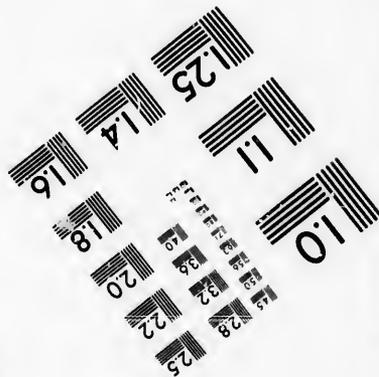
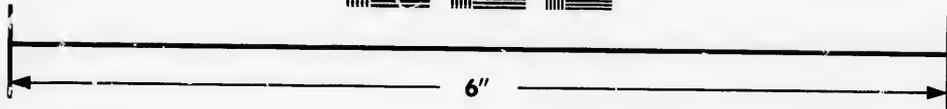
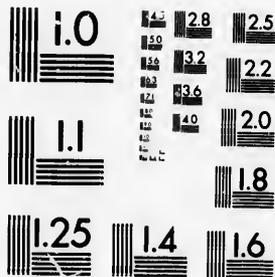


**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N. Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503



**CIHM/ICMH
Microfiche
Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH
Collection de
microfiches.**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques



© 1986

Technical and Bibliographic Notes/Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pages detached/
Pages détachées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Showthrough/
Transparence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents | <input type="checkbox"/> Includes supplementary material/
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la
distorsion le long de la marge intérieure | <input type="checkbox"/> Only edition available/
Seule édition disponible |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blank leaves added during restoration may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont
pas été filmées. | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata
slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to
ensure the best possible image/
Les pages totalement ou partiellement
obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure,
etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à
obtenir la meilleure image possible. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires: | |

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

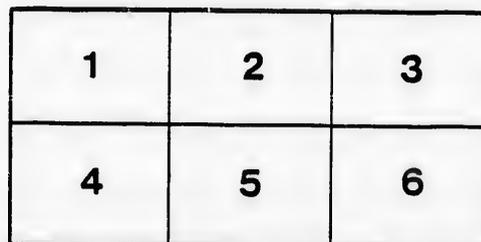
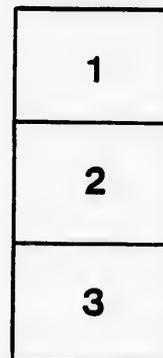
Législature du Québec
Québec

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol \rightarrow (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ∇ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

Législature du Québec
Québec

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole \rightarrow signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ∇ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.

rrrata
to

pelure,
n à

32X

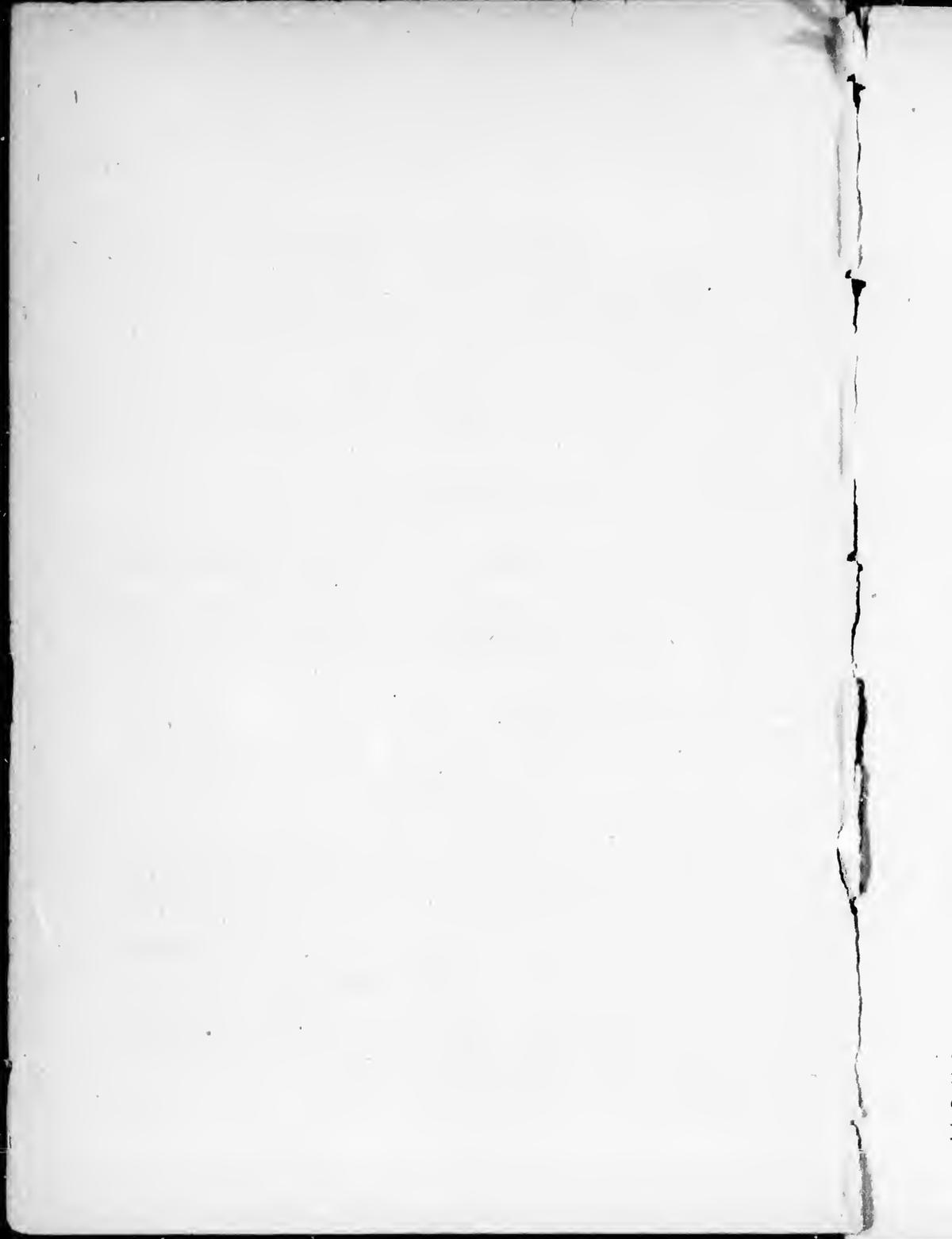
FRUIT LIST
FOR
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

