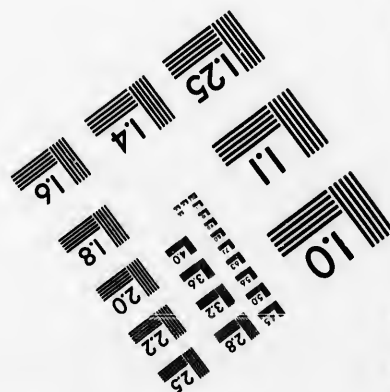
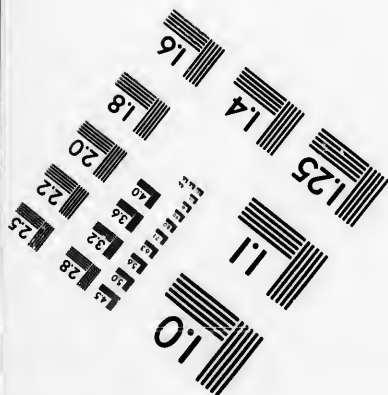
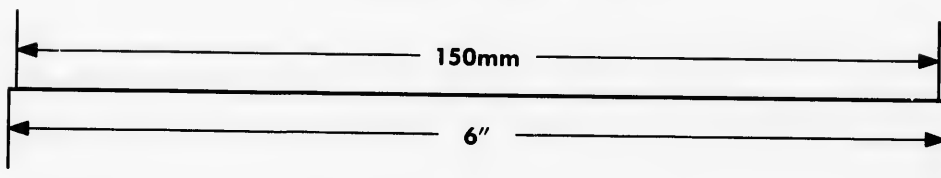
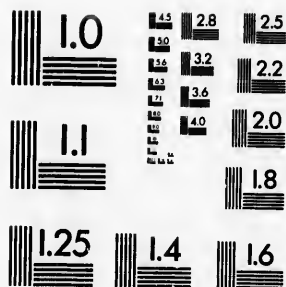
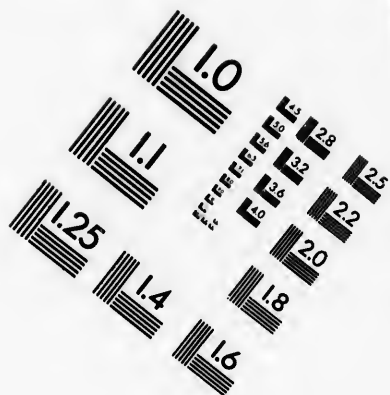
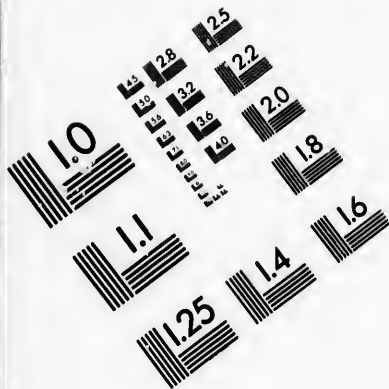


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



APPLIED IMAGE, Inc
 1653 East Main Street
 Rochester, NY 14609 USA
 Phone: 716/482-0300
 Fax: 716/288-5989

© 1993, Applied Image, Inc., All Rights Reserved

2.5
2.2
2.0
1.8

**CIHM
Microfiche
Series
(Monographs)**

**ICMH
Collection de
microfiches
(monographies)**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

10
97

© 1993

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.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

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

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

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.

Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

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

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

Library
Agriculture Canada

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

Bibliothèque
Agriculture Canada

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.

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.

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.

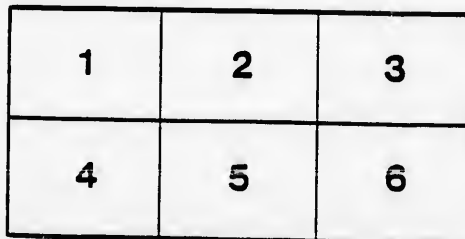
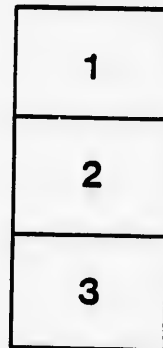
Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés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

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

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".

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:

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.



THE

Fruit Growers' Association

OF

UPPER CANADA.

REPORT,

EMBODYING THE RETURNS RECEIVED FROM THIRTY
DIFFERENT COUNTIES, IN RELATION TO THE
SEVERAL VARIETIES OF FRUITS MOST
SUCCESSFULLY GROWN IN
UPPER CANADA.

PRICE TEN CENTS.

ST. CATHARINES:

H. F. LEAVENWORTH, BOOK AND JOB PRINTER.

1863.

624.062
F944

Classic - Science & Art

THE

Fruit Growers Association

UPPER CANADA

REPORT

EMBRACING THE RESULTS RECEIVED FROM THIRTY
DIFFERENT COULTURES IN RELATION TO THE
SEVERAL VARIETIES OF FRUITS MOST
SUCCESSFULLY GROWN IN
UPPER CANADA

PRICE TEN CENTS

ST. CATHARINES

H. M. LEVING, PRINTER AND JOB PRINTER

fr

At
in the c
appoint
the sever
as felt a
reported

THE

Desirou
of the s
requests
cultural
culture,
sent to
tions arc
avoid w

1. V
in your
3. Wh
tried in
ject to a
what?

6. V
trees—S

7. I
nity, and

8. W
varieties
varieties

T H E

Fruit Growers' Association

O F

UPPER CANADA.

At a meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association of Upper Canada, held in the city of Hamilton, on the 19th day of July, 1861, a Committee was appointed to prepare a series of questions in relation to Fruits, to be sent to the several Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, and to such gentlemen as felt an interest in promoting Fruit Culture in the Province. The Committee reported at a subsequent meeting, and the following Circular was adopted:

THE FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF UPPER CANADA,

Desirous to collect and circulate information relative to the production of the several kinds of Fruits in every part of the Province, respectfully requests the various Horticultural Societies, County and Township Agricultural Societies, and all gentlemen interested in the subject of Fruit culture, to cause answers to the following questions to be prepared and sent to the Secretary, Mr. D. W. BEADLE, St. Catharines. As the questions are all numbered, the answers may be numbered to correspond, and thus avoid writing down the question intended to be answered:—

APPLES.

1. What varieties would you recommend as most suitable to be planted in your locality? 2. What varieties are the most profitable for market? 3. What varieties are the most hardy? 4. What varieties have been tried in your neighborhood and found too tender? 5. Are apple trees subject to any disease, or the attacks of any insects in your section, and if so, what?

SEASON FOR TRANSPLANTING.

6. Which season has been found most favorable for transplanting fruit trees—Spring or Fall?

DWARF TREES.

7. Have Dwarf apple, pear, or cherry trees been planted in your vicinity, and with what success?

PEARS.

8. What varieties of pear would you plant in your section? 9. What varieties are most profitable in your locality for market? 10. Have any varieties been planted and found to be too tender for your climate, and if so,

which are they? 11. What varieties do you find to be most hardy? 12. Are pear trees subject to any disease with you, or to the attacks of any insects, and if so, what?

PLUMS.

What varieties of plums succeed best in your section? 14. Have any varieties been tried which have proved too tender for your climate, and if so, which? 15. What varieties would prove most profitable for market? 16. Is the fruit stung by any insect in your locality, thereby causing the fruit to fall prematurely, and if so, what insect? 17. Is the tree liable to any disease, or the attacks of insects, and if so, what?

CHERRIES.

18. What varieties of cherry succeed best in your neighborhood?— 19. Have any varieties proved to be too tender to endure your climate, and if so, which are they? 20. What varieties can profitably be planted for marketing the fruit? 21. Are the trees subject to any diseases, or to the attacks of insects, and if so, what?

PEACHES.

22. Can the peach tree be grown in your section, and if so what varieties succeed best?

APRICOT AND NECTARINE.

23. Can the apricot or nectarine be grown in your section, and if so, what varieties succeed best?

QUINCE.

24. Can the quince be grown successfully in your section?

STRAWBERRIES.

25. What varieties of strawberry have been found to succeed well in your locality? 26. What varieties would you plant for market?

RASPBERRIES.

27. What varieties of raspberries have you found to succeed best in your neighborhood? 28. What varieties do you recommend to plant for growing fruit for market.

GOOSEBERRIES.

29. What varieties of gooseberry succeed best in your section? 30. Is the fruit ever covered with mildew? 31. Do you know any varieties that are exempt from mildew in your section? 32. Do you know any means of preventing the mildew, if so, what?

BLACKBERRIES.

33. Has the New Rochelle blackberry been tried in your vicinity, and with what success?

CURRANTS.

34. What varieties of red, white and black currants are most esteemed in your locality?

GRAPES.

35. What varieties of grapes have been planted in your section? 36. Have any of them proved altogether too tender for your climate, and if so, which? 37. Have any of them proved perfectly hardy, and if so, which? 38. Do any of them invariably ripen their fruit well every season, and if so which? 39. Are there any vineyards planted in your neighborhood, and if so, with what varieties?

40. Any other information pertinent to the subject, such as the charac-

ter of the
found to

41.

please g
ripening

Seve
their iss

The

W. BEA
CAMBER

into a R
to be pr

In su
informat

scattered
person in

cate to t
which sh

ed to the
in comba

Of the Co

Circul

There
them quit
from thir
opinion of
thanks, n
fruit cons
taken the
and exper

In cor
place, a g
usually cu
terials fun
and the sp
sources f
the infor
Apple, of

ter of the soil that predominates in the orchards of your section, the soil found to be the most suitable to the several kinds of fruit, &c.

41. Do you know of any seedling fruit of merit in your vicinity? If so please give its history and description, kind, size, color, quality, time of ripening, growth of tree, &c.

Several of the leading public Journals kindly published the questions in their issues, thus giving them a wide circulation.

The answers received were referred to a Committee, consisting of D. W. BEADLE, Sec'y. PHILIP GREGORY, of Louth, and the late J. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, of Grantham; and the information thus obtained was condensed into a Report, read at the annual meeting, held 21st Jan., 1863, and ordered to be printed.

In submitting this Report the Committee is aware that much valuable information yet remains locked up in the individual experience of gentlemen scattered through the different parts of the Province; but hopes that every person into whose hands it may come, will have the goodness to communicate to the Secretary, at St. Catharines, any facts bearing upon this subject, which shall tend to make our knowledge of the varieties of fruit best adapted to the soil and climate of the several counties more complete, or aid us in combating the diseases and enemies which impede our success.

D. W. BEADLE,
Sec'y and Chairman.

REPORT

Of the Committee appointed to examine the Replies received in answer to the Circular of Inquiries issued by the U. C. Fruit Growers' Association.

There has been received by the Secretary, sixty-eight replies, many of them quite full, and evidently written with much care, embracing returns from thirty different counties. The information thus received will, in the opinion of your Committee, be found to be of considerable value; and the thanks, not only of the Association, but of every fruit grower and of every fruit consumer in the Province, are due to the gentlemen who have so kindly taken the trouble to send to your Secretary the results of their observation and experience.

In condensing the replies, your Committee has aimed to give, in the first place, a general view of the geographical distribution of the several fruits usually cultivated throughout the Province; then to show, as far as the materials furnished will enable them, the more local distribution in each county and the special information pertaining to each, at the same time stating the sources from which it is obtained; and lastly, to present in tabular form, the information received from each county concerning each variety of Apple, of Pear, of Plum, Cherry, Strawberry and Grape.

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION.

In this connection your Committee is impressed with the very marked beneficial effect upon the fruit-producing capabilities of our Province, caused by the large bodies of water by which the Western portion is bounded. The Peninsula lying between Lakes Erie and Ontario, the Counties of Norfolk, Elgin, Kent, and Essex lying on the shore of Lake Erie, and those parts of Lambton, Huron, Bruce, and Grey, which border on Lake Huron and the Georgian Bay, evidently enjoy facilities for growing the finer varieties of fruits which are denied to those portions which, lying in no higher and even in not so high a latitude, are removed by their interior position from the ameliorating influences of the water. Even along the North shore of Lake Ontario and near the River St. Lawrence this beneficial influence is perceived, although the belt of land within which it is enjoyed is much narrower than in those counties which lie either in a lower latitude or on the South side of large bodies of water.

Throughout the Peninsula, and along the North shore of Lake Erie, nearly every variety of Apple, Pear, Plum and Cherry will succeed; and in favorable seasons crops of Peaches are obtained, which in size and quality compare well with the production of more favored climates. The Quince, a fruit that never fails to find in our cities and towns a most ready market, will thrive here; indeed every fruit usually grown in this latitude may, through this section, be produced in great perfection.

Along the shore of Lake Huron is a belt of country, perhaps but a very few miles in width, in which a great many of our best varieties of Apple, Pear, Plum, and Cherry, and even some varieties of Peach thrive well. At Owen Sound the Isabella Grape ripens, and no doubt within the limits of this belt most of our fruits can be brought to perfection. But in examining the returns from along the North shore of Lake Ontario, we find that the Peach will no longer thrive in the open air, that the Heart and Bigarreau Cherries fail, that although the belt of country lying immediately upon the lake and along the St. Lawrence is more favored than the more interior portions, yet the climate has undergone a sensible change; and as we move down through the Counties of Durham, Northumberland, Hastings and Leeds, the number of the varieties of Apple, Pear, and Plum, which will succeed constantly diminishes, until we pass out of the region where the Baldwin, Roxbury Russet, Colvert and R. I. Greening will flourish, and find only such as the Alexander, Red Astracan, Snow Apple and Siberian Crab able to endure the climate.

In the inland counties also, as Perth, Waterloo and Wellington, and in those parts of other counties that lie beyond the influence of the water, the Peach will not flourish, only the Duke and Morello Cherries can be relied upon, the Quince will not fruit, and of the Apple, Pear and Plum, only a limited number of varieties can be grown.

