

Professor Budd, of the Iowa State Agricultural College, in 1879, imported from Dr. Regel, St. Petersburg, 73 varieties, and from Dr. Schroeder, of the Agricultural Academy of Petrovskoe Rasumovskoe, near Moscow, about 154 varieties. Exact information about these apples we could not get. The only thing to be done was to go to Russia and get it. Some one had to go. Mr. Budd and I went. This was in 1882. We found the Russian fruits not looked up by the Russians as we had expected. We found St. Petersburg and Moscow not specially favorable to orcharding, but 430 miles to the east of Moscow, in latitude 54°, 600 miles nearer the North Pole than Quebec, we found apple-growing the great commercial industry of the people. We wandered from village to village along the Volga in a little sail boat, then in a tarantass, a basket on wheels without springs, with hay on the bottom, driven by three horses abreast; sometimes living on black bread and sleeping on a bundle of hay. Here the winter temperature for the three months is 9° above zero, which is the mean for the winter quarter for a period of no less than fifty-nine years.

Mean temperature for the winter and summer quarters for several stations in Quebec, with the average highest and lowest temperatures:

STATIONS.	MEAN TEMPERATURES.				EXTREMES. (Average.)	
	Winter.		Summer.		Highest in Summer.	Lowest in Winter.
	Temp.	A	Temp.	A'		
Quebec	15.9		62.5		89.7	-22.9
Chicoutimi	11.9	-0.6	60.8	-0.3	96.3	-32.2
Cape Rosier	14.5	+4.7	55.5	-1.9	74.0	-15.0
Anticosti, S. W. P.	17	-0.6	56.9	-0.3	71.0	-14.6
Father Point.	15.5	-1.0	54.9	-0.4	80.3	-23.8
Cranbourne, Dorchester Co.	15.6	-0.6	59.2	-0.3	90.0	-27.8
Dalhousie, N. B.	13.3	-0.6	55.6	-0.3	92.2	-20.5

The figures A and A' represent a correction, which should be applied to the given mean for the station to reduce it to the mean of a larger number of years, and is derived from the observations at Quebec.

That is nearly 7° colder than the city of Quebec. The temperature tables which were published in my report in 1882, were very kindly prepared for me by Robt. H. Scott, Secretary of the Meteorological Office in London. To Prof. Carpmael, of Toronto, I am indebted for temperatures as herewith given for Chicoutimi, Cape Rosier, Anticosti, Father Point, Cranbourne and Dalhousie, N. B. Of these the lowest reading for the winter quarter is at Chicoutimi, and yet it is milder than Kazan in Russia by three degrees.

Let me comfort you then with the fact, that in no part of the Province of Quebec where we are likely to grow apples is it colder than in the extensive orchard regions of Kazan. You have great diversity of site in this Province. Choose your hill-sides, not your bottom lands, unless near large bodies of water, thus avoiding late spring and early autumn frosts; and if possible plant where you have protection from prevailing winds. Too warm a southern exposure is often more risky than open exposure to the north. As you go north your difficulties will increase, yet you have no such difficulties to cope with as they have on the Western prairies. To test the hardiness of the Russian apple trees, at their worst, in bleak, open prairie exposure, at the Minnesota State Experimental Station at St. Anthony, near Minneapolis, 65 varieties were planted. The soil was rich,

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