PUBLISHED BY
FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION,
OF
ABBOTTSFORD.

This Association, feeling that a published fruit list was absolutely necessary for the advancement of fruit culture in this Province, issued a circular letter of enquiry to gather the varied experience in its different parts. Two hundred and ninety circulars were issued about 6th January last.

Replies were received from, or correspondence entered into with, or (which is better) discussions held with over a hundred persons exclusive of residents of Abbotsford.

Our information is chiefly from the Island of Montreal, from the counties of Rouville, Brome, Missisquoi and Huntingdon, and the country lying between them, the clay flats excepted; from these last a few reports only, these failures as regards apples, in two cases even when tile drained. On drained black muck five feet deep one cultivated orchard reported. Trees five years planted in fine health, and fruit large, but equal neither in flavor nor color to that grown upon more suitable soils.



REPORT.

SUMMER APPLES.

Two best varieties are,

1. DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG.
2. RED ASTRACHAN.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG seems perhaps the most generally satisfactory tree reported on. It produces good crops every year of a saleable fruit which ripens soon after Red Astrachan.

RED ASTRACHAN comes next in general satisfactoriness. In a few cases, however, it is reported as utterly failing without apparent cause, and on no special kind of soil. It is always saleable, and at high prices; and bears carriage best of the early apples.

The following, named in order of ripening, need also to be mentioned.

EARLY HARVEST, with and without shelter, reported as doing well in some instances, but as a rule decidedly short-lived and unsatisfactory, and in the nursery it proved to be tender, here and in Montreal.

TETOFISKY, whose beauty, productiveness and hardiness, though medium in quality, yet recommend it for places unfavorable for Red Astrachan, before, or with which it ripens, does not bear carriage, nor sell as readily as Red Astrachan. Promising well in Huntingdon County.

WHITE ASTRACHAN: a hardy tree with a long life and clean bark; it grows large, but being upright *can* be planted close; it yields very heavy crops of fine fruit, but as it does not bear carriage, and *water-cores* badly, it is valuable mainly for home use. In one instance, however, it has been profitably grown for near market, even though not bringing so high a price as Red Astrachan.

PEACH, of origin unknown. Downing describes a "Peach," "an Irish Peach" and "an American Peach." It is none of these. Some very old trees in Montreal showing it to be long-lived. Tree is vigorous, hardy and productive, fruit above medium, oblong, conic, yellow with pink blush on one side; quality, second rate, profitable for near market *only*, as it shews bruises.

FALL APPLES.

The two best varieties are.

1. ST. LAWRENCE. 2. ALEXANDER.

ST. LAWRENCE is a hardy long lived tree, producing fair crops every year, of finest quality fruit. It does not crop like the Fameuse, and so is not so profitable for the Montreal market. On this account it is not being planted so largely. Should it become scarce, it would bring a very high price.

ALEXANDER is healthy, hardy and fruitful. Has a fairly long life, one weighty witness to the contrary, notwithstanding. Ships fairly, keeps well for a fall fruit and sells high.

The following, named somewhat in order of ripening, are also worthy of notice.

KESWICK CODLIN: a largish acid, cooking fruit, bearing free and early. It is fairly hardy, and does well near Montreal, but our reports are chiefly from places more or less sheltered.

HAWTHORNDEN bears a very early and heavy crop of fine kitchen fruit. It is hardy, but dies often of exhaustion, perhaps because the fruit is not thinned when it is young.

KING OF THE PIPPINS, reported also from Montreal, yields a large red cooking apple very heavily for many years, and ultimately dies of over bearing.

