

thumb it will roll right out; it is full of sap. It is fully built up, but is not ripened at all, and it seems that from the 1st July until the middle of September that the bud is ripening and drying out and getting hard and firm, getting free of sap so as to withstand the frost of the coming winter. If you take a bud off a tree now you will find it is quite hard, and if you rub it between your fingers it will roll—you can't crush it down, and it is quite dry, you could cut it in two with a knife and then roll it out. I think I am correct in my observation, but I have had no one to help me in the matter.

The CHAIRMAN: This matter is very interesting, and I would like to hear another half hour's discussion, but time forbids. I would like to say that in regard to grapes growing on the St. Lawrence Mr. Whitney missed a grape that probably would suit him better than any others, that is the Worden.

Mr. WHITNEY: I have the Worden, but really forgot to mention it.

Mr. CASTON: Is it ten days earlier?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes, I think every grower here would bear me out in that and it is a very good grape.

PEARS FOR THE PROFESSIONAL AND AMATEUR GROWER.

By E. C. BEMAN, NEWCASTLE.

Pears adapted to the use of the professional and amateur grower, call for entirely different qualities. The professional grower is growing for profit, and the varieties must be adapted to that purpose. The tree must be a fairly good grower, sufficiently hardy and healthy to endure the climate and also productive. The fruit should be of good and uniform size, fine showy appearance, and of fairly good quality. It is also advisable to select varieties that are not subject to spotting or scab and other diseases.

On the other hand, the amateur grower wants, first of all, superior quality and handsome appearance, size is not usually taken into consideration. Of course if you can have all the other good qualities, of large size, beautiful fruit, hardy, healthy, productive and early bearing trees, you are that much better off, but you want quality first and last.

In this paper I shall not give any details regarding the planting, cultivation, or management of the orchard, but confine myself to a short description of the most valuable varieties suitable for each class that have proved successful in my own orchard, and that are adapted to this part of the Province of Ontario.

There is one thing to be taken into consideration in selecting varieties for planting, and that is the variation in quality on different soils and situations. A variety may succeed on one farm and be a failure on the adjoining farm, and consequently it is not advisable to plant largely of any variety until you have tested them on your own soil or know them to succeed on adjoining land and under similar conditions. The only sure way is to test for yourself, but unfortunately it takes nearly a life time before one can fully decide what to plant.

In the following descriptions I have placed each class in their order of ripening:

MARKET VARIETIES.

Clapp's Favorite.—Tree, an upright, vigorous grower, becoming spreading when it commences to bear; shoots require shortening back when young, or branches will become too long to make a good top; hardy, but subject to blight; very productive. Fruit, large and uniform in size, and evenly distributed; obovate ovate pyriform, pale greenish yellow, with dull crimson cheek, becoming

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