Yet judging from these returns, it would seem there is no part of our Province, however severe the climate, where the settler may not enjoy some varieties of most delicious Strawberries, Gooseberries and Currants. These small fruits, so easily grown, coming so soon into bearing, and to which may no doubt be added the Black Cap Raspberry, will yield an ample return for any care that may be bestowed upon them, and be made to

compens
trees w

We
FORMAN
Road, T

From
succeed
Swaar
the Ear
have be
South-V
They an
the Sap
Caterpil

Of
Horticu
Bloodge
leme, P
The tre
blight,"

Plum
the Mag
Curculio
out, and

All t
jured b
Mr. For
ble to a
the Mah

The
are apt
1857 or
fruit one
will frui

The
Stra
Fontena
market.

from mil
and very
with mi
MAN say
ground."

is preven
Of th
Paris Ho

compensate in some degree for the want of those varieties of fruit-bearing trees which can be grown only in more favored localities.

LOCAL DISTRIBUTION.

COUNTY OF BRANT.

We are indebted to the Paris Horticultural Society; to Mr. GEORGE FORMAN, of Kelvin, Township of Burford; and to Mr. W. A. SMITH, Paris Road, Township of Brantford; for the information received from this county.

From these sources it would appear that most varieties of Apple will succeed well in this county. The Paris Horticultural Society reports the Swaar and Early Harvest as "rather too tender," yet Mr. SMITH names the Early Harvest among the most hardy, and Mr. FORMAN says "none" have been found too tender. The trees sometimes lose the bark on the South-West side, and when grown too rank, become black in the heart. They are also subject to the Borer, (an insect known among Naturalists as the *Saperda Candida*) the Bark Louse (*Aspidiotus Conchiformis*) the Tent Caterpillar, (*Clisiocampa Americana*) and certain species of Aphis.

Of Pear also, most varieties can be grown successfully. The Paris Horticultural Society names the White Doyenne, English Bergamot, and Bloodgood, as "rather tender," and Mr. FORMAN says Duchess d' Angouleme, Passe Colmar and Bloodgood, "rather tender;" but "none too tender." The trees are subject to the disease known as "fire blight," "frozen sap blight," and to the attacks of the Slug (*Selandria Cerasi*) on the leaf.

Plums also thrive well, though the Paris Horticultural Society names the Magnum Bonum as too tender. The fruit is liable to be stung by the Curculio, and the tree is subject to the Black Knot, unless promptly cut out, and to the attacks of the Borer.

All the varieties of Cherry thrive well. The trees are sometimes injured by bursting of the bark, and the ravages of the Slug on the leaf. Mr. FORMAN says that when worked on the Mazzard stock they are "liable to a blight, generally the second Summer after first planting," but on the Mahaleb they are healthier and hardier.

The Peach, Apricot and Nectarine can be grown, but the fruit-buds are apt to be killed by the frosts. The crop has been nearly a failure since 1857 or 1858. Mr. FORMAN says, "without protection, the Peach will fruit one year out of five, but when protected by a tight fence on the North, will fruit three years out of five."

The Quince cannot be grown—the tree will live but does not fruit.

Strawberries succeed well. Of Raspberries, the Franconia, Belle de Fontenay and Fastolf succeed best, the two first are the most profitable for market. The Houghton Seedling Gooseberry succeeds best, is exempt from mildew, and the only kind that can be depended upon, bearing young and very abundantly; while the English sorts are nearly always affected with mildew. To prevent the English sorts from mildewing, Mr. FORMAN says, "keep the top open, and place boards under the bush, on the ground." Also, that he has been told by parties who have tried it, that it is prevented by growing the Portulacca under the bush.

Of the New Rochelle Blackberry, the testimony is conflicting. The Paris Horticultural Society says it has proved a failure. Mr. FORMAN says,

THE FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

"it is a good bearer, the fruit as large and good as its best friends say it is. The plant is rather tender, and must be laid down in Winter."

The varieties of Currants most esteemed are the Red Dutch, Cherry, White Grape, White Dutch, Black English, Black Naples, Victoria.

On referring to the tabular statement it will be seen that a large number of varieties of Grape have been planted, six of which are perfectly hardy, and none of which are too tender, if protected through the Winter. The Clinton invariably ripens its fruit well every season, and the Isabella will, if trained on a wall with a South exposure. In favorable seasons all will ripen their fruit, except the Catawba and Canadian Chief. Spring has been found to be the most favorable time for transplanting.

Dwarf Pear trees do well—better than standards. Dwarf Apple trees on Paradise Stock and Dwarf Cherry do well.

COUNTY OF BRUCE.

Returns were received from Mr. A. S. MACKINTOSH, Sec'y. B. B. Ag. Society, at Walkerton, Township of Brant; Mr. THO. FAIRBAIRN, Sec'y C. B. Ag. Society, at Teeswater, Township of Culross; Mr. JAMES STEWART, at Kincardine; and from an unknown respondent at Greenock.

Fruit growing in this county is evidently in its infancy, and the information obtained is necessarily very meagre. Probably a considerable variety of experience will be had in the different Townships of this county, arising from variety of soil, and of distance from Lake Huron. Mr. MACKINTOSH gives a very gloomy account indeed. He says that thousands of Apple trees have been planted, and died; but cannot account for the cause; and that no Pear trees have been hardy enough to stand the second season. Mr. FAIRBAIRN and Mr. STEWART venture to specify a few kinds of Apple, with the remark that varieties of Apple and Pear which bloom late are best, because they escape late frosts. The respondent from Greenock says that Apple trees do well on the gravel soil there. The only disease or insect to which the tree is liable, that is mentioned, is the Bark Louse, which is said to kill certain varieties, but the names of those varieties are not given. Of Pear trees Mr. FAIRBAIRN says, "several varieties have been tried, and to all appearance are doing well." Mr. STEWART says, there are some fine healthy trees, but that he does not know the names of the varieties. Of Plums, Mr. Mackintosh says, we have hardly seen a blossom yet; and Mr. Fairbairn, that this (1862) will be about the first year that any will be raised in the township. Mr. Stewart says that the Black Knot, and all other diseases are unknown there.

There is also great difference of testimony in relation to the Cherry. Mr. Mackintosh says, "all have failed," Mr. Fairbairn that all varieties seem to thrive well here, but the White and Black Ox Heart never bear; and the gentleman from Greenock, that "the large English Cherry is too tender."

The Peach, Mr. Stewart says, "will thrive well near the lake," and Mr. Fairbairn, "only in two or three instances have they been tried, and so far are thriving well." Mr. Mackintosh says, "every trial has failed," and Greenock says there are none.

No report on Apricots and Nectarines, and the current of testimony is not very favorable to the Quince.

Str
berrie
Mack
succes
has no
Gr
report
No
tested
says, '
'Fall
well.'
Green
Mr
well t
few y
frosts,
is bett

Re
know
Ap
they h
the Si
relied
insect
severit
Th
and F
protec
trained
cats th
Th
Wild l
The C
Th
except
Kentis
ed as a
Per
Winter
Str
laid do
Of
not suc
shaded
plants
prevea
Th
that pr

Strawberries succeed well wherever they have been planted. Wild Raspberries grow in great profusion about Walkerton and Teeswater, and Mr. Mackintosh is of opinion the cultivated sorts would do well. Gooseberries succeed well and scarcely ever mildew. The New Rochelle Blackberry has not been tried. Currants of all kinds do well.

Grapes have not been planted sufficiently to enable parties to make any report on them. Mr. McIntosh says, "Nature has given us a goodly supply."

Nothing can be said definitely about Dwarf trees, they have not been tested long enough. As to the best season for transplanting," Mr. Fairbairn says, "from close observation should prefer Spring planting;" Mr. Stewart, "Fall planting is only an experiment here as yet, but seems to succeed very well;" Mr. Mackintosh says, "if any difference, the Fall has the advantage;" Greenock says, "Spring."

Mr. Fairbairn adds, "the soil is a loam on a gravel bottom, and appears well adapted to the culture of fruit, and will, without doubt, produce in a few years the finest fruit raised in Canada; the only drawback is late frosts, which however, it is believed, will be less frequent when the country is better cleared."

COUNTY OF CARLETON.

Replies received from Mr. Chas. Chapman, Ottawa, and from an unknown respondent, also at Ottawa.

Apple—Formerly most kinds grew well, but within the last four years they have been badly winter-killed, irrespective of age or kind, excepting the Siberian Crab, or seedlings raised from it. The varieties that are now relied upon will be found in the table below. The trees are subject to no insect but the Caterpillar, and to no diseases but such as are caused by the severity of the climate.

The only Pears named as suitable to be planted are the Bon Chretien and Flemish Beauty. Mr. Chapman says no variety has succeeded unless protected, and that Pear trees should be planted against a close fence, or trained as espaliers and covered in Winter. The Slug (*Selandria Cerasi*) eats the leaves.

The Plum does not thrive well, except the different sorts of Native or Wild Plum of which Mr. Chapman says, "we have some excellent kinds." The Curculio is not as troublesome there as in most parts of Canada.

The Cherry does not seem to thrive well—"very difficult to grow any except the French"—which is probably the variety known here as the Kentish. Mr. Chapman thinks the Plum and Cherry might be grown, trained as an espalier or on a tight fence and protected in Winter.

Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines and Quinces can only be grown by careful Winter protection.

Strawberries of many sorts thrive well, and all kinds of Raspberries, if laid down and covered during the Winter.

Of Gooseberries, Mr. Chapman says, "all are mildewed alike, and do not succeed well." He recommends planting them where they will be semi-shaded by standard trees, and covering the surface of the earth beneath the plants with grass just as it is mown from a well-cut lawn, with a view to preventing the mildew.

The New Rochelle Blackberry requires covering in Winter, and with that protection bears well.

THE FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

All varieties of Currants thrive; the Black Naples, Red Dutch and White Grape are most esteemed.

Grape vines require Winter protection, and to be planted on the South side of a wall.

Mr. Chapman says that the best time to transplant trees is in the "Fall;" and the unknown respondent says "Spring."

Mr. Chapman mentions that the frosts which killed their Apple trees were sufficient to kill Maples and other trees in their native woods, and destroyed trees which had flourished for thirty years. The intensity of cold was greater than had been known for forty years.

COUNTY OF DURHAM.

The Association is under obligations to Mr. John McLaughlin, of Tyrone, Township of Darlington, for all the information obtained from this county.

From this return we perceive that some care must be used in selecting the more hardy kinds of Apple, in order to success in this county. Several kinds are named as being too tender, and among them the R. I. Greening and Esopus Spitzenburg, two varieties much esteemed and very generally planted in other parts of the Province. Yet a goodly number of varieties will be found in the tabular statement marked as succeeding well. And in the matter of diseases and insects, the Bark Louse is mentioned as being the only trouble of any consequence with which they have to deal.

His experiments with the Pear are limited, but he names three kinds that he thinks will succeed. The Flemish Beauty, White Doyenne and Vicar of Winkfield.

The Plum is not stung by any insect, and the greatest and almost only difficulty the Plum tree has to contend with, is the Black Knot; and this has been so troublesome as to cause many to despair of being able to succeed in cultivating it. Yet he adds, that he has felt very little inconvenience from this source; that on thirty or forty trees, from one to twelve years old, there is not the slightest trace of it to be found. Occasionally it has appeared on some varieties, but by careful pruning it has disappeared. He believes that Prince's Yellow Gage is entirely exempt from this evil, and highly recommends the Imperial Gage for its thrifty growth and early bearing.

Very little is said concerning the Cherry, merely that the Elton and Napoleon Bigarreau succeed best, and that the leaves are attacked by the Slug. The Peach does not succeed. The soil in his vicinity, eight miles North of the Lake, is loamy with a heavy clay sub-soil.

Dwarf trees of some varieties of Apple and Pear give promise of succeeding well. The Red Astracan has borne fruit the next year after planting.

Season for transplanting—He prefers to obtain the trees in the Fall, lay them in by the heel; that is, place the roots in the ground to the depth of a foot or so, during the Winter, and set them out in the Spring.

There is nothing said concerning the small fruits.

COUNTY OF ELGIN.

To the Rev. J. Bate Jessop, of Port Burwell, are we indebted for all the information received from this county.

It is evident from this Report, that every variety of Apple, Pear, Plum, and most varieties of Cherry that are usually grown in Canada, will thrive well in this county. The Bark Louse is found on the Apple trees, but can be destroyed by proper care. No other enemy, and no disease is named. No disease or insect enemy has been observed to attack the Pear. The Curculio is very troublesome to the fruit of the Plum, but the Black Knot is not mentioned. The fruit buds of the finer sorts of Cherry are liable to be winter-killed and are sometimes injured by late frosts. Mr. Jessop recommends that these should be trained as low standards or as dwarfs, and planted in well protected situations.

Of the Peach, he says, that when he settled at Port Burwell in 1853, it was as regular a crop as the Apple, but most of the trees were killed by the Winters of 1855 and 1856, and since that time but little fruit has been seen. The Moorpark Apricot does not Winter-kill in the least.

The Quince is perfectly hardy. Strawberries thrive well. All the Antwerp varieties of Raspberry require to be laid down and covered during the Winter, except a variety called the Red Cane, which proves to be remarkably hardy. He is growing the Franconia, Fastloff, Red Cane, Brinckle's Orange and White Antwerp, and thinks the Franconia, in a well protected location, will stand without Winter covering.

The Houghton seedling Gooseberry bears the most wonderful crops, and never mildews here; all other kinds mildew badly.

Is testing the New Rochelle Blackberry—it grows freely.

Currants—Is cultivating May's Victoria, Houghton Castle, Prince Albert (finds this sort to yield abundantly with large bunches, but very thick skinned and sour,) and White Grape. Thinks White Grape and Victoria should be in every garden.

