

APPENDIX No. 2

where these kinds do not succeed well. As I say, there was no very reliable information available and much money was spent in testing those apples, and different kinds of pears, plums and cherries that we find from experience it is not possible to grow.

By Mr. Martin (P.E.I.):

Q. What varieties would you recommend for growing in the maritime provinces?

A. I did not propose to discuss the varieties of fruits this morning, but I may say offhand the varieties that have proved best in the past in the most favoured parts of Nova Scotia are the Gravenstein, Blenheim, Ribston, Greening, Baldwin, Northern Spy, Golden Russett and the Roxbury Russett or Nonpareil. The Stark is also doing well.

Q. What about the Baxter?

A. The Baxter is doing well in Prince Edward Island. It is one of the most profitable apples grown in that province, but in the Annapolis valley, Nova Scotia, they would be considered a rather coarse apple. I make that statement without any reflection upon Prince Edward Island, which is more or less like parts of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, where the best winter apples are more uncertain than they are in the Annapolis valley and most favourable sections.

Q. New Brunswick is very much colder than the cold parts of Prince Edward Island?

A. I am speaking of some parts of New Brunswick with which I am familiar, the lower part of the St. John valley. On Prince Edward Island they can grow the Northern Spy and the King with good success, but they are finding that it is more profitable for them to grow the hardier kinds of winter apples, such as we grow here, like the Baxter, for instance, the Wealthy, which is a winter apple there, the Wolf River, the Golden Russett and a few other kinds. They find it is more profitable to grow those varieties and others than the more tender kinds, because they will stand better the climatic changes.

By Mr. Sinclair:

Q. Can you account for the fact that the Gravenstein appears to be disappearing in the Annapolis valley?

A. There are two or three reasons for that. One reason is, that during the time when the Gravenstein apple is in season there is a great glut of fruit on the English market, and the result is that fruit growers are going more into the cultivation of varieties that keep longer and are easier handled. Another reason is there has been a so-called disease affecting the Gravenstein in Nova Scotia called the Collar Rot. From investigations I have made I believe this disease is more of a physiological injury than a disease caused by the late growing of the Gravenstein. In parts of Nova Scotia the fruit growers grow very large quantities of Gravensteins, but they are allowed to grow too late, in my judgment, and the result is when there is a very severe frost in the late autumn the bark separates from the tree very near the ground. We find in the case of our young trees if there is a late growth the bark will separate from the tree near the ground owing to the freezing and thawing of the sap. In that way the tree suffers and very often dies. That has been overcome now I think by stopping cultivation a little earlier in the season. On sod ground it has not been so injurious, where the trees stop growth earlier.

Another line of work has been the testing of different methods of cultivation, grafting, spraying and so forth.

APPLES ORIGINATED AT THE CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

Then we have been originating a great many varieties of apples, not the apples which Dr. Saunders has told you about, for the Canadian northwest, because our work is not meant to lie in the far west; but we are originating apples especially for the