



List of Fruits

RECOMMENDED BY THE UPPER CANADA FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

Those varieties marked with an asterisk (*) are very hardy, and succeed well in the colder parts of the Province.

APPLES
FOR GENERAL CULTIVATION.

- Baldwin, south of the G. W. R. and Lake Ontario.
- Duchess of Oldenburg.
- Early Joe—as a dwarf for gardens.
- Early Harvest.
- Esopus Spitzenburg
- *Famouse, or Snow-apple
- Fall Pippin.
- Golden Sweet.
- Gravenstein.
- *Golden Russet, as the best Russet.
- Hawthornden.
- Keswick Coulin, for cooking.
- *Northern Spy
- *Pomme Grise.
- *Red Astracan.
- Rhode Island Greening, in the vicinity of the Lakes
- *Robston Pippin.
- Sweet Bough.
- Wagner.
- Roxbury Russet, for its long keeping qualities.
- Rambo.
- *St. Lawrence.
- *Tadman Sweet.

FOR TRIAL.

- Benoni.
- Belmont.
- Beauty of Kent.
- Colvert.
- Dominie.
- Fall Janetting.
- Jersey Sweet.
- Porter.
- Primate.
- Summer Rose.
- Swaar.
- Twenty Ounce Apple.
- Westfield Seek-no-further
- King of Tomplin's Co.
- Early Strawberry.
- Lowell.

PEARS.

FOR GENERAL CULTIVATION.

- Bartlett, south of Lake Ontario and G. W. R.
- Belle Lucrative.
- *Flemish Beauty.
- Louise Boane de Jersey.
- Madame
- Seckel.
- Tyson.
- White Doyane

FOR TRIAL.

- Duchess d'Angouleme
- Bonne Clairegeau.
- Osband's Summer.
- Geary Giffard
- Grey Doyenne.
- Bonne Duch.
- Rosenger
- Doyenne de L'ee
- Kirtland.
- Huffam.
- Winter Nelic.

PLUMS.
FOR GENERAL CULTIVATION.

- Lawrence.
- Beurre d'Anjou.
- Sheldon.
- Green Gage.
- Washington.
- Smith's Orleans.
- Imperial Gage.
- Beune Claude de Bayay.
- Prince's Yellow Gage.
- *Lombard.
- *oe's Golden Drop.
- Lawrence's Favorite.
- Yellow Egg.

FOR TRIAL.

- Jefferson.
- Pond's Seedling.
- Columbia.

CHERRIES.

FOR GENERAL CULTIVATION.

- May Duke.
- *Early Richmond.

FOR TRIAL.

- Queen Hortense.
- Late Duke.
- Elton.

FOR GENERAL CULTIVATION SOUTH OF LAKE ONTARIO AND THE G. W. R.

- Black Tartarian.
- Elkhorn.
- Black Eagle.
- Elton.
- Napoleon Bigarreau.
- Early Purple.
- Yellow Spanish.
- Governor Wood.

FOR TRIAL SOUTH OF LAKE ONTARIO AND THE G. W. R.

- Knight's Early Black.
- American Heart.
- Monseigneur de Mezel.

GOOSEBERRIES

FOR GENERAL CULTIVATION.

- Houghton's Seedling, as not being subject to mildew

FOR LOCALITIES WHERE THEY DO NOT SUFFER FROM MILDREW

- White Smith
- Warrington.
- Crown Bob.
- Sulphur Yellow.
- Heart of Oaks.
- Ploughboy.
- Phoenix.
- Langley's Green
- Irish Red.

THAT PROMISE WELL.

- Downing's Seedling

CURRENTS

FOR GENERAL CULTIVATION.

- Black English.
- Black Naples.
- Cherry.
- Red Dutch.
- Victoria.
- White Dutch.
- White Grape.

FOR TRIAL.

- Ogden's Black Grape.
- Prince Albert.
- Red Russian.

RASPBERRIES

FOR GENERAL CULTIVATION.

- Brinckle's Orange.
- Fastoff.
- Belle de Fontenay.
- Franconia.

FOR TRIAL.

- Knevet's Grant.
- White Marvel, of four seasons.
- Doolittle's Black Cap.

STRAWBERRIES

FOR GENERAL CULTIVATION.

- Wilson, for market.
- Triomphe de Gand.
- Large Early Scarlet.

FOR TRIAL.

- Macavoy's Superior.
- Trollope's Victoria.
- La Constante.
- Russell's Prolific.
- Vicomtesse Hericart de Thury.

GRAPES

FOR GENERAL CULTIVATION.

- *Clinton.
- Concord.
- Delaware.
- Hartford Prolific.

VARIETIES THAT PROMISE WELL.

- Rogers' Hybrids, Nos. 3, 4, 15, and 19.
- Maxatawny.
- Arnold's Hybrid, No. 1.

FOR TRIAL.

- Dianna.
- Rebecca.
- Allen's Hybrid.

Vineyard Planting.

