

that exception and the Golden Russet, we have hardly any winter apple—we look upon the Wealthy more as a fall apple. The Golden Russet does not bear very well, but it will live.

Mr. BUCKE.—Did you say you got the tree or the seedling from Brockville?

Mr. WHILLAMS.—The apple was brought from about ten miles from Brockville, and the seeds planted, and from the seeds the tree was produced. This is one of the trees; the other is a very good apple too, but it killed itself bearing in two years.

Mr. G. O. CASTON (Craighurst).—I do not belong to this part of the country, but where I live we have a pretty cold climate, sometimes as low as 35 below zero, though I don't think we ever reach 40. But there, as well as in many other parts of the country sixty miles north of us, many varieties have been tried which we cannot do anything with. I am considerably interested in these Russian varieties, and I hope we may get some of them that will prove as hardy as the Duchess and good keepers. But the trouble with them is that they are fall apples and not long keepers. I was going to ask Mr. Gibb for a list of the longest keepers among the Russians he has tested. If we can get an apple with the good qualities of the Duchess, early bearing and hardiness, and one that will keep until spring, it will be the most profitable apple we can get hold of. I don't think it is well to have too many fall apples in our part of the country, for they are no use there. What we want is an early apple and a long keeper, and if Mr. Gibb or any other gentleman can tell us of the longest keepers among these hardy Russians it will prove of interest. I think, in a good many parts of the country, it would be a good idea to raise seedlings. I find many varieties that will not thrive by planting a tree from the nursery will thrive if top-grafted upon another variety. If you can take some hardy seedling and graft them on, I think they would yield finer specimens of fruit in that way than they would on their own stem. I think that an apple to stand the climate in the colder parts of Canada will have to be very much like the Duchess. I think there is a good deal in the texture of the wood; it requires to be like beach, close and hard in the grain and smooth in the bark, which is the case with the Duchess.

Mr. WRIGHT.—I wish to draw attention to the remark about top-grafting—that a variety which, when planted under ordinary circumstances, will not grow, may be top-grafted upon a hardy seedling and will then grow. That is also my experience.

Mr. GIBB.—If I had been asked the question last week, "Are there any apples that will prove late keepers," I should have said "Yes." After attending the meeting at Ottawa I should be inclined to say "No." When you come to a climate where the summer heat is much greater than here, the apples which will be more or less keepers here will not be keepers there. The one thing I am not positive of—and, therefore, I would not make a statement—is how long these apples would keep in this country. There is one thing which, I think, might be done in some parts of the country as it is in Russia. Some of their apples are late, because they are picked just before they are ripe and shipped to market, and in that way they are keepers. Of course, of the apples I have not fruited we cannot speak.

Mr. McNICHOLL (Ottawa).—I have nothing to advance in this matter of apples, not having had any experience myself with them, but from observation I can endorse what has been said in regard to the Duchess. I was surprised on coming to Ottawa to see the fine appearance of the Duchess here. I had seen very attractive specimens before coming here, but I think what I have seen here are even more attractive than those in the west. I think anything that will equal the Duchess in hardiness and quality will do first rate in this part of the country, or this part of eastern Canada. It is very attractive and the flavor is very good, and I think if the fruit growers can, by their exertions, develop an apple superior to it they will be conferring a great boon upon Canada.

Mr. BUCKE.—We have with us here one of the first Directors of the Fruit Growers' Association, Dr. Hurlburt, who can, no doubt, give us some information.

Dr. HURLBURT (Ottawa).—I have been very much interested in what Mr. Gibb has said in regard to these hardy Russian fruits, and was very much pleased when I heard he had made one or two trips to Russia, because I found, when in Europe a good many years ago, that in some of the northern latitudes there were not only apples but other varieties of fruit which might be cultivated to advantage in Canada. Of the fruits to which Mr.