All varieties of Grape require to be laid down and covered with litter and earth during Winter, to do well. Does not value the Clinton much, the fruit is too small and very austere and sour. Has, ripened well, as yet, only the Isabella. Thinks the Catawba is not worth planting in this latitude. Believes that Grapes will do as well in this locality as in any part of Canada.

Has himself planted Dwarf Trees, but knows of no other.

Thinks the Spring to be decidedly the best season for transplanting.

COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.

We are favored with Reports from Messrs. Thomas Briggs, Jun., Pres't, and Thos. Wilson, Sec'y Kingston Electoral Div. Ag. Society; Mr. Isaac Simpson, Secretary County of Frontenac Ag. Society, and Mr. William Ferguson, of Pittsburgh.

From these returns, it appears that some varieties of Apple are found to be too tender, and among them is named the Esopus Spitzenburg, Baldwin, and Early Harvest; yet on referring to the tabular statement, it will be seen that a goodly number of varieties succeed well. Indeed there is some conflict of testimony; the Kingston Elect. Div. Society naming the Early Harvest among the most hardy, the County Society naming it as too tender, while Mr. Ferguson says, "I know of no variety that has not been satisfactory, if well treated." No doubt great differences will be found to exist as to the hardihood of the trees within the limits of this county, arising from

difference of locality, and of treatment. The interior portions of the county are wholly removed from the influence of the water, and we shall require returns from each township, to enable us to prepare a perfectly satisfactory report.

The trees are very badly affected by the Borer (*Saperda Candida*), and subject to a new disease, separating the bark from the wood, and causing the immediate death of the tree.

A large number of varieties of Pear are reported to be too tender, although a sufficient number seem to succeed well, to induce more careful testing of varieties, in the hope that a greater number may yet be found to thrive: The Louise Bonne de Jersey, Forelle and Marie Louise are reported as being the most hardy. The trees are subject to the Blight, the Borer and the Slug.

The Plum tree suffers here also from the Black Knot, and the fruit is stung by the *Cureulio*; but a goodly number of kinds appear to succeed well and only a few to be too tender.

Only Morello and Duke Cherries can be grown, all the Hearts and Bigarreus being too tender. The trees are subject to the splitting of the bark, the Borer and the Slug.

The Peach, Apricot, Nectarine and Quince do not thrive well.

Strawberries of many sorts flourish well. The Red and White Antwerp Raspberries, with the Fastolf and Brinckle's Orange succeed well with Winter protection.

English Gooseberries grow well, the fruit sometimes mildews. The best preventive is mulching with straw or hay, and good open culture.

The New Rochelle Blackberry succeeds well, by being covered in Winter.

All the usual varieties of Currants grow well.

But a few varieties of the Grape have been planted; all require to be laid down and covered during the Winter, and none invariably ripen their fruit.

Spring is found to be the most favorable for transplanting. Results of trials with Dwarf trees are quite contradictory.

COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

Mr. J. P. Thomas, of Belleville, has furnished us all the information received from this county.

He reports that the hardy varieties of Apple are the most suitable, and early varieties the most profitable for market. The trees are sometimes troubled with the Borer and Caterpillars.

Of Pear, he says that only the hardy varieties grown upon the Pear stock and planted on dry sub-soils, will flourish. As a general thing, the Pear has failed, and he would not recommend the Pear at all. The trees have been found subject to everything in the list of diseases.

Nearly all varieties of Plum do well on clay soils, except those which do not ripen early enough to mature their fruit. The trees are subject to the Black Knot, and the fruit to be stung by the *Cureulio*.

The Morello Cherries and common Black succeed on sandy soils only; the Hearts and Bigarreus will not do at all. The trees are also subject to the Black Knot, and the fruit to be stung by the *Cureulio*.

Pe
St
well—
some s
The N
Th
invarie
Dv
trees s
Th
will no

Mr
any re
Jud
kinds o
enemy
some.

Pea
is not a
Th
Borer
Th
mends
do wel
but mo

Th
instanc
Apr
ceed v
would
knows

Th
Curran
Th
Isabella
So f
express
for tran

Rep
Townsh
of God
Fro
that mo
Louise a
ashes on

Not.—
shore, we

Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines and Quinces, will not endure the climate. Strawberries do well. Red and White Antwerp Raspberries succeed well—doubtless with Winter protection. Gooseberries grow well, but some sorts are subject to the mildew, the names of which are not given. The New Rochelle Blackberry is too tender. Currants do well.

The Grape vines all require laying down, and covering in Winter; none invariably ripen their fruit.

Dwarf Pear trees and Dwarf Cherry have not succeeded. Dwarf Apple trees succeed well.

The Spring is most favorable for transplanting; and he adds "the fall will not do."

COUNTY OF HALDIMAND.

Mr. Jacob Young, of York, is the only gentleman who has furnished any reply from this county.

Judging from this Report, which is quite brief, it would seem that most kinds of Apple will grow in this county, and that the tree is subject to no enemy of much importance but the Borer, which is sometimes troublesome.

Pear trees, also, he thinks, of nearly every sort, will thrive well; and he is not aware that they are subject to any disease.

The Plum also succeeds well. The Curculio stings the fruit, and the Borer sometimes attacks the tree, but no mention is made of the Black Knot.

The Heart and Bigarreau Cherries are reported tender. He recommends only the Kentish. Probably other Morellos and the Dukes would do well also. The common Red, or Kentish, is not subject to any disease, but most all others die from some cause not known.

The Peach generally dies the first or second Winter, though in some instances the fruit has been matured.

Apricots, Nectarines and Quinces are not grown.* Strawberries succeed well. Raspberries are very little cultivated, but he thinks they would do well. All the Gooseberries are affected with mildew, and he knows of none that are exempt.

The New Rochelle Blackberry has not been tried, to his knowledge. Currants grow well.

The Grape seems to have been but little cultivated, he only names the Isabella, and says none are perfectly hardy—none invariably ripen their fruit.

So few Dwarf trees have been planted, and those so recently, he can express no opinion as to their success. Spring, he considers the best season for transplanting.

COUNTY OF HURON.

Replies have been kindly favored by Mr. John Hunter, of Goderich Township, Mr. G. Lestougeon, of Colborne Mills, and Mr. N. P. Custead, of Goderich.

From the number of varieties of Apple named as suitable, it is evident that most sorts can be grown there. The trees are subject to the Bark Louse and green Aphis. Mr. Lestougeon has found that sprinkling dry ashes on the tree early in the morning destroys the Aphis.

Note.—It is probable that when Reports are received from the townships which lie on the lake shore, we shall find that they are better adapted to fruit culture than Oueila would seem to be.

Many kinds of Pear succeed well, though some are reported too tender, as will be seen on reference to the tabular statement. Mr. Lestourgeon has found the Bartlett too tender, but both Mr. Custead and Mr. Hunter report it as succeeding well, and both recommend planting it for market. The trees are subject to the Blight, and to the attacks of the Slug on the leaf.

Of all the fruit trees, this section seems to be the most favorable for the Plum. Every kind succeeds well, and the tree is reported to be more free from disease, and from the attacks of insects, more hardy, and to bear with greater regularity than any other fruit we cultivate.

The Cherry has not been fully tested. Mayduke, Black Heart and the Morellos succeed best. One sort, the Black Tartarian, is reported as being too tender.

Peaches, Apricots and Nectarines do well on light soils near the lake. Of Nectarines, the Violet Hatave and Boston; of Apricots, the Moorpark and Broda, seem to be the best for the locality.

The Quince has not been very thoroughly tested, but does not seem to do well—it is sometimes killed down.

Strawberries of several kinds succeed well. Of Raspberries, the Hudson River Antwerp succeeds best; the Belle de Fontenay and Marvel of Four Seasons promise well.

The Houghton Seedling Gooseberry succeeds best. The English varieties are all subject to mildew, yet in particular localities they do well. No variety has proved wholly exempt, even the Houghton Seedling was slightly touched with it this season (1861).

The New Rochelle Blackberry has not been thoroughly tested yet; it seems to be somewhat tender. Currants, in large variety, thrive well.

Several varieties of Grape have been tried, the names of which are given in the tabular statement. Catawba is reported too late; the Clinton to be the hardiest yet tried. The Isabella succeeds in favorable seasons, but frequently fails.

Dwarf trees of Apple and Pear succeed well. Dwarf Cherry trees have not been tried.

Mr. Lestourgeon recommends planting trees in the Fall; Mr. Custead says, "on perfectly dry soils, Fall; otherwise than dry, Spring."

COUNTY OF KENT.

We are indebted wholly to Mr. James Hart, of Chatham, for our information from this county.

He reports that no varieties of Apple have proved too tender, and the only disease or insect enemy he mentions is the Bark Louse, which so accumulates on the branches as often to destroy the tree.

All varieties of Pear bear well, and no disease or insect enemy is named. Plum trees also grow well, and no disease is named, but he says the Curculio destroys nearly all the fruit.

"Cherries grow and bear well," he says; and makes no mention of any particular kind succeeding better than another.

The Peach is reported to be often unproductive, owing to the climate. No mention is made of Apricots and Nectarines.

The Quince is grown successfully.

Com
berries
"Fev
Noth
No I
Fall
other fru

We
Plympto
From
width of
referred
which fr
tude bey
by the l
or fourte
marks ap
over eigh
very unc
land, the
shore. I
proved t
them, ex
win trees
destruct
several v
Fisher s
his Tow
Huron;
it, but ha
trees gr
There a
are most
less. H
four feet
trunk a
Some yo
of straw
wonderf
PEARS
cases ou
answer
structive
Mr.
frosts de
culio des
different
ticular s
the Bark

Common kinds of Currants answer well; and the Raspberries and Blackberries growing in the woods here, are the kinds brought to market.

"Few Grapes are grown here; no doubt the hardy kinds would answer."

Nothing is said in relation to Strawberries and Gooseberries.

No Dwarf Apple or Cherry. Dwarf Pear succeeds well.

Fall is supposed to be the best season for transplanting the Apple, for other fruits, Spring.

COUNTY OF LAMBTON.

We have been favored with reports from Mr. John Fisher, Sec'y Plympton Ag. Soc'y., of Errol; and Mr. Charles McGlashan, of Corrunna.

From these Reports we are enabled to form some opinion of the probable width of that belt of land bordering upon Lake Huron, to which we have referred in that part of this Report, relating to general distribution, within which fruit trees can be cultivated in greater variety than in the same latitude beyond. The Township of Plympton is bounded upon the North-west by the lake, and the *most remote* corner is probably not more than twelve or fourteen miles distant from the lake-shore. Mr. Fisher says that his remarks apply to the *interior* of the Township. So that at a distance of not over eight or ten miles from the lake we learn that the Apple crop becomes very uncertain. Indeed, he says that at a distance of a mile and a half inland, the blossoms are often killed by frosts which are not felt on the lake-shore. Mr. McGlashan says that he has not heard of any Apple trees having proved too tender on the river, nor does he know of any disease affecting them, except that the Baldwin has been somewhat delicate, and some Baldwin trees have appeared diseased. The Bark Worm and the Borer are very destructive, and require to be closely and constantly watched. He names several varieties as succeeding well, and two as profitable for market. Mr. Fisher says that he has come to the conclusion that the cultivation of fruit in his Township is a very unprofitable business, except on the shore of Lake Huron; that he planted his Orchard twenty years ago, and took good care of it, but has gathered only two good crops of Apples as yet—June 1862. The trees grow well, but the Spring frosts destroy the fruit in the blossom. There are but few Orchards in the Township in a bearing state; and these are mostly seedlings, of which some bear good fruit, but the most are worthless. He says *trees that are allowed to branch out low, say about three or four feet from the ground, are generally healthy*, but those that have a long trunk are sure to get black on the South-West side, and soon die off. Some young Pear trees, trained with long trunks, he wound with ropes of straw from the ground up to the branches; after this they improved wonderfully, and have borne some fruit.

PEARS.—Mr. McGlashan says that the Bartlett has succeeded well in some cases on Pear stock, but that his experience has not yet been sufficient to answer the inquiries concerning the Pear. The fire blight is most destructive, sometimes killing trees in a few hours.

Mr. Fisher says that Plum and Cherry trees will grow, but the late frosts destroy the fruit. Mr. McGlashan reports that until 1860 the Curculio destroyed the whole crop of Plums; that season they had fine crops of different varieties, but their experience is not sufficient to decide on particular sorts. The Black Knot prevails, but not extensively nor seriously; the Bark Worm is the worst enemy.

CHERRIES—Mr. McGlashan says, the Black Tartarian has done well, so far as thrifty growth is concerned, but there is seldom a good crop. The early settlers had a great number of the Kentish planted out, and they still remain. Bursting of the bark of the Cherry tree prevails to a certain extent.

PEACHES—Mr. Fisher says they are very uncertain, the severe Winters sometimes killing the entire tree. Mr. McGlashan reports that before 1855 and 1856 large quantities were grown, those severe Winters killed all the old trees; and since then, with the exception of 1861, the seasons have been unfavorable. Barnard's Early Yellow he considers the surest.

Apricots and Nectarines have not been tried.

The Quince, Mr. Glashan says, is very little grown, but appears to do well to those who know the Quince only in this country. Mr. Fisher has tried it, but never raised any fruit.

STRAWBERRIES—Mr. Fisher speaks only of the Native, which grow to a good size. McGlashan says almost all varieties tried, have succeeded, but all the fine varieties require protection in Winter.

RASPBERRIES—Mr. McGlashan has found none to stand the Winter unprotected, and thinks this may be the reason why so few have grown them. Mr. Fisher speaks only of the Native Raspberries.

Mr. Fisher has two green Gooseberries that do very well when properly pruned, they were affected with mildew one season, but the plants had been neglected for two seasons. Mr. McGlashan says that some seasons they are very much affected with mildew, and knows of no remedy except planting on dry and open situations. He mentions that Mr. Dougall's seedlings are the best with him.