To the Editor of THE CANADA FARMER :

Sir,—I have long hoped in vain that some one well qualified for the undertaking would give through your excellent publication, practical information on vineyard cultivation as suitable to the climate of Canada West. To aid in developing the resources of his country should be every patriot's aim. I am glad to see the idea becoming more appreciated, that the grape vine can be profitably cultivated here. Not to occupy your valuable space by proving what has been so well stated elsewhere by M. DeCourtenay, that our amount of heat during the season of vegetation is far superior to that of Burgundy, and that our climate is in the centre of a wine region, it is sufficient to remind your readers that a bountiful Providence has made the vine indigenous to our soil, which, with the knowledge of its value in other countries, should surely be a broad hint to those who have the taste and opportunity to study its habits, and improve its quality as far as practicable. I regret that leisure is denied me for so interesting a pursuit, but am glad to know that a few persons have devoted their energies to it, and trust that the result will be profitable, both to themselves and the community. The interesting letter of Mr. Beadle, in your number of Dec. 1, was well calculated to draw attention to this subject; but while it shows some of the advantages to be derived from the enterprise, it leaves untouched the difficulties which encompass the beginner. I have, of course, my own ideas on these subjects, but as they are chiefly theoretical, I would be thankful for an opportunity of digesting them with the practical knowledge of others, for it is my purpose to commence a vineyard on a small scale next spring, with the desire of letting the farmers of the valley of the Grand River see whether or not it will succeed here, where the wild vine grows with the greatest luxuriance.

Presuming the necessity of planting on elevated ground, so as to escape as much as possible the late and early frosts which infest the low lands, and that with proper care the vine will flourish in any soil, it remains to know: 1st. What should be the preparation of the ground. 2nd. What the direction of the rows. 3rd. What the distance between the plants; first, with the view to wine; second, with the idea of marketing the fruit. 4th. Whether to put in rooted plants or cuttings, also when and how; and lastly, whether high training or low pruning is best. Granting that all other things are favourable, the great difficulty remains as to what kind of vine to plant. The Concord and Clinton grow here like a bramble, and set the cold of winter at defiance; but while I fully endorse all Mr. Beadle says of the excellence of the Delaware, its slow growth is a sad drawback. I have thought that defect might be greatly remedied by grafting it on a free-growing stock; and this brings me to the question, has any one in Canada succeeded in grafting the vine? I have never tried

it, but a friend, an experienced horticulturist, tells me that he has attempted it in various ways, but has hardly ever succeeded; yet we find many encouraging accounts of how to do it in books. In J. F. Allen's work on the culture of the grape, it is spoken of generally as of easy management; yet one writer even there says, page 215, we should bore holes in the stock with a gimlet, and insert the scions, concluding with—"I have never known this method fail, and I have never succeeded with any other, though I have frequently tried both with cleft and split grafting." The friend above alluded to has tried this mode also, but without success.

My desire is to elicit such information from practical men as may enable our farmers to enter on (to them) a new practicable, pleasing, and profitable branch of industry, and in this I feel assured of your hearty co-operation.

A. P. F.
Cayuga, 3rd February, 1866.

Toronto Gardeners' Improvement Society.

The Annual Meeting of the above named Society was held in the Board of Agriculture Rooms, January 15th, 1866. Present:—Messrs. A. Pontey, J. Fleming, J. Gray, G. Leslie, Jr., G. Vair, S. Turner, T. Elmitt, G. Farmer, Wm. Higgins, and J. Forsyth.

The President, Mr. A. Pontey, in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read, the President called upon the Secretary to read the Annual Report for the year ending 1865, which, on motion of Mr. Gray, was unanimously adopted.

The report expressed regret at the thin attendance which had marked the meetings of the Society during the year; pointed out the benefit that might be derived from a wider and warmer interest in the proceedings; made some suggestions as to subjects of discussion; mentioned the contributions of cut flowers, &c., which had been furnished by members at the several meetings; urged the importance of specimens of flowers, vegetables and fruits being brought for inspection, and consultation on their merits; and reminded the Society of the good it might do by calling attention to garden products of tested and approved merit.

Moved by Mr. J. Fleming, seconded by S. Turner, that a vote of thanks is due to the President, Mr. A. Pontey, for the very able and efficient manner in which he has filled the chair, and conducted the business of the Society during the year, and that the meeting signify its appreciation of his services by re-electing him President for the year 1866.—Carried unanimously.

Moved by Mr. J. Gray, seconded by S. Turner, that Mr. G. Vair be Vice-President; also, that J. Forsyth continue as Secretary and Treasurer for the current year.—Carried.

The following gentlemen were then severally nominated and duly elected directors for the year, viz:—J. Gray, G. Leslie, T. Elmitt, Thos. Lee, R. Guthrie, and G. Farmer.

Mr. G. Vair then moved, seconded by J. Gray, that a vote of thanks is due and is hereby cordially tendered to the Board of Agriculture for the liberality and good will they have evinced towards this Society, in granting gratuitously their excellent room for the purpose of holding our monthly meetings, which was carried amid great applause.

A TASTE FOR FLOWERS.—People will go into ecstasies over rare flowers, the more curious and unnatural the better. This may be all right so far as it gratifies; but it is not the true principle—what we bring to the worship of flowers. Association is the law of emotion in aesthetics. Mere curiosity does not come under this head. A flower is loved (not admired) for its classical and other attractions—for the associations of childhood and advanced manhood, as we became acquainted with flowers, in the wood, in the field, in swamps, by the wayside, and in gardens, &c. Time lends its enchantment, and these flowers become endeared, not only for their associations, but for the sympathy they inspire. Many phases do flowers present, which address themselves to our sentiment, call forth our love, pure as the qualities they represent, and partaking of the gentle nature of flowers. Our admiration for the rare, therefore, is an entirely different thing; it is that which may be applied to anything. But a flower has a sentiment of its own, which is always soothing and purifying in its influence. It is cheerful, tender, hallowed; and we hold its love as among the most sacred sentiments of the heart. It becomes us therefore to be careful how we cultivate a taste for flowers lest we should be led astray, and miss the true foundation (attachment), and expose our simplicity. A flower should be made a friend, and such an attachment formed of the most intimate nature. No danger it will be too intimate.—Rural World.