KENTISH FILL BASKET: another reported from Montreal as hardy and productive, fruit of fair quality and of enormous size, used for cooking.

EARLY WINTER.

The **FAMEUSE** is *first* without a rival.

These, however, may be mentioned:

GRAVENSTEIN: A few of these large, handsome, German apples are grown about Montreal and Lacolle. Special enquiries have not been made.

LATE STRAWBERRY (*Autumn Strawberry*) produces a largish handsome fruit of fine quality.

At Abbotsford, and in some cases at Montreal, it bears early and freely, and, though not long lived, well repays cultivation.

BOURASSA: There is difference of opinion about this old favorite. Many say it is healthy, some say *not*; some say it is productive, more say it is not. It sells well in Montreal, but no longer at extra prices.

HUBBERTSON'S NONSUCH: A noble mid-winter fruit which has done well in a few instances,—of its failures we know nothing.

Its character for hardiness, in northern parts of New England, would not lead us to expect it ever to become one of our leading fruits.

LATE WINTER.

For the early winter, FAMEUSE was first, and there were *no* competitors; for late winter there are many competitors, and *none* first: *none* combine hardiness and productiveness with all the best marketable qualities. Choose from these next six:

1. GOLDEN RUSSET: This is the *Golden Russet of Western New York*, erroneously called *American Golden Russet* in the catalogues of some Ontario nurserymen. Warder calls it the *English Golden*, but it is known by this name only in the West. Its hardiness and productiveness are well spoken of from Montreal, when sheltered or even moderately exposed. So are they in exposed situations in Huntingdon county, where it is being planted for profit, and perhaps elsewhere; but *elsewhere* there is so much confusion about Russets that some of the reports are untrustworthy. In Montreal it does not bring as high a price as Fameuse per tree, and hardly per bushel. It keeps till April or May.

2. WHITE (WINTER) CALVILLE: From Belœil we hear that the original tree was bearing in 1822, and that it is still yielding good crops, considered rather more productive than Fameuse, eight barrels being sometimes gathered from a single tree. Fruit sells at same price as Fameuse. At Abbotsford it has proved hardy and vigorous in nursery; and in orchard, trees seventeen years planted have proved hardy, and in productiveness very nearly equal to Fameuse. Fruit medium, yellowish when ripe, with blush on one side; flesh firm, crisp, juicy, mild sub-acid; its only fault being its color, which shews bruises, and prevents its being a first class market fruit, otherwise it bears carriage well, keeps till April.

3. CANADA BALDWIN was also brought to Abbotsford from Belœil. The fruit is conic in shape, and somewhat like the Fameuse, though lighter in color and specked with white. It bears carriage well, keeps till June, and is very saleable. The

trees are heavy croppers, strong in growth and very thrifty, and were thought exceedingly hardy, but during the last five years the old ones (seventeen years planted) have shown tendency to sun-scald.

The FAMEUSE-BALDWIN, reported from Belœil, does not seem to be the same under another name.

4. BLUE PEARMAIN: This is a hardy tree, but accounts vary as to its productiveness, being mostly unfavorable; some think heavy soils suit it. It was named twice only among the five best kinds for profit, and in both cases on gravelly loam mixed with clay. The apple itself is large and handsome, in no special demand in Montreal, but sells well in local markets.

5. BEN DAVIS: Reported very favorably from Huntingdon Co. and a few other scattered places. It is a vigorous grower, and so hardy that it was used in Wisconsin to top-graft tender kinds on, but the severe winter of 1873 put a stop to this; it bears early and heavily, and though decidedly wanting in flavor, it is *the* market apple of North Illinois, and is placed on the commercial list of the North Western Societies. It does well in all soils, but with some change in the flavor of the fruit. It ships well and keeps till May.

6. JONATHAN is a beautiful, red, first quality dessert apple. Its size is medium, or below medium. In Huntingdon county, trees, seventeen years planted on exposed northern slopes, have proved hardy and productive and very profitable.

In Montreal in one instance it has done well, and should be grown there for home use, keeping as it does till May.

7. NORTHERN SPY: Spoken of favorably from Huntingdon county, where, upon unsheltered northern slopes, it proves hardy, and though late in coming into bearing, yet recommended for profit. Favorable reports also from Missisquoi and from the neighborhood of Lacolle.

In Montreal, both on exposed northern and on protected southern slopes, it is short-lived, and this, added to its tardiness in bearing, has condemned it. It has also proved tender in the nurseries at Montreal and at Abbotsford.

8. POMME GRISE: Spoken of in a few instances as a good bearer, but generally as a decidedly poor bearer even in cultivated

orchards. Fruit said by some to be not equal in quality to what it used to be, and in Montreal market is no longer saleable at extra prices, having been superseded by the larger russets. Plant sparingly and for home use only.

9. **TOLMAN'S SWEET**: Generally reported as hardy and productive here, as in the North Western and North Eastern States, though somehow it proved tender in the nurseries at Abbotsford. The fruit, however, is not saleable in Montreal market.