The New Rochelle Blackberry has not been sufficiently tried. Currants of all kinds do well.

Grapes are very uncertain. Isabella, Catawba and White Sweet Water were all killed to the roots by the Winter of 1860-61, at Corunna. Mr. Fisher has fine crops of Isabella and Catawba when they escape a June frost. Those that are trained on a South wall of a house do better. The Clinton is the most hardy, always ripens its fruit with Mr. McGlashan, and the Isabella very often.

Dwarf trees—Mr. McGlashan says some few have succeeded well, but the greater part have died, especially the Pears. Mr. Fisher has grafted some Pears on the Quince stock, and believes they would do well, were it not for the Spring frosts.

Season for transplanting—Mr. Fisher prefers the Spring, Mr. McGlashan prefers lifting the trees in the Fall, laying them in by the heel for the Winter, and setting them out in the Spring.

Mr. Fisher does not know of any Seedling fruit equal to the Grafted, but he has an Apple that he considers to be very good, and more hardy—it is long in form, and of a yellowish color.

The Dwarf Apple tree has been planted with great success, bears early, and is not affected with Sun-Scalding. Dwarf Pear and Cherry not much tried.

COUNTY OF LENOX.

From Mr. J. S. Burley, of Hamburg, Township of Fredericksburg, we have received the only reply sent from this county.

Only the most hardy varieties of Apple seem to be suited to the climate. The tree is much infested with the Borer, Caterpillars, and Slug, and affected with bursting of the bark.

No varieties of Pear are named at all, and the tree is reported to be subject to diseases too numerous to mention.

The Damson Plum is the only kind named as succeeding well, but none are mentioned as too tender. The Curculio stings the fruit, the Slug eats the leaves, and the Black Knot infests the trees.

The Native Red and Black Cherry are reported to succeed best, and nearly all others as being too tender. (The Committee cannot decide whether by Native Red is meant the Kentish or a red variety of the Wild Cherry.) The Curculio, Slug and Black Knot affect the Cherry as they do the Plum.

Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines and Quinces are not grown. Strawberries succeed well, especially the Michigan Mammoth. Raspberries are not much cultivated. Gooseberries are almost always covered with mildew. He recommends sowing lime on them very plentifully, but finds it difficult always to hit the right time, which appears to vary. Currants do well. Of Grapes, the Clinton is the most hardy, but none invariably ripen their fruit.

COUNTY OF LANARK.

From the Township of Lanark Agricultural Society, through Mr. Alex. Stewart, President, and Mr. James Young, Sec'y, we have received all the information obtained from this county.

The fruit culturist in this county would seem to have considerable difficulty in growing any great variety of fruit, owing to the severity of the climate.

All varieties of Apple, with the exception of the Fameuse, Bourassa, Pomme Grise and Siberian Crab family, are reported to be too tender, and the trees lamentably subject to the Bitter Rot and Sun Scalding.

All varieties of Pear that have been tried, prove too tender. The Plum is badly attacked by the Curculio. The Cherry has been but little tried, and the few experimented with are almost failures. Peach, Apricot and Nectarine not tried. The Quince cannot be grown. Strawberries seem to do well; the Wilson is named as the best.

The Gooseberry has not succeeded well, being subject to mildew. The New Rochelle Blackberry does not succeed. Currants—Red, White and Black—thrive well. All varieties of Grape tested, have been too tender, the Isabella and others.

COUNTY OF LEEDS.

We are favored with Replies from Mr. D. Nicol, of Lyn, Township of Elizabethtown; Mr. Edward Reynolds, and Mr. J. M. Holmes, of Brockville.

The more hardy varieties are recommended for this county; some are reported too tender; the names of all of which will be found in the tabular statement. The trees are much troubled with the Borer, and some other wood worms.

THE FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

The several Reports agree in the statement that the Pear has not been very successfully cultivated. Mr. Nicol says, the Pear on Quince stock has been tried thoroughly, and will not stand the Winter; that Standards will not succeed except close by the river; and it is doubtful whether the choice varieties will succeed three miles back. For the last four years, all sorts have been too tender; but the most hardy were the Flemish Beauty and Oswego Beurce. Mr. Reynolds would plant only improved natives, the natural fruit having proved the most hardy.

Mr. Holmes says the Plum cannot be grown; and the other gentlemen concur in stating that the native Plum, and some of its improved varieties, are the most reliable; all other sorts suffering in greater or less degree from the severity of the climate.

The Cherry, too, seems to be given up in despair. Mr. Nicol has given all the principal sorts a fair trial, but cannot get them to stand long enough to bear. Mr. Holmes says they cannot be grown; and Mr. Reynolds says the common Red succeeds best, everything else being too tender.

Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines and Quinces cannot be grown in open air, without protection.

All varieties of Strawberry succeed well.

Raspberries, says Mr. Holmes, are very apt to be Winter-killed, or more exactly, Spring-killed, with or without laying them down. The other gentlemen do not mention this, and recommend, with Mr. Holmes, the Fas-tolf and White Antwerp.

All varieties of Gooseberry succeed, but they are more or less troubled with mildew. Of forty varieties, Mr. Nicol found the White Smith, Sulphur and Crown bob to be the least affected with mildew. Mr. Reynolds recommends as a preventive, "good pruning, and mulching with tan-bark and wood ashes."

The New Rochelle Blackberry succeeds well, but requires to be laid down in Winter.

Currants of all varieties succeed well.

Grapes of all sorts require Winter protection. None invariably ripen every season; but the Concord usually ripens early.

Dwarf Apple trees do well with Mr. Nicol.

Spring is unanimously reported as the best season for transplanting.

COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

We have been favored with returns from Mr. James Taylor, and Tho's H. Graydon, of St. Catharines; Mr. James H. Bessy, Secretary County of Lincoln Ag. Society; Mr. Philip Gregory, of Louth; Mr. A. M. Smith, of Grimsby; Rev. Alexander Dixon, of Port Dalhousie; Mr. John Kilborn, of Beamsville; and Mr. Robert N. Ball, and Robert Warern, of Niagara.

This would seem to be one of the most favored counties for fruit growing in the whole Province. There is not a variety of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Apricot, Nectarine or Quince that can be grown in any part of the Province, but will succeed well; and the whole list of small fruits can be brought to a high state of perfection.

The Apple tree is attacked by the Borer, to some extent; the Aphis, Caterpillars, and the Bark Louse are sometimes troublesome; and the Cod-lin Moth (*Carposapsa Pomonella*) is often found in the fruit.

The Pear tree is subject to the "Blight," which sometimes kills the tree, and to the Slug on the leaf.

The Plum tree is badly troubled with the Black Knot, which soon entirely destroys neglected trees; and the fruit is very much stung by the Curculio, especially on light soils. The ravages of the Curculio have evidently been on the decrease for two or three years past.

The Cherry tree is free from disease except some occasional bursting of the bark, with exudation of gum. The fruit is sometimes stung by the Curculio.

The Peach crop has been more uncertain of late years than formerly, and many trees, particularly the old trees, were killed by the severe winters of 1855 and 1856.

Apricots and Nectarines are extremely subject to the attacks of the Curculio; and on light soils, in which the trees thrive best, the crop is from this cause exceedingly precarious. No doubt some enterprising cultivator will yet be found who will take the pains requisite to preserve the fruit from being stung by the Curculio, and as a reward for his perseverance will reap, in more senses than one, "a golden harvest."

The Quince succeeds well, and bears freely, and would doubtless well repay more extended cultivation.

Strawberries of every variety are grown, and are sent to market in considerable quantities.

Raspberries of all kinds succeed well. The Antwerp varieties should receive winter protection, but yet bear more than half the time without, particularly if grown in a sheltered position. The Belle de Fontenay is reported to be remarkably hardy.

Gooseberries of all kinds are grown, but the English varieties are extremely subject to mildew. The Houghton Seedling has succeeded better than any of the English sorts, not being subject to mildew, though some was seen on this variety in one locality this season, (1862). The Rev. Mr. Dixon, of Port Dalhousie, has been quite successful in preventing the mildew by spreading hay soaked in brine under the plants.

The New Rochelle Blackberry succeeds well, and bears enormous crops without Winter protection.

Currants of every variety succeed well, and are all esteemed according to tastes.

The Grape Vine grows well, and a great many varieties have been planted, as the tabular statement will shew; but it is found that all are the better for being laid down and protected in Winter, and some quite too tender without it.

Dwarf trees of every kind can be grown, and with proper treatment will succeed well; but they have not been much planted, and nothing can yet be said of their comparative value.

Season for transplanting—On this there seems to be great diversity of opinion. Messrs. Robert Warren and Alexander Dixon prefer the Fall; Mr. John Kilborn, does not know any difference; others say that for stone fruit, Spring is preferable, and also for all other trees if the soil be clay, but on light soils, and other than stone fruits, it is immaterial; and others again prefer Spring for everything.

THE FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Replies have been kindly furnished by Mr. George Buttry, of Strathroy; Mr. J. W. Wilson, of London; Mr. W. H. Essery, of Arva; and Mr. A. W. Deadman, of Delaware.

Most varieties of Apple are grown; a few, such as the Baldwin, R. I. Greening, Swaar, &c., suffer in severe Winters, but probably none can be put down as altogether too tender. The Borer and Bark Louse have been troublesome in some parts of the County.

Pear trees also will succeed well; a few, as the Bartlett and Duchess of Angouleme, are reported as suffering somewhat from the climate. The Blight has been known to kill the trees, but its ravages do not seem to have been very severe.

Plum trees of many kinds succeed well. The Black Knot does not seem to have become troublesome, but the Curculio stings the fruit badly, especially on light soils. Mr. Deadman says, "I found jarring the trees and collecting the insects to be the only remedy."

It is probable that only the Duke and Morello Cherries will be found to succeed. The different sorts do not seem to have been very generally tested, but the testimony, so far as it goes, points to this conclusion.

Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines and Quinces, do not succeed well. Strawberries of many sorts succeed well. The Franconia, Fastloff, and Red and Yellow Antwerp Raspberries are recommended.

Gooseberries—The Houghton Seedling is reported to succeed best, the English varieties being very subject to mildew; particularly so, unless planted on clay soils. Mr. Deadman reports that the Houghton was not wholly free from mildew with him in the Summer of 1861.

The New Rochelle Blackberry has not been tried by any except Mr. Deadman; so far, it promised well. Currants of every kind succeed well.

Grape Vines have not been generally planted, and the list of varieties is small. The Clinton is reported perfectly hardy, and Mr. Deadman, says it ripens well in his locality.

Dwarf Trees—Mr. Essery reports that they do not answer; Mr. Buttry, that the few that have been planted seem to succeed; and Mr. Deadman, that they do remarkably well.

Mr. Wilson cannot give an opinion as to the season for transplanting. Mr. Essery prefers the Fall, and all the others the Spring.

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Mr. M. G. Nickerson, of Port Dover; and Mr. D. W. Freeman, of Simcoe, have favored us with returns.

Probably nearly every variety of Apple can be grown in this county, only one sort being reported as too tender. The Borer, Bark Louse and Black Rot are troublesome.

The Pear succeeds well near the lake, so far as it has been planted, which seems to have been done only to a very limited extent. Farther inland the more hardy varieties are said to be required, though no particular variety is named as having proved too tender. The trees are subject to the blight.

All varieties of Plum grow well; the fruit is liable to the attacks of the Curculio, and Mr. Freeman mentions the Black Knot. Mr. Nickerson has twenty varieties all bearing well.

Cherries—Mr. Nickerson recommends only the Kentish, it being the most hardy, and best bearer. Mr. Freeman says, Knight's Early Black, Black Tartarian, Elton, Bigarreau and Mayduke succeed best, adding that only the more hardy will suit the climate. The trees are reported free from diseases and insects.

The Peach is reported to do well along the lake shore, but at Simcoe the climate is not very favorable. The Nectarine has fruited at Port Dover, but the Apricot does not bear—they are not cultivated at Simcoe.

The Quince does not succeed well.

Strawberries of all kinds do well. The Black Cap Raspberry is recommended by Mr. Nickerson.

Gooseberries—Mr. Freeman says all are subject to mildew; Mr. Nickerson that some varieties do well, and do not mildew, but he is not acquainted with their names.

New Rochelle Blackberry not tested.

Currants all do well.

Of Grapes, the Clinton is the only variety that always ripens. Not many varieties have yet been tested.

Dwarf trees have not been thoroughly tested.

Spring is considered the best season for transplanting.

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

We are favored with a reply from the Cobourg Horticultural Society, through Mr. M. Jollett, Secretary, and from Mr. D. Doherty, gardener to the Hon. H. S. Boulton, of Cobourg.

A very goodly list of Apples, comprising some of our most valuable sorts, is reported as succeeding well at this point; and not one kind is mentioned as being too tender. The Bark Louse is troublesome.

Very few varieties of Pear are named, but none are spoken of as being too tender.

Plums seem to do well; the Curculio stings the fruit but little, and the Black Knot, so far, is confined to the Blue Plum.

Cherries also succeed well. None are known to be too tender, and no disease is mentioned.

Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines and Quinces, will not succeed.

Strawberries do well. "Hovey" is recommended for market purposes by Mr. Doherty.

The Franconia Raspberry is very highly spoken of by Mr. Doherty, as being the best bearer known to him.

Gooseberries do well. The Whitesmith and Houghton Seedling are mentioned as being free from mildew. To prevent mildew, the Horticultural Society recommends sprinkling with salt water about once a week, when the fruit is forming. Mr. Doherty says not to plant them in the neighborhood of other trees.

Currants of all kinds do well.

"Grapes do not flourish well in the open air."

Nothing reported as to Dwarf trees, or the best season for transplanting.

COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

We are indebted to an unknown respondent at Whitby, for the only return from this county.

