

CORRESPONDENCE.

MCINTOSH RED APPLE.

I send herewith a sample of the above apple, which promises to be the best winter apple I know of for this and other cold sections. It is a native of Dundas, our neighboring county. I have seen the parent tree, which was taken from the roadside on the edge of the timber with nineteen or twenty more and set in the garden of Mr. Allen McIntosh, then owned by his father, some eighty years ago. All the rest of these trees have been dead for thirty or more years. The old tree is as bright and smooth as a young tree and still bearing. After a description of the Wealthy apple, Dr. Hoskins, of Newport, in the last Montreal Horticultural Society's Report, speaking of the McIntosh Red, says: "Here is a larger and apparently longer keeping apple that is hardier than the Fameuse. I am rather astonished that this variety, originated as it did in Canada, should never yet have appeared upon the tables of the Society's exhibitions. Mr. Aaron Webster, of East Roxbury, Vt., calls it a glorified Fameuse, with the color and quality of that variety. A doubled size, a hardier tree, and the same defect of 'spotting' in unfavorable seasons." I exhibited a poor sample of the fruit at our winter meeting of 1880, when, although it was only classed third rate, I had no hesitation in recommending it as one of the best for cold localities. The tree is perfectly hardy, a vigorous grower, and the fruit keeps well till April. The owner of the original tree says he remembers it well for fifty years, and that it has never missed in a single year, frost or no frost, to bear a good crop of apples.

JOHN CROIL, *Aultsville.*

NOTE.—The apple came to hand in a very damaged condition, the package well smashed and the apple likewise. It had been a beautiful apple in appearance, of large size and high color. The flavor was "good." It deserves special attention in northern localities.—ED.

NUT PLANTING.—In answer to D. B. Hoover's question in regard to nut planting, I would state that if there are no squirrels to dig them up I prefer to plant the nuts in the fall, just before the ground freezes. If, on the contrary, there is danger from the squirrels, after having gathered the nuts and hulled them, place them in a pile before they become dry and cover with four or five inches of earth. In the spring, as soon as the frost is out of the ground, plant where you want them to remain. I find that by transplanting nut trees there is danger of injuring the tap root, thereby destroying the growth of the tree for two or three years. The larger the nuts used for planting are, the larger and stronger your trees will be.—JONAS NEFF.