10. **RIBSTON PIPPIN**: A few report favorably, but more quite the reverse, as to health and length of life of tree, and in some cases as to quality of fruit.

11. **KING (OF TOMKINS' COUNTY)** has one firm friend and several enemies of valued judgment.

12. **YELLOW BELLE FLOWER** is hardy, fruitful and often satisfactory.

13. **BALDWINS** and **RHODE ISLAND GREENINGS** and **SPITZENBURGS** have in many scattered instances done well in sheltered spots, surviving even the winter of 1858, yet on the whole are condemned by nursery men and orchardists, and in fact their continued importation has done immense damage to the fruit interest of our Province.

PROFIT.

BEST FIVE KINDS IN ORDER OF PREFERENCE.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY reports **FAMEUSE** and **RED ASTRACHAN** a tie: next to them are **DUCHESS** or **ST. LAWRENCE**.

LACOLLE AND VICINITY: **FAMEUSE** first, unanimously: next, **ST. LAWRENCE**, **RED ASTRACHAN**, and, possibly **CANADA PALDWIN**.

DISTRICT OF BEDFORD: **FAMEUSE** or **RED ASTRACHAN**, followed by some winter apple.

BELCIEL: unanimously, **FAMEUSE**.

ABBOTSFORD: **FAMEUSE**, **ST. LAWRENCE**, **WHITE CALVILLE**, **DUCHESS**, **ALEXANDER**.

ROUGEMONT: **RED ASTRACHAN**, **FAMEUSE**, **ST. LAWRENCE** and **ALEXANDER**.

L'ISLET CO.: **RED ASTRACHAN**, **FAMEUSE**, **DUCHESS**. (Two reports only from this Co. and no replies to our enquiries upon them.)

OTTAWA VALLEY: FAMEUSE and DUCHESS equal; RED ASTRACHAN, ST. LAWRENCE.

MONTREAL: RED ASTRACHAN, ALEXANDER, FAMEUSE, DUCHESS and PEACH. Montreal reports strongly for FAMEUSE. It is a heavy and reliable bearer, and always has fetched and will fetch a good price: viz., a dollar a bushel, at the very least.

RED ASTRACHAN brings now about \$2 a bushel, as the supply hardly equals the demand. Ontario ships us a certain quantity and may ship largely, and, though *her* Red Astrachan commands but a small price compared with that from the orchards in the neighborhood of Montreal, this will undoubtedly affect the price; and, to what extent, is a question for those to consider who would plant very largely of what, to-day, is the most profitable apple in the Montreal market.

ALEXANDER, if fine, brings \$6 per brl.

DUCHESS and PEACH bring high prices, but must be handled more carefully.

Of WINTER Apples, the GOLDEN RUSSET is reported, from Montreal, as less fruitful than Fameuse, and lower priced, because of the competition from Ontario. In Huntingdon Co. it is being planted for profit, so also are BEN DAVIS and JONATHAN, and even NORTHERN SPY. In some parts, WINTER CALVILLE and CANADA BALDWIN are most thought of.

HARDINESS.

HARDIEST FIVE KINDS IN ORDER OF PREFERENCE.

Fortunately, since the extremely severe winter of 1858, we have had no opportunity of testing this question. But, were we systematically to examine the injury done to our orchards last winter, we might learn much. In the North-West, the winter of 1872-73 destroyed a large percentage of orchards; a thorough examination was made by the MINNESOTA and WISCONSIN STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES, and from these, and more detailed reports published in the North-West papers, we gather the following: Crabs stood, of course, as a rule, first; and the order of hardiness among these was: 1, TRANSCENDENT; 2, HYSLOP; 3, MONTREAL BEAUTY, (this possibly may be M. Waxen.)

SOULARD was much more injured than these three.

Among apples, first were **TETOFSKY** and **DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG**; these results are confirmed by reports from Vt. and N. H. and N. B. Next, probably, stood **WHITE ASTRACHAN**, which was not, however, largely grown, as it does not bear carriage.

The two first, with **STEWARTS SWEET**, (an apple the size of the Transcendent, but of fine quality,) and **WEALTHY**, are the only ones hardy enough to be recommended by the MINN. S. H. S. for all localities. **GOLDEN RUSSET**, **RED ASTRACHAN**, and **BEN DAVIS**, were debated upon, but rejected; **PEWAUKEE** also sought admission, but was not received.

For the most favourable localities we have a second list: **HAAS**, **FAMEUSE**, **WALBRIDGE**, **ST. LAWRENCE**, **RED ASTRACHAN**, **GOLDEN RUSSET**, **SAXTON** and **PERRY RUSSET**.

To judge from the Minneapolis Meteorological tables, the above is rather too cruel a test of hardiness for this part of the Province of Quebec.