THE FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

It would seem from this return, that the Golden Russet is found well suited to this locality, it being one of the six varieties recommended for cultivation, the only one recommended for market, and one of the three named as the most hardy. Two varieties have been found to be too tender, the Woodstock Pippin and Sweet Bough. Apple trees are most troubled with the Bark Louse.

The Pear does not seem to have been much planted; only the Beurre Bachelier and Beurre Giffard are spoken of, and they are recommended as being the most hardy. The trees are much troubled by the Slug, and some insect on the leaf, the name of which is not given, nor any description.

The Wild Canada Plum is reported to succeed best; and the respondent suggests that a premium be offered for the best variety, with the view of encouraging experiments with it, in the hope of obtaining valuable sorts, better suited to the climate. The Curculio is becoming prevalent, and the Black Knot.

Nearly all Cherries, except the Common Red or Kentish, are too tender. Peach, Apricot, Nectarine and Quince will not thrive.

Strawberries do well. The Franconia Raspberry is the best. The Black Cap Raspberry should find a place in every garden. Gooseberries—English varieties mildew badly. The Houghton has escaped for two seasons when every other sort was ruined by the mildew.

The application of soft soap freely on the bushes, during the first part of the season, is recommended as a preventive of mildew. Currants of all kinds do well.

The New Rochelle Blackberry is too tender.

All varieties of Grape are better if protected in Winter. The Clinton invariably ripens its fruit. A Clinton Vine was trained on the South and West side of a house; the part on the South side was badly killed, that on the West side bore a good crop of fruit.

Dwarf Apple trees are now being introduced, and are said to be hardy, Dwarf Pear trees succeed well if taken care of, and properly pruned.

The Spring is the most favorable season for transplanting.

It is also recommended by our respondent that White Pine, American Arbor Vitæ, White and Norway Spruces, Scotch and Austrian Pines, or any of them, be planted so as to form a screen for a protection to orchards, houses and farm yards.

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Mr. William Grey, of Oxford, has kindly furnished the only return from this county.

While no variety of Apple has proved too tender, he complains that out of a large orchard on his farm, but very few trees are perfectly healthy. The disease that effects them appears in black spots or streaks on the bark, then the bark becomes dead, and the tree decays.

He says the Pear does not thrive well, but names the Flemish Beauty and White Doyenne as the best varieties to plant. The trees are subject to the Black Knot.

Plums—nearly all kinds do well, though in some gardens the Curculio destroys the whole crop. He says nothing of the Black Knot, but remarks that in general the Plum tree is short lived.

The Cherry trees have not done well. The Kentish is the most desirable variety, on the whole, to plant.

Peach, Apricot and Nectarine do not succeed.

The Quince is grown successfully.

Strawberries do well. He has tried only the White Antwerp Raspberry. His Gooseberries are covered with mildew in some seasons, and at others they are quite free. The New Rochelle Blackberry has not been tried. All kinds of Currants do well.

The Isabella and Diana Grapes require protection in Winter. The Clinton and a variety without a name are perfectly hardy. With a little care and attention, the Isabella and Diana can be ripened every year.

Spring transplanting appears to be the most successful.

Dwarf Pear trees have been planted, but with what success is not stated. He has not seen any Dwarf Apple or Cherry in his neighborhood.

COUNTY OF PEEL.

To the Rev. Robert Gregg Cox, we are indebted for the only response received from this county.

But few varieties of Apple are named, and there would seem to have been but little attention given to fruit culture. The trees are reported free from diseases.

The Pear has been neglected; it is rare to find a tree. When they have been tried, they have succeeded finely.

The Plum has been allowed to become nearly extinct, from the effect of the Black Knot. The fruit is stung by the Curculio, but not as badly as on light soils.

The soil being heavy, seems unsuited to the Cherry. The Kentish or Common Red succeeds well.

The Peach, Apricot, Nectarine and Quince are not grown.

Strawberry growing is in its infancy, but the varieties tried promise well. The Red and White Antwerp Raspberry do well, probably with Winter protection. Gooseberries do well. The fruit is rarely covered with mildew. The New Rochelle Blackberry is untried. Currants of all kinds do well.

The Clinton Grape does well, and ripens its fruit every season. The Isabella rarely ripens. Mr. Parker, of Cooksville, has a vineyard of the Clinton, which is said to do well.

Dwarf trees have not been sufficiently tested.

Soil a heavy clay.

COUNTY OF PERTH.

An unknown respondent at Stratford, has furnished the only reply from this county.

The orchards are all young as yet. Many varieties are grown, and none are reported too tender. The trees seem to suffer from a disease of the bark, forming black excrescences which gradually cover the limbs and kill the tree.

The Pear trees grow well, but have only been planted the third year. Insects invariably eat the leaves, and leave the branches quite clean. The insect is not named nor described, nor is it stated that its ravages might not be prevented with a little care.

Very few Plum trees grown except the Blue Plum. He has quite a variety that have been planted three years, but none have yet fruited; the trees grow well.

The Kentish and Mayduke Cherries succeed best, but other varieties have not been much tried.

Peach, Apricot, Nectarine and Quince are not grown.

Strawberries do well. White and Red Antwerp Raspberries do well. Gooseberries do well also, the mildew is not troublesome. As a preventive he recommends sprinkling quick lime under the trees in Spring. Currants of all sorts do well.

The Isabella Grape does well. No other variety is named.

Dwarf trees are gaining in favor.

Spring is the most favourable season for transplanting.

COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

We have been favored by replies from the Dummer and Douro Agricultural Society, through Messrs. Alexander Smith, President, James Findlay Vice-President, and John Rose, Secretary; and from the Peterborough Horticultural Society, through the Rev. Vincent Clementi, President.

Judging from the list of varieties furnished by the Horticultural Society, most of our desirable sorts of Apple can be grown in that vicinity. The report from the Agricultural Society states that those townships are of such recent settlement that it is impossible yet to decide upon the varieties most suitable; and mentions that within the past few years the trees have been declining; the stock or trunk of the tree throws off its bark, but it is caused by the sun or the frost. Mr. Clementi also speaks of "splitting" of the bark, and the Bark Louse.

Several varieties of Pear named by Mr. Clementi as being desirable to plant, will be found in the tabular statement; none are named as too tender. The fire blight and the black Aphis attack the trees.

Plums generally succeed well, though the Curculio and Black Knot have found their way into the county.

Duke and Morello Cherries only can be grown successfully. The trees are affected with bark splitting, exudation of gum, and the Aphis.

Peach, Apricot, Nectarine and Quince cannot be grown.

Strawberries of most varieties succeed well.

Raspberries of most kinds succeed well, if slightly protected in Winter.

White Antwerp, Brinekle's Orange, and Fastolff are recommended.

The Houghton Seedling Gooseberry succeeds best; all other sorts are more or less subject to mildew. The best preventive of the mildew, as recommended by Mr. Clementi, is to prune up with tall stems, give the plants high culture, and keep a succession of young plants.

The New Rochelle Blackberry, with high culture, has been grown with a measure of success.

Currants of all varieties succeed well.

The Grape Vines all require protection in Winter. None have proved perfectly hardy, and Mr. Clementi mentions the "Concord" as too tender.

Dwarf Apple trees have been grown with good success. Dwarf Pear with tolerable success, and Dwarf Cherry trees with little or no success.

Th
the Fa
dry lo
Th
pally l
plante
cared
attribu
having
weath

Ro
ton, T
Willia
Mr. V
them
was th

Th
variet
in the
he fou
shoul
and th
Mr. V
hardy
there
to rec

O
do w
he ha
degre
degre
to any
Doye

M
he ha
much
and th
let he
Ch
give
Cher
Plum

*
ground
able as
roots.

†
pigs of

The Agricultural Society recommends transplanting in the early part of the Fall, with the ground well prepared: Mr. Clementi, the Spring, and in dry localities, the Fall.

The Agricultural Society states that the soil in that vicinity is principally loamy, partially impregnated with clay. Also, that Apple trees planted within a foot or two of the South side of a stone wall,* and well cared for, make a rapid growth, and have a healthy appearance, which is attributed to the fact of the roots extending under the stone wall, and having there a continued moisture and protection from inclemencies of the weather.

COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD.

Replies have been kindly furnished by Mr. George Ward, of Wellington, Township of Hillier; and Mr. R. B. Werden, of Picton. The Rev. William Macauley took the pains to send another copy of the Questions to Mr. Werden, for his replies thereto; and having obtained them, forwarded them to the Secretary, with the complimentary assurance that Mr. Werden was the best fruit grower in that vicinity.

The tabular statement will reveal the fact that only the most hardy varieties of Apple can be grown there. Mr. Werden states that he should, in the Spring (of 1862), set out fifty new kinds, and if out of that number he found two or three that proved hardy and valuable for the county, he should feel well satisfied. The Bark Louse and Borer are troublesome, and the bark peels off from the tender trees, generally from the South side. Mr. Werden also says, "I think you can put down the Bailey Sweet as hardy; it is, like the Northern Spy, late in putting forth in the Spring; and there are several other kinds that I think I shall be able, in a year or two, to recommend as hardy."

Out of fifty kinds of Pear that he has tried, Mr. Werden finds that none do well but the Flemish Beauty and Beurrc d'Amalis; all the others that he has tried, have proved tender when the thermometer falls to 25 or 30 degrees below zero without injury. The trees do not seem to be subject to any disease or enemy except Jack Frost. Mr. Ward adds, that White Doyenne and Swan's Orange are sufficiently hardy.

Mr. Ward says he has forty varieties of Plum, and Mr. Werden that he has over thirty sorts; and both concur in saying that they do not see much difference as to their hardihood. The Black Knot affects the trees, and the Curculio stings the fruit. Mr. Ward says, "set the trees in a yard, let hens and pigs† occupy, and I defy them"—the Curculio.

Cherries—Mr. Werden has tried over twenty-five varieties, but none give satisfaction, not even the Morellos. The Common Red or Kentish Cherries are being all destroyed by a Black Knot resembling that on the Plum.

* Your Committee would suggest that mulching the trees, that is, covering the surface of the ground around them with spent tan-bark, decaying leaves or short straw, should prove as valuable as a stone wall, which, by necessity, can only afford moisture and protection to a part of the roots.

† A member of your Committee has known a small Plum orchard quite ruined by admitting pigs of too large a growth, they gnawed and tore the bark entirely off the bodies of the trees.

The Peach, Apricot, Nectarine and Quince will not succeed. Strawberries succeed well. The Red and Yellow Antwerp Raspberries, Fastolf, and the Black Cap Raspberry succeed best, indeed hardly any others have been tested. Probably all the Raspberries except the Black Cap require Winter protection.

Gooseberries—Mr. Werden says all kinds grow well, but all mildew sometimes. Mr. Ward says all do well on clay or limestone bottom and do not mildew on that soil. To grow them without mildew he says, "plant not on sandy soil with round gravel or marl bottom, let no grass grow around them; but plant in rich soil with moist bottom, mulch in Fall with well rotted manure, let there be no old single stem, but always young wood for large fruit."

The New Rochelle Blackberry does well with a little Winter protection, Currants of all kinds do well.

Grape—Mr. Werden says that all the varieties planted as yet have proved too tender, except the Clinton, and that is perfectly hardy. Mr. Ward says that the Clinton and Alexander are perfectly hardy.

Dwarf Apple trees grow well, but have not fruited as early as was recommended. Dwarf Pear Trees suffer from the severity of the climate. Dwarf Cherry trees have not done very well with Mr. Werden; but Mr. Ward says they do better than Standard Cherry trees, so far. Mr. Werden recommends planting trees in the Spring, Mr. Ward in the Fall.

COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

We have been favoured with replies from the Rev. John Fletcher, of Bradford, and from the Rev. George Hallen, of Penetanguishene.

These returns show that only the most hardy kinds of Apple can be relied upon in this county. Mr. Hallen could not specify varieties as he had not grown them long enough to decide upon their adaptedness to that part of the county. He says, "the trees, particularly the old ones, have many of them died; the bark turns black, separates from the wood, and the tree soon dies." Mr. Fletcher says, "a large white worm perforates the bark and kills the tree," doubtless it is the Borer, (*Saperda Candida*.)

Pear trees do not seem to have been much grown, and consequently but very few varieties are named; two are recommended by Mr. Fletcher viz: the Bartlett and Washington. No diseases or insect enemies named.

A few varieties of Plum are mentioned by Mr. Fletcher as succeeding well, and he says the fruit is not stung by any insect, nor the tree affected by any disease. At Penetanguishene the Wild Plum succeeds best, and is much improved by being planted in a well cultivated garden. The improved varieties, when worked on the Wild Plum stock, seem to grow well and blossom abundantly, but do not yield much fruit. When worked on the Blue Plum stock they soon die out altogether.

Some Heart varieties of Cherry would seem to thrive at Bradford, but at Penetanguishene the Kentish Cherry succeeds the best. Probably Morellos and some of the Dukes are the only sorts that can generally be relied upon in this county.

The Peach, Apricot and Quince cannot be grown. Strawberries of most kinds succeed well at Bradford, and probably would at Penetanguishene, but they have not been much cultivated.

Mr. Fletcher says the Raspberry is indigenous in that neighborhood, and recommends planting the Red Antwerp.

Gooseberries are very much mildewed, and no variety tried has been exempt. Mr. Fletcher recommends shaking slaked lime on the plants when the berry is formed, or using means to prevent the moisture from beneath settling on the bush, as a preventive of the mildew.

The New Rochelle Blackberry succeeds well at Bradford—not tried at Penetanguishene.

Currants of all kinds succeed well.

Grapes have not yet been sufficiently tested.

Dwarf Pear trees have succeeded well at Bradford. Mr. Hallen has one Dwarf Pear tree, but it has not borne yet.

Spring is the most favorable season for transplanting.

COUNTY OF WATERLOO.

