Growing Fruit in Manitoba

Interesting Paper by Mr. Bedford, of the Manitoba Experimental Farm

the Manitobe Experimental Farm.
There is a constantly growing interest in fruit cutture in Manitobe
and everything authoritative on the
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S. A. Bedford, superintendent of the
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special interept mental Farm, is special interest. The paper was read before the recent meeting of the Western Horticultural Society and is

western Horticultural Society and is now given in full.

Judging from the many enquiries made at the experimental farm this subject is receiving increased atten-tion, and this is to be expected for many of our farmers on the older districts are now in easy circum-stances and the desire for better stances and the desire for better home surroundings is becoming very general. The success met with by such pioneers as Mr. A. P. Stevensor and the Most Rev. Archbishop Mc-Cray and other well located fruit growers, encourages many not so well situated to make an effort in a more humble way. The experimental farm at Brandon is not by any means an ideal spot for fruit growing, the attitude ti.176 feet above sea levely becomes a season of the se

Apples.

Recognizing the fact that this is the most important fruit grown in Canada, our director, Dr. Vm. Saunders, early in the history of the to 1891, forwarded a large collection of appie trees to Brandon. These 646 trees of 170 varieties and 346 un-named seedlings included all the bet-ter known sorts of eastern Canada, as known sorts of eastern Canad as many so-called iron clad i varieties. These were pa er the protection of hedges, half a dozen of them are e. It is noticeable, however, alled iron clad Rt only man a week of the control of th baccata). The first of these planted on the Western experimental farms were grown from seed imported from Russia, and from the very outset they proved perfectly hardy at Brandon, in fact I consider them even hardier than out native ash leaf maple, the seedlings of which do occasionally kill back in early spring. This hardy crab includes many different varieties with includes many different varieties varying in form of tree and in size of fruit; some of the trees are very shapely in appearance and when load-shapely in appearance and when load-at the experimental farm were last year, they are strikingly handsome. Another point in their favor is the saiff western breezes are unable to shake it off. This fruit varies in size from that of a large pea to that of the transcendent crab, and most best of flees varieties are pyrus bacof the transcendent crab, and most of it makes excellent preserves. The best of fliese varieties are pyrus baccata sangulnes, pryus baccata is angulnes, pryus baccata is a very constant and the same of the same

Success so Far Achieved.

Satisfactory results have also been obtained at Brandon from the plant-Satisfactory results have also been obtained at Irandon from the plant obtained at Irandon from the plant of the following commer of according for the following commer of according for the following commercial forms of the following control for the following commercial forms of the following commercial forms of the following forms of the following foll

are isolated specimens quite hardy, but in both cases without name. Now that we have perfectly hardy roots there will be no difficulty in proparation of the property of the property of the property of the provential promise to be hardy, viz, Wealthy and Tonka. These were received from and Tonka. These were received from year, but the ever present small boy pillered them before they were full grown. We have also a single speciment of the Transcendent crab plantment of the Transcendent crab piant-ed in 1889. This tree has been protect-ed by placing nail kegs around it and although not quite hardy it has borne a few crops of excellent fruit. Plums.

Plums.

The prospect for the successful cultivation in Manitoba of a really good plum is, I regret to say, not by any means as promising as in the case of the apple, the greatest drawback apparently being the shortness of the season, there not being sufficient time for the fruit to ripen. Between the years 1859 and 1856 forty varieties of coars 1839 and 1846 forty varieties of standard plums were tested, and at the present day none of these survive. The material to which we have now been reduced for experimental work is Americana) and the Manitosa wild plum (Prunus Nigra). A large number of seedlings of the following named to the companies of the second of the con-been tested at the experimental farm. Cheny, Hungrain, De Sot, Yosenite Purple and Aiken. These have gener-ally proven quite hardy and many of proven quite nardy and many of n have fruited, last season a very e crop of ripe fruit being harvest. A wonderful variation was notice. large ed. A wonderful variation was notice-able, as many as eighty-four distinct types being noted and recorded. Among these were some very fine fruit well worthy of propagation, but it is open to question whether they are to be recommended for general culti-vation, as, like their parents, they are late in ripening, except in spec open seasons like 1901. The mor ially open seasons like 1901. The most promising of these are Alken, Cheny Weaver and Hungarian. It seems prob-able that for permanent success we will have to confine ourselves to im-provement by selection of our native provement by selection of our native plum (Prunus Nigra). In its wild state this fruit shows very great varia-tion, some of fair size and good flavor, others quite small and astringent. This variation argues great possibilities by careful and continued selection and at reful and continued selection; sesent we are working along es, having quite a number o omising seedlings under tria these named Brandon Ruby or these named brandon Ruby is re-markably early, ripening its fruit in early August, in size the fruit is small but thin skinned and of a pleasant flavor. The best of these trees will be largely propagated and distributed

Pears.

Although twelve named varieties of the hardiest pears have been tested at the experimental farm in addition to fifty unnamed Russian seedlings, all were found too tender for the cli-

Cherries.

Sixteen varieties of cherries have been tested at the farm, with the ad-dition of 130 seedlings from named varieties. None of these have proven hardy and our list is now reduced to

two, viz., the Sand Cherry (Prunus pumila) and the Rupert Cherry, a cross between the Sand Cherry and the plum.The latter is of upright habit not put the plum.The latter is of upright habit not yet fruited. The plum of yet fruited. The plum of yet fruited. The plum of yet fruited in the plum of yet fruited in the plum of yet fruited. The plum of yet fruited in the yet fruit which product a much finer fruit, both in size and flavor than the average plant. The habit of the plant is dwarf and bushy and is extremely productive, the fruit being produced in dense clusters. The flavor of the improved varieties is fairly sweet and juley, and may possibly be evolved into a very useful fruit.