A fairer test, though erring on the side of leniency, is the report from Central and Southern Wisconsin, at least so the Madison Meteorological Tables seem to indicate. The Wis. STATE Soc. gives us, as the five best for general cultivation, **RED ASTRACHAN**, **DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG**, **FAMEUSE**, **TOLMAN'S SWEET**, and **GOLDEN RUSSET**: but also places **PEWAUKEE**, **BEN DAVIS**, and **WALBRIDGE** upon the commercial list.

Our reports shew that these varieties are being tested in this Province; and as they are being propagated for importation hither, we thought it well to show their relative hardiness.

As a deduction from the above, modified by our own less extended experience, we would give the hardest kinds, thus: **TETOFSKY**, **DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG**, **WHITE ASTRACHAN** and **PEACH**; next to these, in alphabetical order, come, **ALEXANDER**, **BEN DAVIS**, **FAMEUSE**, **RED ASTRACHAN**, **ST. LAWRENCE**.

GRABS.

Our statistics give us, in order of preference:

1. **MONTREAL BEAUTY** is most grown, bears freely even when old, and is profitable for a near market.
2. **TRANSCENDENT** is a strong grower, yields very heavy crops of a large fruit, somewhat astringent in taste. Like the former, it must be marketed carefully and quickly.

3. **QUEEN'S CHOICE**: a great favorite in Stanstead and St. Francis Valley, being more reliable than the above in unfavorable places;—bears young and heavily, sells readily there; and, being firm in texture, keeps and ships better than the above.

4. **RED SIBERIAN**: the best for jelly and good for canning.

5. **MONTREAL WAXEN**: Jas. Dougall, of Windsor, Ont., says this tree is propagated in Ontario, under the name of Montreal Beauty; but the two may be easily distinguished as the growth of M. B. is *upright*, whereas the M. W. is a *spreading* and almost a *straggling* tree.

Some say this last is a heavier bearer than the M. B. and more profitable. The confusion of names may be the cause of this being placed fifth on this list.

6. **HYSLOP** keeps better, but does not bear as heavily as Transeident; is very astringent, but is well thought of by some for its size and great beauty.

Montreal Beauty and Waxen sell in Montreal (when *hand-picked* not *shilelagh-picked*,) at from \$1.50 to 2.50 per bushel.

Of the prices of the others we cannot speak positively. The above are all Fall crabs, all sub-acid, and all astringent or "puckery."

Siberian crabs can be grown abundantly where other apples fail entirely; and we believe there exist species of every season and flavor and without astringency.

We earnestly hope that experiments will be turned in this direction, for the crabs (unless some day affected by blight as they have been in the west,) must become of the greatest importance to us.

PEARS.

We give a digest of the experience of a few in Montreal. This differs *entirely* from our report on apples, as being merely a local experience. It should therefore be received *cautiously*, and we earnestly hope that the MONTREAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY will appoint *pear and plum committees*, and make out more thorough lists as a guide to future planters.

We may state that shelter by buildings, hedges, &c., is desirable, if not necessary; trees must not be forced either in nursery or orchard until in bearing. Mulching in the fall, necessary. Only upon these conditions can the following be recommended, and that not for profit.—

S., Standard or tree on pear roots; D, Dwarf or trees on quince roots; h., hardy; p. productive; q, quality.

PEARS.—FIVE BEST KINDS.

FLEMISH BEAUTY: S. : decidedly first, h. p., large, good q., reliable, autumn.

BELLE LUCRATIVE: S. or perhaps D., h., medium size, best q., autumn.

GLOUT MORCEAU: D. & S., rather large, h., fair q., mid-winter.

LAWRENCE: S. & D., med. size, h., highest q., early winter.

WHITE DOYENNE: S. & D., rather large, h., highest q., autumn.

These last four are not in order of preference.

The following also deserve special mention :

BARTLET: S. & D., fine q., but tree generally not as h. as some others.

BON CHRETIEN: S. & D., fine h., large, medium q., perhaps not what it used to be, autumn.

ONONDAGA: very h., large, good q., though somewhat variable, autumn.

ST. GHISLAIN: S. & D., hardier than Flemish Beauty, but not equal in q.; the fruit is finest on quince stock, but the tree lives longer as a standard.

LOUISE BONNE DE JERSEY: D., very p., but accounts differ as to h., autumn.

NAPOLEON: D., h. p., good q., medium size, well spoken of, autumn.

GANSEL'S BERGAMOT: S. & D., rather large, fine q., moderately p., autumn.

HOWEL: medium or largish, good q., autumn.

OSWEGO BEURRE: S., very h., rather small, medium q., autumn.

CRBAN'S SUMMER: a little beauty of good q., pretty h., only moderately p.

ROSTIEZER: pretty h., small, best q., early.

BUERRE DIEL: h., large, fine q., p., autumn.

Some would place this on first list of five best kinds.

KINGSESSING : rather large, good q., some old trees reported in good health, autumn.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE : a seedling from Flemish Beauty and Bartlet, said by many to promise to be a hardy tree

DEARBORN'S SEEDLING ; **DOYENNE D'ETE**, **TYSON**, **ANANAS D'ETE**, have also, in some cases, done well.