We have been favored with replies from the Woolwich Township Agricultural Society, through Mr. William Veitch, and Mr. James Hall, Secretary; and from Mr. George Davidson, of Berlin.

It would seem that in Woolwich some sorts are considered tender, such as the Spitzenburg and Baldwin, which are recommended as among the most suitable to be planted at Berlin; and in preparing the Tabular Statement your Committee have marked as tender any varieties that were so reported from any part of the county. Doubtless in this county, the more southerly townships will be found adapted to the raising of some varieties that will not thrive on the Northern border.

Mr. Davidson speaks of a disease of the Apple tree which turns the stem black, and the Woolwich Society of a small white worm that works between the wood and the bark, and which, if not disturbed, will soon kill the tree. The Society also remarks that Apple trees require to be well sheltered from the West and North, and to be well cared for.

Pear trees have not been cultivated sufficiently to enable parties to give the desired information.

Plum trees of most kinds do well, the Curculio stings the fruit, but no mention is made of the Black Knot.

The Kentish or common Red Cherry is the only one that has succeeded. The Hearts and Bigarreus do not fruit.

Peaches, Apricots, Nectarines and Quinces do not succeed.

Strawberries of many varieties do well.

All the English Gooseberries mildew. The Houghton Seedling does not mildew, bears abundantly and is thought worthy of cultivation. Mr. Davidson says, he knows of no preventive of the mildew, has tried wet and dry land, light and heavy soils, has applied lime, salt, ashes, &c., but without effect.

The New Rochelle Blackberry is always cut down by frost.

Currants of all sorts thrive well. The Black Naples seems more tender than the Black English, and with the same cultivation the English seems to fruit as well.

Mr. Davidson names only the Clinton, Concord, Diana and Isabella Grapes. These, unless affected by late or early frosts, generally ripen their fruit, *with attentive cultivation.*

The soil about Berlin is of a sandy loam, which seems to be very favorable to the growth of fruit trees.

Best season for transplanting—Mr. Davidson says he has a fair amount of success both in Fall and Spring, that in his opinion, more depends on the mode of planting than on the season. The Woolwich Society says if the ground has a dry bottom, Fall; if otherwise, Spring.

Dwarf Trees—Mr. Davidson has about a hundred of various kinds, and with the exception of the Apple, has had very little fruit from them.

COUNTY OF WELLAND.

We are indebted to Mr. Samuel Taylor, of Fenwick, for the only reply received from this county.

Apples of every variety usually grown in the Province succeed well, and the trees are healthy and vigorous.

Nearly all varieties of Pear do well. The trees have been occasionally affected with Blight, but for the past few years they have been remarkably vigorous.

Plum trees of most kinds thrive well, subject to the usual attacks of the Curculio and Black Knot.

All varieties of Cherry, Hearts, Bigarreaus, Dukes and Morellos thrive well, and are healthy and vigorous.

Peaches do well. Apricots are too tender. The Nectarine is hardy; but the fruit is badly stung by the Curculio.

Strawberries of most varieties do well.

Raspberries do well; the Fastolf and Red Antwerp are recommended for market purposes.

All the English Gooseberries are subject to mildew; the Houghton and the Mountain Seedling are exempt.

The New Rochelle Blackberry succeeds well.

Currants of all kinds do well.

Not many varieties of Grape have been sufficiently tested. The Clinton, Black Cluster, Pelham Seedling, Northern Muscadine, and Concord, are perfectly hardy.

Dwarf trees have not been fully tested.

Spring is the most favorable season for transplanting.

COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.

Replies have been received from Guelph and Fergus, but the names of the gentlemen who favored us are unknown.

The Apple trees seem to have suffered much in this county from the severity of the Winters. Only the hardy kinds will do well. The Borer is mentioned as attacking the trees, but Jack Frost is put down as the worst enemy.

Guelph reports that all the Pears yet tried, with the exception of the Flemish Beauty, Napoleon, and Oswego Beurree, have proved too tender; and Fergus has not found one sufficiently hardy, even a Napoleon having been killed by the Summer frost of 1859. The trees are subject to the Blight.

Nearly all varieties of Plum do well at Guelph, though afflicted with the Curculio and Black Knot.

The Morello Cherries, and possibly some of the Dukes, are the only Cherries that can be grown.

The Peach, Apricot, Nectarine and Quince, will not thrive.

Strawberries of most varieties succeed well.

Wild Raspberries are very abundant about Fergus. Guelph recommends planting Yellow Antwerp, and Brinckle's Orange, but adds, "they are not very profitable."

English Goosberries are very subject to mildew. The Whitesmith is reported free from it at Fergus. Guelph says the Houghton Seedling is free from it, and the Red and Green Gooseberry; and that suds and sulphur will sometimes prevent the mildew. The New Rochelle Blackberry has not succeeded.

Currants of all kinds do well.

Grapes of all kinds require Winter protection, and so few have been planted, that nothing is known of their comparative merits.

Dwarf Trees—At Fergus, Dwarf Apple trees do well. Dwarf Pear trees do not thrive. At Guelph the success with Dwarf Trees has not been very encouraging.

Spring is the most favorable season for transplanting.

COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

Replies have been kindly furnished by the Hamilton Horticultural Society, the Hamilton Horticultural Club; and Mr. John Mackelcan, Jr., for the township of Ancaster.

The Apple thrives well in this county, though some few varieties are reported as too tender by Mr. Mackelcan, so few as to be really of no moment. The Bark Louse is troublesome, and the Borer is seen to some extent; there are also Caterpillars that eat the leaves, and the Codlin Moth infests the fruit, particularly the sweet varieties.

Pear trees of nearly every kind do well, and none are reported to be too tender. The Bartlett, and Louise Bonne de Jersey are occasionally slightly winter-killed.

The trees are sometimes affected with the Blight, the Slug found on the leaves, and the fruit stung by the Curculio; but all put together, do not seem to be very serious.

The Plum tree thrives well, and no variety has been found too tender, but those enemies of the Plum, the Curculio and Black Knot, have to be encountered. In 1861 there was a good crop of Plums, the ravages of the Curculio, from some cause, having been nearly suspended.

The Cherry seems to be somewhat tender, very severe Winters destroying the fruit-buds of the Heart and Bigarreau varieties, and injuring to some extent the fruit buds of the Dukes and Morellos. The trees are subject to bursting of the bark with exudation of gum, and to attacks of Slugs, Black Aphis, and sometimes Borers.

The Peach crop is uncertain. Severe cold destroys the fruit buds, and it is sometimes sufficiently severe to destroy the trees. It is recommended to train them on a wall or trellis, and protect them. The Peach on Plum stock, Mr. Mackelcan says, has been tried, but with less success than when grown on the Peach stock. The trees are troubled with the Peach Borer, (*Aegeria exitiosa*.)

Apricots and Nectarines are not reliable. The Quince is tender, only fruiting occasionally.

Strawberries of nearly every kind do well. Mr. Mackelcan says that "Hooker" is Winter-killed badly, and "Hovey" does not bear well.

Raspberries do well, especially with a little Winter protection. The Hudson River Antwerp, Franconia, Brinckle's Orange, Yellow Antwerp and Black Cap, are recommended as being the most profitable.

Gooseberries of all kinds are affected with mildew in certain seasons. The best remedy is "Sulphur." The Hamilton Horticultural Club recommends planting in stiffish soil, thoroughly drained and highly manured, to keep the wood thin; and if the mildew appears, to pick off the diseased fruit.

The New Rochelle Blackberry promises well at Hamilton, but Mr. Mackelcan says that in Ancaster Township it is killed to the ground, doubtless for want of Winter protection.

Currants of all kinds do well, and the White Grape Currant seems to be particularly popular.

Considerable attention is being given to the cultivation of the Grape. It is recommended that all varieties should be laid down and covered in Winter. The results, so far as they have been sufficiently determined, are given in the Tabular Statement.

Dwarf trees of the Apple have been planted in gardens, but have not proved very productive. Dwarf Pear trees have succeeded to so encouraging an extent, that parties are intending to plant more largely. Dwarf Cherry trees also do well.

Spring is the most favorable season for transplanting.

Ancaster Township, west of Lot 34, the part known as the swamp, is principally heavy clay, and has some good Apple Orchards, with but little other fruit. Fall Pippins, Greenings and Spys. succeed well here. On the North end is a small strip of sandy soil. The central part above the Mountain, East of Lot 34 and North of the 5th concession, is principally gravelly loam, and contains the best orchards; all kinds of fruit succeeding well here. South of this is the Allan tract, soil a heavy loam on clay, wet and requiring underdraining for fruit trees to succeed at all. The North-Eastern end, along the Mountain slope, is a limestone soil, well adapted to fruit.

COUNTY OF YORK.

The Society has been favored with replies from Messrs. John Gray, George Leslie and J. D. Humphreys, of Toronto; and Mr. L. Crosby, of Markham.

The Apple grows well in this county, but few varieties being reported too tender. The Bark Louse is very troublesome, especially on low, poorly drained land. There is also a yellowish-white Worm, an inch long, with a very large flat head, lying in a folded form between the bark and the wood, which seems to prey on the newly forming wood. Doubtless this is the Borer. Many of the standard trees seem to have been destroyed by alternative frost and sun, as the tree has become diseased almost uniformly on the South-west side of the trunk. It is recommended to protect the tree by some means, and to lean newly set trees to the South West, to avoid the direct rays of the sun.

Pea
what c
have b
are sub
Plu
Knot
than fo
structi
Onl
others
Per
Qu
Str
Ra
are Bri
and Ye
Go
Mr. Cr
1861;
About
localiti
in whic
well dr
them v
Th
Cu
Gr
perime
fair suc
and the
every
Dw
the pas
Th
in dry,
Octobe

Shovin

In
column
ceived.
m-
market
w-
hh-
tt-

Pear trees have largely failed in the vicinity of Markham, but from what cause is not stated. The varieties named in the Tabular Statement have been furnished by the replies from Toronto. In some localities they are subject to the Blight.

Plum trees do well, subject to those great enemies, the Curculio and Black Knot. About Toronto, the Curculio has been less destructive to the fruit than formerly, and the Black Knot, though appearing on all, is most destructive to those trees which are not grafted on the Canada Plum.

Only Cherries of the Duke and Morello class will succeed here, the others are too tender. The only insect depredator is the Slug on the leaf.

Peaches, Apricots and Nectarines are too tender.

Quinces cannot be profitably grown, they will only succeed occasionally. Strawberries of all kinds thrive well.

Raspberries do well with some Winter protection. Those most esteemed are Brinckle's Orange, Red Antwerp, Fastolf, Franconia, Belle de Fontenay and Yellow Antwerp.

Gooseberries—At Markham, nearly all the foreign varieties mildew. Mr. Crosby has raised some Seedlings which were very fine in the season of 1861; and again in 1862, they fruited well and were free from mildew. About Toronto the White and Green varieties succeed best, yet there are localities in which all varieties are free from mildew, and other places again in which they are all alike mildewed. It is recommended to plant in strong well drained soil, give the plants high culture, severe pruning and keep them well mulched.

The New Rochelle Blackberry was too tender at Toronto.

Currants of all kinds succeed well.

Grapes had not been much cultivated at Markham, yet some were experimenting, chiefly with the Isabella, and in some instances had enjoyed fair success. A greater number of varieties had been planted about Toronto; and the Clinton, Delaware and Concord, were believed to ripen their fruit every season.

Dwarf trees have been planted largely in the vicinity of Toronto, within the past three or four years, and with great success.

The best season for transplanting in all low or clayey soils, is Spring; in dry, warm, sandy soils, it is recommended to plant the latter part of October.

TABULAR STATEMENT,

Showing the adaptation of each variety of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, &c., to each county, from which replies have been received.

In the first column will be found the name of the variety, the other columns designate the several counties from which replies have been received.

m—Opposite a variety indicates that it is recommended as profitable for market in the county named at the head of the column.

w—Designates those that are reported to succeed well in that county.

hh—Designates those found to be the most hardy.

tt—Designates those that have been tried, and have proved too tender.

THE FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

EXPLANATION.

w—Succeeds well.
 tt—Too Tender.
 m—Profitable for Market.
 hh—Most Hardy.

APPLE

	Brant	Carleton.	Elgin.	Frontenac.	Haldimand.	Hastings.	Huron.	Bruce.	Kent.	Lambton.	Lanark.	Lenox.	Leeds.	Lincoln.	Middlesex.
1 Alexander,															
2 American Sum. Pearmain,		hh					w								
3 Benoni,								w							
4 Baldwin,	w							w							
5 Beauty of Kent,	m		w	tt			in	w	m	m					
6 Borassa,			m					w					tt	m	m
7 Colvert,			hh		hh			w					w	w	w
8 Cooper's Market,				m							w				
9 Canada Reinette,												tt	w	w	
10 Duchess of Oldenburg,															
11 Drap d'Or,	m	hh				w	w					w	w		
12 Danv. W. Sweet,						w									
13 Early Harvest,															
14 Early Strawberry,	w	w	hh			w	w	m	w				w	w	
15 Early Joe,						w	w				tt		w	w	
16 English Russet,			hh					w							
17 Esopus Spitzenberg,				w									w		
18 Fall Pippin,	m	m		w											
19 Fall Jennetting,	m	w			m	w	m				m	tt	m	w	
20 Gravenstein,	w												w	w	
21 Golden Sweet,	w				w	w	m	w					w	w	
22 Golden Russet,								w							
23 Gloria Mundi,			m			w									
24 Hawthornden,			hh										w	hh	
25 Hawley,		w	hh			w									
26 Holland Pippin,					w	w	w			m	tt		w		
27 Hubbarston Nonsuch,				tt		hh	w	w			tt				
28 Jersey Sweet,					hh	w									
29 Keswic Codlin,															
30 King of Tompkins,	m												w	w	
31 King Apple,										hh	tt		w	w	
32 Lyman Pumpkin Sweet,		hh													
33 Lowell,		w													
34 Lady Apple,												w			
35 Maiden's Blush,		hh													
36 Northern Spy,						w	w								
37 Newton Pippin,	hh				hh	tt		w			tt	w	hh		
38 Pimate,															
39 Peck's Pleasant,						w	w				tt				
40 Porter,					w							w			
41 Pomme Grise,		w	w	m			m	w			w	w	w		
42 Pryor's Red,	w	w	w	m				w	w		w	w	w		

w—Su
 tt—T
 m—P
 hh—M

1 A
 2 A
 3 B
 4 H
 5 B
 6 B
 7 C
 8 C
 9 C
 10 D
 11 I
 12 L
 13 E
 14 E
 15 E
 16 E
 17 E
 18 F
 19 F
 20 G
 21 G
 22 G
 23 G
 24 H
 25 H
 26 H
 27 H
 28 J
 29 K
 30 K
 31 K
 32 L
 33 L
 34 L
 35 M
 36 N
 37 N
 38 P
 39 P
 40 P
 41 P
 42 P

EXPLANATION.

w—Succeeds well.
 tt—Too tender.
 m—Profitable for Market.
 hh—Most hardy.