Raspberries.

Provided that a good situation can be obtained, there is no doubt that nearly all the varieties of this fruit will do well in Manitoba. There are now forty varieties under test at the now forty varieties under test at the Experimental Farm, including Black Caps. As is the case with nearly all the fruits, a gentle slope to the north is undoubtedly preferiole to any other as when planted thus they do not suffer from the sharp rays of the sun, which is especially detrimental in the early spring. For some years peat we have adopted the plan of the tips with soil thrown over them with a ploudy. The data from this the with a blood and we when we then with a plough. The data from this experiment has not yet been sufficient to warrant the general adoption of to warrant the general adoption of to. Of the red varieties the following have given the best satisfaction as to hardiness: Cuthbert, Turner, Philadelphia, Dr. Reider and Large printing the promising, and in Black Caps Hilborn is undoubtedly the hardlest.

Currants.

Currants.

Up to the spring of 1902 these were represented on the farm by forty-six varieties of red, white and black currants, and an addition of forty-six varieties was made during the spring of 1902, making a total of ninety-two varieties. Most of the red and white of 1902, making a total of ninety-two varieties. Most of the red and white varieties are hardy under almost any conditions, but the blacks appear to and greater care must be exercised in the selection of varieties; of the reds the following have proven the most autifactory, Ruby Castle, Pay's mentioned is vigored. The first mentioned is vigored to the condi-tion of the condition of the condition of the condi-tion of the condition of the condition of the condi-tion of the condition of the condition of the condi-tion of the condition of the condition of the condi-tion of the condition of the condition of the condition of the condi-tion of the condition of the condi mentioned is a vigorous grower, and is extremely productive, although branches and berries are somewhat small. Fay's Prolific, although not such an abundant bearer, is of an exceptionally large size, and makes an and abundant below, in of the saideal exhibition variety. Cherry Red appears to be midway between the others, having larger sized berries than Ruby Castle, though considerable than Ruby Castle, though considerable to the said of the s

Missouri Tree Currants (Crandall's Black).

Black).

I would all your attention specially to this variety. The bushes are quite tail, exceeding the height of the ordinary current by about three freet. It produces a good crop of fruit which, however, ripens somewhat unevenly. This is fully twice, and is often three, times the size of the average black currant, and makes a splendid prescription. currant, and makes a splendid preserve. There was a magnificent sample exhibited at your horticultural show last August, which many of you will remember, and which drew forth many expressions of admiration. I would highly recommend this for general cultivation through the province. Gooseberries.

the gooseberry has proven to be of the most difficult of small fruits grow successfully at the experi-ntal farm. Thirty-two varieties varieties been experimented with and nearly all have succumbed to the severity of our winter. Of the small-fruited varieties the following have given the best results: Native goosegiven the best results: Native goose-berry (called by us Sand Hill), Smith's Improved and Houghton. The first mentioned was received from the Sand Hills, southeast of Brandon, and is a much better fruit, both in siz and flavor, than the average native. Since the size of the size smail quantity of fruit for the pastwo or three seasons, Columbus, Re Jacket and Industry, and I am the opinion that, where the condition are favorable, these large-fruite varieties would do fairly well.

Tenders for City Supplies

The Winnipeg city council is callin for tenders for supplies in severa lines at present. One thing wante is a big pumping engine for the water is a big pumping engine for the water works. Tamara cordwood to the ex-tent of 100 cords is also wanted for the waterworks. Another demand i for 15,000 to 20,000 barrels of cement. A quantity of water pipe and special-is required. The works committe-want 1,500 cords of cedar wood, pre-sumably for paving.

Trade Notes

United States railroad earnings in ecember exceed those of the previous ear by 9.5 per cent, and those of 1997 7 16.5 per cent.

New England producers of footwea busy on spring orders. Exception an activity in rubber goods has reduced supplies to a low point. Some varieties of leather have advanced slightly and tanners of hemlock sole have only limited holdings.

Pig iron continues scarce, prices generally advancing during the pass week in the United States. The ex-pected advance of \$1 a ton was also made in wire products. Much new made in wire products. Much new businers has come forward, especially in bars and sheets, while there is a vigorous demand for structural mater-ial to be used in bridge work and car-shops. Another year of unprecedent-ed activity in this industry is confid-ently anticipated.

Bleached cottons have recovered law month's decline in the United State month's decline in the United States Stocks of cotton goods do not accumu-late. The print cloth market has rul-ed very firm with business restricted by the reserve of sellers. Prices for woolens are fully maintained at the opening level of the season and in some cases further advances are asked. Next lines of sultings will be opened next

Ernest Tugwell, manager of the Imperial Fruit and Produce Company, Winnipeg, has sold out his interest in that business to Mr. Adams (another of the shareholders) and will retire from the management. A. E. Sincheller, secretary-freasurer of the company succeeds to the management.

G. W. Baldwin, fur buyer, Winnieg, has moved his place of business the premises of H. & A. Leadlay. on Ross avenue, where he will here-after be found. Mr. Baldwin is one of the most widely known fur buyers in this country, and has continuous-ly represented the same house here for many years.

Application will be made at the next ession of parliament for an act to in-propriate the Regina and Hudson Bay allway Co., with powers to construct doperate a line from the internaand operate a line from the interna tional boundary between the secon-and third principal meridians norther ly to Regina; thence northerly to For Churchill, on Hudson Bay.

Churchill, on Hudson Bay.

W. R. Rosebrough, who is widely known throughout the west, has accommodated by the state of the

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toba for his territory.
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cess and Mobermot streets, and were
at one time occupied by Carseadden
& Peck. The fruit department will
be continued in the present premises
on Bannalyue avenue. The weather on Bannatyne avenue east. We to commence as soon as the we will permit on the new building occupied by this firm.

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