

grow in my section, because it is so very variable. Sometimes you would get very fine specimens, but as a general rule the crop is indifferent, and they bear so much on the tips the tree is after a while very much out of shape; but for sections where it will succeed, and other varieties will not, it is a good apple; and the best apple for sections of that sort is the apple that will succeed in all, independent of quality or flavor. If they cannot produce an apple of the highest flavor, if they can produce one of medium flavor, then that is the best for that section; there is no use in attempting anything else—you are losing time. I believe we have come down to a time when we must look at these matters as specialties, and grow those varieties in the various sections to the highest state of perfection.

Mr. WELLINGTON (Toronto)—I understand this to be a discussion of varieties fitted for the central and northern portions of Canada. Now, while the Colvert and King, and certain other varieties that have been mentioned, may do well in the south, we should not drag them into this discussion at all, because a great many may think, from favorable remarks made, that they may be suitable for those sections. I would also protest against the list as furnished by Mr. Beall going out as being endorsed by this society. The fact of the Rhode Island Greening succeeding with one or two men near Lindsay is no data to go by to show that it is a hardy variety. We all know to the contrary, and if we allow that variety to stand in his list unchallenged, a great many people, taking our report, may plant a variety only to meet with misfortune. Many varieties named are very good, but there are other varieties that have been sufficiently tested that are better for northern sections. I do not speak of the south, where you can grow the Northern Spy, and the King, and the more tender varieties, but I speak of the central and northern sections. Your remarks I fully concur in regarding the selection of varieties for localities. It must be tested there, and we must go by the actual experience of certain sections. We want a list that will stand generally. We can give a list that have been tested and proved hardy. The Magog Redstreak, Scott's Winter, and Longfield and Anis are varieties that are certainly hardy. They are as hardy, if not hardier, than the Duchess, and that is the class we must recommend for the north, if we undertake to recommend. The Tetofsky Mr. Beall classes as worthless. I object to that. It is a valuable apple in the north. It is a good cooker, and is hardy. It will stand where the Red Astracan will not stand. For that reason it should not be set down as worthless. Yellow Transparent is certainly good, but the great trouble is that it will overbear, and unless thinned out it will disappoint on account of its size. That is the experience of those who have raised it. Dr. Hoskins, of Vermont, I consider an authority on hardy varieties. He has tested them as thoroughly as anyone living in a cold section, and the varieties I have named are varieties that he has thoroughly tested, and that he recommends. I have seen them tested, and seen the fruit from them grown in our own section, and I believe that they are very desirable varieties for the northern section.

The Secretary moved, seconded by A. M. Smith, that a committee be appointed by the chair to make out a list of desirable fruits for cultivation in each county in Ontario.

The PRESIDENT thought that committee would have a hard job. He thought the work could be done best by local men, who have had experience in the various townships.

The SECRETARY—I will not press the resolution.

Mr. A. H. PETTIT—I suggest that it be divided into three sections—north-eastern, north-western, and southern Ontario, and that a committee be appointed to recommend four best varieties for summer, four best for autumn, and eight best for winter, and that they report at the next meeting. (Hear, hear.)

The PRESIDENT—That is in the right direction, but go a little further. I would suggest that this committee should frame a list, after taking evidence in the various counties as to the varieties. Confine the division to counties in the meantime, and perhaps after a while we can come down a little lower.

Mr. MORDEN—The county farmers' institutes could do something in the matter.

Mr. J. A. MORTON (Wingham) then moved the following motion, seconded by Mr. WOOLVERTON, that the matter of the preparation of lists of apples for cultivation in this province be referred to a committee consisting of the directorate.

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