APPLE

- 1 Alexander, - - -
- 2 American Sum. Pearmain,
- 3 Benoni, - - -
- 4 Baldwin, - - -
- 5 Beauty of Kent, - - -
- 6 Borassa, - - -
- 7 Colvert, - - -
- 8 Cooper's Market, - - -
- 9 Canada Reinette, - - -
- 10 Duchess of Oldenburg,
- 11 Drap d'Or, - - -
- 12 Danv. W. Sweet, - - -
- 13 Early Harvest, - - -
- 14 Early Strawberry, - - -
- 15 Early Joe, - - -
- 16 English Russet, - - -
- 17 Esopus Spitzenberg, - - -
- 18 Fall Pippin, - - -
- 19 Fall Jenneting, - - -
- 20 Gravenstein, - - -
- 21 Golden Sweet, - - -
- 22 Golden Russet, - - -
- 23 Gloria Mundi, - - -
- 24 Hawthornden, - - -
- 25 Hawley, - - -
- 26 Holland Pippin, - - -
- 27 Hubbardston Nonsuch, - - -
- 28 Jersey Sweet, - - -
- 29 Keswic Codlin, - - -
- 30 King of Tompkins, - - -
- 31 King Apple, - - -
- 32 Lyman Pumpkin Sweet,
- 33 Lowell, - - -
- 34 Lady Apple, - - -
- 35 Maiden's Blush, - - -
- 36 Northern Spy, - - -
- 37 Newton Pippin, - - -
- 38 Primate, - - -
- 39 Peck's Pleasant, - - -
- 40 Porter, - - -
- 41 Pomme Grise, - - -
- 42 Pryor's Red, - - -

	Norfolk.	Northumb'd.	Durham.	Ontario.	Oxford.	Perth.	Peterboro'.	PrinceEdwd	Peel.	Simcoe.	Waterloo.	Welland.	Wellington.	Wentworth.	York.
1			w				w			w	w	m	hh	w	
2										tt				tt	
3															
4	m	w	tt				tt	tt	w	w	tt	w	w	m	w
5												w	w	w	
6											w	w	w	hh	
7								w				w	m	w	w
8														w	
9							w	w			w	w	w	w	
10				hh			w	hh			w	w	w	w	m
11							w							hh	
12												w			
13	w	w	w		w		w	w			w	w	w	m	w
14							w	w						tt	w
15							w	w		tt				tt	w
16		w					w	w		m	w	w			
17	m	w	tt		w	w	w	tt		tt	m	w	m	m	
18	w	w					w	w		w	w	m	w	w	w
19								w				w	w	w	w
20		w					w					w	w	w	w
21			hh				w	w		tt		w	w	w	w
22	w	hh	hh	w	w		w	hh			m	m	w	m	
23							w	w						w	w
24	m	tt	tt				w	w				w		w	w
25								tt		tt					w
26	tt		tt					tt							
27							w							w	w
28		w					w	w			w	w		w	w
29							w	w			w	w		hh	w
30		w	hh											w	
31											w	w			
32															
33															
34		w	hh												
35											w				
36		w	hh				w	hh	w		w	m	m	hh	m
37							tt	tt							tt
38														w	
39							w					w			
40							w								w
41						w	w				w	w	w	hh	w
42											w	w	w	tt	

THE FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

EXPLANATION.

w Succeeds well.
 tt—Too tender.
 m—Profitable for Market.
 hh—Most hardy.

APPLE.

- 43 Pearmain,
- 44 Queen,
- 45 Rambo,
- 46 R. I. Greening,
- 47 Ribston Pippin,
- 48 Roxbury Russet,
- 49 Red Astracan,
- 50 Red Detroit,
- 51 Red Canada,
- 52 Sweet Bough,
- 53 St. Lawrence,
- 54 Swaar,
- 55 Seek-no-further,
- 56 Snow Apple,
- 57 Summer Sweet Paradise,
- 58 Summer Rose,
- 59 Strawberry, Autumn,
- 60 Spice,
- 61 Swayze Pome Grise,
- 62 Summer Bellflower,
- 63 Siberian Crab,
- 64 Talman Sweet,
- 65 Totosky,
- 66 Twenty Ounce Apple,
- 67 Vandervere,
- 68 Wagner,
- 69 White Gilliflowr,
- 70 Yellow Bellflower,

PEARS.

- 1 Bartlett,
- 2 Belle Lucrative,
- 3 Beurre Bosc,
- 4 Beurre Giffard,
- 5 Beurre Superfin,
- 6 Beurre Clairgeau,
- 7 Beurre Batchelier,
- 8 Beurre Gouboult,
- 9 Beurre d'Amanlis,
- 10 Beurre d'Aremburg,
- 11 Beurre Diel,
- 12 Beurre d'Anjou,

	Brant.	Carleton.	Elgin,	Frontenac.	Haldimand.	Hastings.	Huron.	Bruce.	Kent.	Lambton.	Lanark.	Lenox.	Leeds	Lincoln.	Middlesex.
43 Pearmain				w						w					
44 Queen				hh											
45 Rambo	w		w					w							
46 R. I. Greening	m		m	m	m	hh	w	w				tt	w		
47 Ribston Pippin			hh				w		m			tt	m	m	
48 Roxbury Russet	m						w						w	hh	
49 Red Astracan	m	hh	w						m						
50 Red Detroit						hh	m	w		w		tt	m		hh
51 Red Canada												hh	w		hh
52 Sweet Bough	hh			m											
53 St. Lawrence	m	hh		hh			w		w				m	w	hh
54 Swaar	tt			hh			w					w	w	tt	
55 Seek-no-further				hh						w			w	w	tt
56 Snow Apple	hh	hh	w	hh	hh	hh	hh	w		w			w		
57 Summer Sweet Paradise	hh	hh	w	hh	hh	hh	hh	w		w	w		hh	m	hh
58 Summer Rose	w														
59 Strawberry, Autumn									w						
60 Spice		w								w					
61 Swayze Pome Grise		w					w								
62 Summer Bellflower															
63 Siberian Crab													hh	m	
64 Talman Sweet	hh	hh	hh	hh	hh	hh	hh	hh	hh	hh	hh	hh	hh	hh	hh
65 Totosky	hh			hh									hh	hh	hh
66 Twenty Ounce Apple												w	w	w	
67 Vandervere			m	tt											
68 Wagner					m							w	hh		
69 White Gilliflowr	w				hh							w	w		
70 Yellow Bellflower												w	w		
1 Bartlett														tt	
2 Belle Lucrative	hh														
3 Beurre Bosc		w	m	w							tt	m	w	w	
4 Beurre Giffard		w			m										
5 Beurre Superfin												w	w		
6 Beurre Clairgeau												w	w		
7 Beurre Batchelier												w	w		
8 Beurre Gouboult												w			
9 Beurre d'Amanlis						tt									
10 Beurre d'Aremburg						hh									
11 Beurre Diel		w	tt												
12 Beurre d'Anjou	hh										w	m	w		

w - Succ
 tt - Too t
 m - Profit
 hh - Most

- 43 Pea
- 44 Quo
- 45 Ran
- 46 R. I
- 47 Rib
- 48 Rox
- 49 Red
- 50 Red
- 51 Red
- 52 Sw
- 53 St.
- 54 Sw
- 55 See
- 56 Sno
- 57 Sun
- 58 Sun
- 59 Stra
- 60 Spi
- 61 Sw
- 62 Sun
- 63 Sib
- 64 Tal
- 65 Tet
- 66 Tw
- 67 Var
- 68 Wa
- 69 Wh
- 70 Yel

- 1 Bar
- 2 Bel
- 3 Beu
- 4 Beu
- 5 Beu
- 6 Beu
- 7 Beu
- 8 Beu
- 9 Beu
- 10 Beu
- 11 Beu
- 12 Beu

THE FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

EXPLANATION.

w—Succeeds well.
 tt—Too Tender.
 m—Most Suitable for Market.
 hh—Most Hardy.

PEAR.

	Brant.	Carleton.	Durham.	Elgin.	Frontenac.	Huron.	Kent.	Leeds.	Lincoln.	Middlesex.	Norfolk.
13 Brandywine,											
14 Bloodgood,									w		
15 Buffam,	w								w		
16 Cabot,	hh			w	tt				w	w	
17 Catillac,									m		
18 Chaumontelle,									w		
19 Dearborn's Seedling,					w				w		
20 Delices d'Hardenpont,	w					tt			w		
21 Dix,						tt					
22 Doyenne d'Etc,											
23 Doyenne Boussoc,					tt						
24 Doyenne Siculle,					tt				w		
25 Duchesse d'Angouleme.									w		
26 English Bergamot,											
27 Easter Beurrc,	m			w	m	hh			m	w	
28 Flemish Beauty,	tt										
29 Figue d'Alencon,	hh	hh	hh			hh		hh	m	w	
30 Forelle,									w		
31 Glout Morceau,					hh				w		
32 Gansel's Bergamot,	hh			w	tt	hh			w	w	
33 Golden Beurrc,									w		
34 Grey Doyenne,					tt				w		
35 Howell,						w			w		
36 Heathcot,									w		
37 Jargonelle,									w		
38 Kirtland,						w					
39 Louise Bonne de Jersey,	hh								w		
40 Madeleine,		w	hh						w	hh	w
41 Marie Louise,					w				w		
42 Napoleon,				hh					w		
43 Osband's Summer,											
44 Oswego Beurrc,									w		
45 Passe Colmar,				w	hh		hh		w		
46 Pound,	w								w		
47 Rosticzer,		w		tt							
48 Seckel,				w							
49 Soldat d'Esperin,	hh								w		
50 Sheldon,		w	tt	w	w				m	w	w
51 Steven's Genesee,				tt							
52 Summer Bergamot,	w			w					w	w	
53 Summer Bon Chretien,		w							w	w	
54 Swan's Orange,	hh	hh				tt			w	w	

w—S
 tt—T
 m—M
 hh—H

13 E
 14 E
 15 E
 16 C
 17 C
 18 C
 19 D
 20 D
 21 D
 22 D
 23 I
 24 D
 25 D
 26 E
 27 E
 28 F
 29 F
 30 F
 31 G
 32 G
 33 G
 34 G
 35 H
 36 H
 37 J
 38 K
 39 L
 40 M
 41 M
 42 N
 43 O
 44 O
 45 P
 46 P
 47 R
 48 S
 49 S
 50 S
 51 S
 52 S
 53 S
 54 S

THE FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

EXPLANATION.

w—Succeeds well.
 tt—Too tender.
 m—Profitable for Market.
 hh—Most hardy.

PEAR.

- 55 Tyson, - - -
- 56 Urbaniste, - - -
- 57 Van Mons Leon le Clerc, - - -
- 58 Van Assche, - - -
- 59 Vicar of Winkfield, - - -
- 60 Washington, - - -
- 61 White Doyenne, - - -
- 62 Winter Nelis, - - -
- 63 Windsor, - - -
- 64 Columbia, - - -

PLUM.

