringency in the skin and stone becomes too pronounced and one