For the detailed experience of one who has tested 300 varieties of pears in Montreal, we would refer to report Ont. F. G. Association, 1871, or to "Canada Farmer," July and August, 1871.

PLUMS.

To make out a list of *five* best varieties was impossible. The following list of 12, however, contains those most thought of. The 5 best kinds for profit, we are unable to name. Such a list would include Lombard and Corse's Admiral, but great difference of opinion would exist as to the others; some preferring large handsome plums, like Bradshaw & Pond's Seedling; others, smaller and inferior kinds which are hardier and surer bearers; the latest varieties, as a rule, command the highest prices.

The 12 kinds which have done best are :

LOMBARD : violet, p., medium, good q., generally satisfactory.

POND'S SEEDLING : Yellow, very large, tree as hardy as any of its class.

WASHINGTON (Bolmer's): yellow, large, very fine q., very p. every 3rd year, or now and then according to favorableness of position.

IMPERIAL GAGE : greenish yellow, rather large, highest q.

BLEEKER'S GAGE : yellow, medium, fine q., considered very p. by some.

BRADSHAW : reddish purple, very large, good q.

COE'S GOLDEN DROP : large yellow, fine q., moderately p., being late, brings high prices, and is stated positively to ripen every year.

PRINCE'S YELLOW GAGE : medium yellow, very good q.,

GREEN GAGE ; of the highest q., but h. and p. in a few places only.

NOTA BENE (Corse's): purple, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, juicy, rich and sweet, the finest flavoured of Corse's Seedlings, very p. but does not bear carriage as well as the two following :

DICTATOR (Corse's) : brownish purple, nearly as large and shape of yellow egg, fine q., firm texture, bears carriage well, profitable.

ADMIRAL (Corse's) : dead blue, oval, nearly as large as Dictator, softer texture, and not as good flavor, but more productive. If any one knows of trees of the last three kinds, in bearing, they would do well to let it be known, as the old trees have lately been cut down, and the Montreal nurserymen are in doubts as to where scions can be had.

The following kinds have also done well : **DAMSON** (profitable in Huntingdon Co), **REINE CLAUDE DE BAVAY** (ripens every year), **YELLOW EGG**, **McLAUGHLIN**, **JEFFERSON**, **BLUE GAGE**, **SMITH'S ORLEANS**, **PURPLE FAVORITE**.

The above kinds have lived 12 or 15 years, usually not much longer, and have produced good crops more or less frequently according to variety and favorableness of position. This shows that we have not the species adapted to our climate. The **MINN. STATE HOR. Soc.**, finding none of the above kinds hardy enough to be recommended for general cultivation, published a list of the best native seedlings. These have since been examined by a committee, and the best (Harrison's Peach and others), though not as yet endorsed by the Society, are nevertheless spoken of very favorably by them. An examination of our own native seedlings should at once be commenced, and also it might be well to try these hardy North Westers of the *Prunus Chickasa*, thought so favorably of by the M. S. H. Soc.

There is, however, a less hardy class of *Chickasaws* of more southern origin, which is likely to be grown for this market, including the Wild Goose, Winnebago and Miner (or Hinckley). The latter is so late that its ripening may be questionable (though the later the better for market, if it does ripen); young trees both of this and Winnebago proved no hardier at Abbotsford during last winter than Lombard. This class of plum is noted for its fruitfulness and length of life, but we do not feel that this is exactly the line in which experiment should be made.

BLUE ORLEANS, **PRUNEAU**, and **YELLOW ORLEANS**. Thousands of these trees, especially the first, grown from suckers and planted in the sod, are doing well on North Shore of the St. Lawrence just below Quebec, and on the Isle of Orleans.

They sell in Montreal at from \$6 to \$14 per barrel, and, hitherto, have not been stung by the *Curculio*. Unfortunately the "BLACK KNOT" began to appear many years ago upon the wild cherry trees along the fences, and from these it has spread, and is rapidly destroying the plum orchards. The danger is not understood, and the people would be loath to apply the remedy, viz., cutting off all parts diseased, but, if not attended to, this whole business must, before many years, entirely fail.

CHERRIES.

The common kind under the names of EARLY RICHMOND, KENTISH, COMMON RED, &c., is the only kind grown to any extent, and that with much success coupled with some failures. ENGLISH MORELLO and MAY DUKE also doing well in a number of instances.

At Rougemont, BLACK EAGLE has been grown for many years, is as hardy as Kentish, but not a good bearer.

The MINN. S. H. Soc. endorses one new German variety, HARTZ MOUNTAIN, and recommends another, LEIB, for trial. Many years ago a black, sweet cherry with a delicious flavor grew largely about Montreal; any one who knows of a tree should report at once to propagators, and help to fill up a blank in our fruit list,—a sweet cherry adapted to our severe climate.

GRAPES.

In recommending the best kinds of Grapes we must premise that no kind should be grown in this province without three things:

I. Thorough underdrainage. II. Protection by fences or hedges. III. Winter covering.

Some of our more careful cultivators train according to the "*renewal system*" and the very late varieties require this.

These four kinds we recommend for general cultivation:

HARTFORD PROLIFIC: This is a hardy grape producing more fruit with less care than any other. We have seen it drop badly from the bunch, but on making special enquiries, we found this to be the exception and not the rule. Connoisseurs find the pulp somewhat acid, yet it is valued for home use, and on account of its earliness and productiveness it brings the highest price per lb. and per vine.

ADIRONDAC: This grape is positively without pulp. In flavor it approaches that of the finer foreign sorts. It is sure to ripen always, but does not bear so heavily as the above. The vine is not vigorous, and has in two instances been found to winter-kill under the same covering which protected others. It has been kept all winter.

CREVELLING: This is a hardy and vigorous grower, and produces good crops of a fine but peculiar flavored fruit. The bunch is loose and straggling, and is therefore not very marketable. It ripens ten days later than Adirondac, and is not injured by frosts.

DELAWARE: This is reported as a general favorite, as it adds hardiness and productiveness to its delicate sweet-scented flavor. It should be planted in warm positions. No grape later than this should be recommended for general culture.

The following also deserve attention:

CONCORD: This is a hardy and vigorous grower and abundant bearer. Some report that it ripens thoroughly every year; on the other hand, others, both from light and heavy soils, but especially from the latter, report that the berry colors, but does not ripen or sweeten. It should be planted only where it is found to ripen well, or against walls, or in other specially sheltered spots.

EUMELAN: This is a medium sized dark purple grape of fine quality. It seems good every way except in the size of the berry. It is reported on only by a few, and as having fruited but two years.

REBECCA is a high flavored yellowish-green grape of medium size. It is productive, and is doing well in the hands of a few careful cultivators. It is said, both in Montreal and at Philipsburg, to ripen just after Hartford Prolific. The description of the grape is exact, but in U. S. said to ripen with Isabella. It is also said there to be a good keeper.

MASSASOIT (ROGERS NO. 3), a rather large amber grape, ripening not long after Adirondac, is reported favorably from Ottawa and Philipsburg.

SALEM (ROGERS NO. 22), a large amber grape of fine quality, ripening just before Concord, is reported favorably from several places.

ROGERS NO. 33: a grape of the Black Hamburg type, ripening with Adirondac. It is hardly known, but is doing remarkably well at Philipsburg.

ISABELLA: This very late variety is reported by several as ripening every year against a wall, though they believe it would not thoroughly ripen on the trellis. In two or three instances, however, said to ripen even on trellis.

BLACK CLUSTER and CHASSELAS DE FONTAINE-BLEAU are both reported from Montreal as having thoroughly ripened year after year for many years, and, though troubled with thrip, free from that mildew which so often attacks these foreign varieties. The former is easily known by its small bunch of closely set medium sized berries. The latter has bunch and berry larger than Sweetwater, and was imported direct from France. We believe this to be true to name, but prefer not to positively state such to be the case.

These very late ripening varieties are not mentioned with a view of recommending them for cultivation, but merely to show what care has effected in spite of the shortness of our season.

The following kinds, named somewhat in order of ripening, have also been reported as giving greater or less satisfaction:

CROTON, ISRAELLA, WALTER, MARTHA, ALLEN'S HYBRID, SENASQUA, NORTHERN MUSCADINE, LINDLEY (ROGERS No. 9), AGAWAM (ROGERS No. 15), WILDER (ROGERS No. 4), CLINTON, DIANA HAMBURGH, UNION VILLAGE, DIANA.

For the detailed experience of one of our oldest grape growers, see Canadian Illustrated News, March 27th, 1875.

CURRENTS.

CHERRY, RED DUTCH, VICTORIA, WHITE GRAPE, BLACK NAPLES, all do well in P. Q. as elsewhere.

CHERRY brings the highest price per. gal., and under cultivation, perhaps, per bush.

GOOSEBERRY.

The great enemy of the English varieties is *mildew*. Near the city of Montreal, and especially on the East Side, both on heavy clay and on gravel by no means clayey, there are many spots free from this trouble. We have seen Whitesmith, 30 years planted,

which have never mildewed, (at least they certainly have not during last 22 years, and present occupant understands they did not during the 8 years previous), these are still yielding good crops, lower branches lying upon the gravelly ground. GREEN OCEAN was also doing well here. On heavy clay we find CROWN BOBS and WHITESMITHS, both yielding fine crops, on bushes both trimmed and untrimmed;—but after the worm has eaten the leaves, the fruit often mildews.

This is one of the most profitable of fruits, bringing 60c. per gal., and easily picked.

Of the American Seedlings, HOUGHTON flourishes *everywhere*, and bears *enormous* crops of a fine flavored, but small berry, proof against mildew (there are instances known of its having mildewed, but these are indeed rare). One cultivator, at Ottawa, planting 4 ft. apart, each way, (or 2500 to the acre) and selling at 60c. per gal., realized at rate of \$1000 per acre. In Montreal, this small berry is not very saleable, but it should be grown every where for home use, and probably for local markets.

DOWNING, another American Seedling, is larger than Houghton, and mildew proof; but its cultivation at Ottawa is being given up because less productive.

RASPBERRIES.

RED.—RED ANTWERP is the general stand-by, though some prefer FRANCONIA, FASTOLLE, or KNEVET'S GIANT.

CLARK, is well spoken of by a few; we know the canes to be perfectly hardy in dry gravelly soils, but, otherwise, will give no warrant; it suckers rather freely, but yields good crops of a large and delicate flavored fruit.

WHITE.—BRINKLE'S ORANGE: A 1, for flavor and a heavy cropper under good cultivation. Its canes are quite hardy in dry gravelly soils, not over rich. Special inquiries of ours found it hardy even on rich clay, and we are at a loss to account for its tenderness south of us. However, in some rich soils, some gardeners prefer to bend it down to be covered with snow.

WHITE ANTWERP is not as general a favorite as the above.

GOLDEN THORNLESS has the growth, hardiness, texture of berry and productiveness of the black cap family. It is not reported on, but is doing well here, and, though of only second quality, is valued for cooking, on account of its being such a heavy cropper.

BLACK.—The black-caps are not as largely grown as they should be, being thoroughly adapted to our climate, and *enormously* productive. The fruit is larger, more juicy and pulpy, and less seedy than the wild, though not richer in flavor.

DOOLITTLE (American black-cap) is perfectly hardy, has fine wild flavor, and, like all these black-caps, a profuse bearer.

MAMMOTH CLUSTER is not quite so hardy, but hardy enough to bear heavily every year. In very rich soils it might prove tender. Ripens one week later than Doolittle, and continues to ripen for some time.

DAVIDSON'S THORNLESS is a very early and SENECA a very late black-cap. These two last have not come in on our reports, but a few plants here have proved hardy and productive; and in Minnesota they have both proved hardier than Mammoth Cluster.

BLACKBERRY.

KITTATINNY, DORCHESTER, and LAWTON, have been killed almost to the ground the last five years, even when covered by a snow-drift.

EARLY WILSON, reported from Ottawa and elsewhere as much hardier. With us, it proved somewhat hardier, yet we do not feel that we can recommend it. Still, if well pinched down, and kept under the snow, enough might be left alive to bear a moderate crop of this large and luscious fruit.

CLARET and CRYSTAL WHITE have proved worthless.

SABLE QUEEN, (large and late), seems, with us at least, as hardy as early Wilson. HANCE, less so

WESTERN TRIUMPH. This we saw last year in the grounds of A. M. Purdy, Palmyra, N.Y. It was very productive, size of Kittatinny, but a week earlier; quality seemed very fine, but the berry was too ripe to fully judge. This we *did* hope to be able to recommend for *trial*, but information received from Minnesota prevents our doing so. It might do fairly on poor soils.

Thus we cannot recommend any kind even for trial.

STRAWBERRY.

WILSON'S ALBANY: "*The*" berry for market on account of its productiveness and firmness of flesh; one opinion to the contrary—one who has five acres at Quebec, on bituminous shale, prefers **JUCUNDA** and **BURR'S NEW PINE**.

For home use, **WILSON** and **TRIOMPHE DE GRAND** are generally preferred. Of others, **TROLLOPE'S VICTORIA**, **AGRICULTURIST**, **BLACK PRINCE** and perhaps **LENNING'S WHITE**, seem most thought of; the two latter, only on account of their delicious flavor.

The work connected with this report has been such as we little expected, and such as we will not venture again to undertake. We have labored for the strictest accuracy.

The answers to our circulars were in many cases sadly faulty; and continued correspondence was needed to get the exact information required, except in Montreal, where we received our information by word of mouth.

Every section has its own seedlings. The fruit list of every country is in part made up of its seedlings; a thorough examination into the merits of these would be of the greatest importance, and would, doubtless, fill up many a blank in our fruit lists. Such work can only be thoroughly done by **COUNTY** or **LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS** such as our own. All our good seedlings would then become candidates for honors, and we would feel the need of a **PROVINCIAL FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION** (such as our sister Provinces of **ONT.** and **N. S.** have) to pronounce judgment and to recommend for general cultivation.

To begin such work as this is hard ; to continue it, comparatively easy. To continue it, we need the varied experiences of our fruit-growers *continually* brought before the public in our newspapers, and especially in regard to points in which the experience of individuals differs from this report,—for, being a digest of opinions, it must, in some points, materially differ from the actual experience of every one who reads it.

As a Local Association, we have done our duty, and hope that all interested will do all they possibly can to continue the work which we, from the very necessity of the case, have made this effort to begin.

N. COTTON FISK.
JOHN M. FISK.
JOSEPH ROACH.
CHARLES GIBB,
Corresponding Secretary.