- 1 Autumn Gage, - - -
- 2 Blecker's Gage, - - -
- 3 Bradshaw, - - -
- 4 Common Blue, - - -
- 5 Coe's Golden Drop, - - -
- 6 Columbia, - - -
- 7 Damson, - - -
- 8 Diamond, - - -
- 9 Duane's Purple, - - -
- 10 Early Prolific, - - -
- 11 Green Gage, - - -
- 12 Galbraith, - - -
- 13 Goliath, - - -
- 14 Huling's Superb, - - -
- 15 Imperial Gage, - - -
- 16 Jefferson, - - -
- 17 Lawrence's Favorite, - - -
- 18 Lombard, - - -
- 19 McLaughlin, - - -
- 20 Prince's Yellow Gage, - - -
- 21 Red Egg, - - -
- 22 Reine Claude de Bevey, - - -
- 23 Schenectady Catharine, - - -
- 24 Smith's Orleans, - - -
- 25 St. Louis, - - -
- 26 Washington, - - -
- 27 Yellow Egg, - - -

	Brant	Carleton.	Elgin.	Frontenac.	Haldimand	Huron.	Bruce.	Lenox.	Leeds.	Lincoln.	Middlesex	Norfolk.	Northumb'd.
55 Tyson	hh												
56 Urbaniste		w				w				w			
57 Van Mons Leon le Clerc			tt										
58 Van Assche						hh							
59 Vicar of Winkfield	w	w	tt			tt							
60 Washington	hh					hh				w		w	
61 White Doyenne	hh	w	tt			hh			tt	w	w	w	
62 Winter Nelis	w		tt							w	w	w	
63 Windsor													
64 Columbia										hh	hh		
1 Autumn Gage			tt						w		w		
2 Blecker's Gage		w		m		w			w	w	w		
3 Bradshaw		w	tt		w				w	w	w		
4 Common Blue									w		w		
5 Coe's Golden Drop	w								w		w		
6 Columbia	w	w	tt		w				w	tt	w		
7 Damson	w								w		w		
8 Diamond	w		w				w	w	w		w		
9 Duane's Purple	w						w	w	w		w		
10 Early Prolific			tt	m	w				w		w		
11 Green Gage			m						w		w	w	
12 Galbraith	w		m						w				
13 Goliath			m	w			w						
14 Huling's Superb			w										
15 Imperial Gage			w										
16 Jefferson		w	m		w				w		w	w	
17 Lawrence's Favorite	w			w	w		tt	w	w	m	w	w	
18 Lombard				w	w			w	w		w	w	
19 McLaughlin	m			w	w			w	w		w	w	
20 Prince's Yellow Gage				w	w			w	w	m	w	w	
21 Red Egg	m			w	w	w		w	w		w	w	
22 Reine Claude de Bevey				w	w	w		w	w		w	w	
23 Schenectady Catharine	w	w	tt				tt	w	w		w	w	
24 Smith's Orleans				w				w	w		w	w	
25 St. Louis	w	w	w	m					w	m	w	w	
26 Washington	w							w	w		w	w	
27 Yellow Egg	w	w	w	m			tt	w	w		w	w	

w—S
 tt—T
 m—P
 hh—M

55 T
 56 U
 57 V
 58 V
 59 V
 60 V
 61 V
 62 V
 63 V
 64 C

1 A
 2 H
 3 H
 4 C
 5 C
 6 C
 7 I
 8 I
 9 I
 10 E
 11 G
 12 G
 13 G
 14 H
 15 I
 16 J
 17 L
 18 L
 20 P
 21 R
 22 R
 23 S
 24 S
 25 S
 26 V
 27 Y

THE FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

EXPLANATION.

w - Succeeds well.
 tt - Too tender.
 m - Profitable for Market.
 hh - Most hardy.

CHERRY.

- 1 Amber Heart, - - -
- 2 Bowman's May, - - -
- 3 Bigarreau or yellow Spanish
- 4 Black Tartarian, - - -
- 5 Black Eagle, - - -
- 6 Black Heart, - - -
- 7 Elton, - - -
- 8 Early Purple Guigne, - - -
- 9 Governor Wood, - - -
- 10 Knight's Early Black, - - -
- 11 Kentish or Common Red, - - -
- 12 Mayduke, - - -
- 13 Morello, - - -
- 14 Napoleon Bigarreau, - - -
- 15 Reine Hortense, - - -
- 16 White French Guigne, - - -
- 17 White Heart, - - -
- 18 Waterloo, - - -

STRAWBERRIES.

- 1 Black Prince, - - -
- 2 Burr's New Pine, - - -
- 3 Crimson Cone, - - -
- 4 Duke de Malakoff, - - -
- 5 Early Scarlet, - - -
- 6 Genesee, - - -
- 7 Hovey, - - -
- 8 Hooker, - - -
- 9 Iowa, - - -
- 10 Jenny Lind, - - -
- 11 Longworth's Prolific, - - -
- 12 McAvoy's Superior, - - -
- 13 Monroe Scarlet, - - -
- 14 Ohio Mammoth, - - -
- 15 Pyramidal Chilian, - - -
- 16 Sir Harry, - - -
- 17 Triumph de Gand, - - -
- 18 Trollope's Victoria, - - -
- 19 Wilson's Albany, - - -
- 20 Viscount Hericart, - - -

	Brant.	Carleton.	Elgin.	Frontenac.	Haldimand.	Hastings.	Huron.	Bruce.	Kent.	Lambton.	Lanark.	Lenox.	Leeds.	Lincoln.	Middlesex.
1 Amber Heart															
2 Bowman's May				tt											
3 Bigarreau or yellow Spanish	w			tt										w	
4 Black Tartarian	w		w	tt										w	w
5 Black Eagle	w		w	tt				w						w	w
6 Black Heart	w		w	tt				w						w	w
7 Elton	w		w	tt				w						w	w
8 Early Purple Guigne	w		w	tt				w						w	w
9 Governor Wood			w	tt				w						w	w
10 Knight's Early Black	w		w	tt				w						w	w
11 Kentish or Common Red	w		w	tt				w						w	w
12 Mayduke	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w
13 Morello	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w
14 Napoleon Bigarreau	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w
15 Reine Hortense	w			tt				w	w					w	w
16 White French Guigne			w	w		tt	w	w	w					w	w
17 White Heart	w					w		w	w					w	w
18 Waterloo							w							w	w
1 Black Prince															
2 Burr's New Pine			w												
3 Crimson Cone	m	m									w	w			
4 Duke de Malakoff													w	w	
5 Early Scarlet	w												w	w	
6 Genesee	m		w		m	w							w	w	
7 Hovey			w								w	m	th		
8 Hooker	w	m	w	w									w	w	
9 Iowa	w			m	w								w	w	m
10 Jenny Lind															
11 Longworth's Prolific	m	m									w				
12 McAvoy's Superior	m														
13 Monroe Scarlet														m	
14 Ohio Mammoth	w													w	w
15 Pyramidal Chilian														w	w
16 Sir Harry		w							m					w	
17 Triumph de Gand	w														
18 Trollope's Victoria	w	v	m												
19 Wilson's Albany	m	m			m									m	
20 Viscount Hericart	m	w		m	m	w				w	m	m			

w - S
 tt - T
 m - P
 hh - M

1 A
 2 B
 3 E
 4 B
 5 B
 6 E
 7 E
 8 E
 9 G
 10 K
 11 K
 12 M
 13 M
 14 N
 15 R
 16 V
 17 V
 18 V

1 E
 2 E
 3 C
 4 L
 5 E
 6 G
 7 E
 8 F
 9 I
 10 J
 11 L
 12 M
 13 M
 14 C
 15 P
 16 S
 17 T
 18 T
 19 V
 20 V

THE FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

EXPLANATION.

p—Have been planted.
 hh—Perfectly hardy.
 t—Too tender.
 rr—Ripen well every year.

GRAPE.	Brant.	Bruce.	Carleton.	Elgin.	Frontenac.	Haldimand.	Hastings.	Huron.	Lambton.	Lenox.	Leeds.	Lincoln.	Middlesex.
1 Anna, - - - - -													
2 Alexander, - - - - -	p												
3 Belmont, - - - - -													
4 Black Cluster, - - - - -	p		p										
5 Canada Wine Grape, - - - - -													
6 Clinton, - - - - -	rr										p		
7 Catawba, - - - - -	p	p	p				p	p	rr	p		rr	hh
8 Concord, - - - - -	hh	p	p				p	p	p	p	p	p	
9 Canada Chicf, - - - - -	p			p			p	p		p			
10 Cuyahoga, - - - - -	hh												
11 Delaware, - - - - -	hh												
12 Diana, - - - - -	hh												
13 Garigues, - - - - -	p		p	p				p					
14 Golden Chasselas, - - - - -		p					p	p					
15 Hartford Prolific, - - - - -	p												
16 Herbemont, - - - - -	p												
17 Hyde's Eliza, - - - - -													
18 Isabella, - - - - -	hh												
19 Louisa, - - - - -	hh	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	
20 Lenoir, - - - - -													
21 Logan, - - - - -	p												
22 Miller's Burgundy, - - - - -				p									
23 Northern Muscadine, - - - - -	p												
24 Ontario, - - - - -	p												
25 Perkins, - - - - -	p												
26 Pelham Seedling, - - - - -													
27 Sweet Water, - - - - -													
28 Rebecca, - - - - -	p												
29 Union Village, - - - - -	hh			p			p	p					
30 White Muscadine, - - - - -	p												

p—Ha
 hh—Pe
 t—To
 rr—Ri

1 Ar
 2 Al
 3 Be
 4 Bl
 5 Ca
 6 Cl
 7 Co
 8 Cu
 9 C
 10 C
 11 D
 12 D
 13 G
 14 G
 15 H
 16 H
 17 H
 18 Is
 19 L
 20 L
 21 L
 22 M
 23 N
 24 O
 25 P
 26 P
 27 S
 28 R
 29 U
 30 V

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

In closing this Report, your Committee desire to call the attention of this association to some of the suggestions thrown out very briefly in some of the replies, and to a few of the usual remedies which have been found to be efficacious against some of the evils complained of.

The suggestion made by Mr. Fisher, of Errol, County of Lambton, and by Mr. Crosby, of Markham, County of York, that it is necessary to protect the trunks of the trees, is one that deserves careful attention, particularly in those parts of the Province where the climate is very severe. Mr. Fisher's plan of protecting the trunks of the trees with straw ropes, wound around from the ground up to the branches, and his other method of protecting them by allowing the branches to grow out at a short distance above the surface of the ground, are both of them eminently practical and may be adopted to suit the convenience and inclinations of cultivators. But the plan of allowing the trees to branch out a short distance from the ground is one that seems at once so natural and convenient, and to be so sure a protection against the vicissitudes of climate, as to commend itself for trial by every cultivator suffering from the evils it is intended to prevent. Your Committee fully believe that were the present practice of pruning up our fruit trees to the height of six or seven feet wholly discontinued, and the trees allowed to branch out at two or three feet from the ground, we should hear a great deal less of trees suffering from the severity of the climate, and from the diseases caused thereby, such as scalding or blackening and decay of the bark on the South-west side, blackening of the stem, blackening of the heart, Black Rot and the like; and that many of the trees now put down as too tender would be found to flourish well. It is believed that on inquiry, it will be found that trees which have been allowed to branch low, have stood safely through the severe Winters of 1857 and 1858, and are free from the diseases which have generally proved so destructive.

THE APPLE TREE BORER (*Saperda Candida*) seems to be troublesome in many parts of the Province, yet with care it is quite possible to destroy the worm or prevent its attacks. When the worm has once got into the tree it is necessary to kill him, either by hunting him out of his burrow with a chisel or stout knife, or by opening his burrow at the upper end and pouring in hot water until it soaks down and kills the worm. About the end of May, or beginning of June, according to the season, the Winged Beetle begins to be busy at night depositing her eggs, one in a place, upon the bark of the tree, generally low down very near the surface of the ground, but sometimes higher up, especially where the limbs begin to branch out. If at this time, and before the eggs can hatch out, the whole of the stem of the tree, including the lower part of the branches, be carefully and thoroughly rubbed over with hard or soft soap, so as to give the bark a complete covering, and this be renewed once or twice until about the first of August, when the Beetle will have done laying her eggs, the alkali of the soap will entirely

destroy
safe and
the fork
down t

Th
frequen
pest, th
sufficie
to boil
pulp, n
and pu
before
draine
health

No
pillar,
they a
they a

T
Plum
with a
feedin
if thr

T
larva
and p
aroun
or a
tree
whe

ted
all t
by s
gro
as t
full
a c

eve
aw

rab
fou
the

ab
nu

destroy every egg or every grub as soon as it is hatched, and save the trees safe and sound. It is a good practice to place a small quantity of soap in the fork of the branches, where, as it is dissolved by the rains, it will run down the trunk of the tree.

THE BARK-LOUSE, (*Aspidiotus Conchi formis*.) is another enemy very frequently mentioned in the replies. In places not badly infested with this pest, the use of soap as recommended for the Borer, will generally prove sufficient. If however the pest should be very abundant, it may be necessary to boil leaf tobacco in very strong lye until it is reduced to an impalpable pulp, mix it with cold made soft soap until it is about as thick as good paint, and put it on with a paint brush to every part of the tree early in the Spring, before the buds are much swollen. Trees planted in low ground, poorly drained, are very subject to the Bark-Louse and will not grow nor become healthy until the ground is thoroughly drained.

No one need suffer materially from the depredation of the Tent Caterpillar, (*Clisiocampa Americana*.) who will be at the trouble to kill them when they are young. The best time for this is in damp, chilly weather, when they are in their nests.

THE SLUG, (*Selandria Cerasi*.) which appears on the leaves of the Pear, Plum and Cherry can be easily destroyed by dusting the tree thoroughly with slaked lime or unleached wood ashes as often as the Slugs are found feeding on the leaves. Indeed the dry dust from the surface of the ground, if thrown with some force upon them, will usually destroy them.

THE PEACH BORER, (*Aegeria Evitiosa*.) can be destroyed when in the larva state by hunting him out with a stout knife and putting him to death; and prevented from getting into the tree by keeping a small heap of ashes around the base of the tree during the Summer and removing it in the Fall, or a collar of mortar or indeed of anything that will protect the bark of the tree at the surface of the ground, during the months of July and August, when the female insect is depositing her eggs.

THE CURCULIO, (*Conotrachelus Nenuphar*.) can be successfully combated only by patient and continued war upon it. By persistently removing all the fruit that is stung and prematurely fallen, and causing it to be eaten by swine, or so treated as to kill the little white worm that is in it before it grows to a perfect insect, and by jarring the trees in the early morning so as to cause the insects to fall upon a sheet placed under the tree and carefully brushing them off into scalding water, this pest can be conquered, and a crop of fruit secured.

THE BLACK KNOT can only be kept in subjection by cutting it off whenever it makes its appearance, but it requires to be watched closely and cut away at once and entirely.

Your Committee also desires to call attention to the fact that it is desirable, in sections exposed to severe late frosts, to select such varieties as are found, like the Northern Spy Apple, to bloom late, thereby often escaping the frost and yielding a good crop of fruit.

On examining the opinions expressed in relation to the season most favorable for transplanting, it will be seen that not more than one-fourth of the number are in favor of Fall planting; while a few venture the opinion that

the time when is not of so much importance as the manner how. Mr. Alex. Hamilton, of Wellington Square, writes that he has for some time been engaged in the business of selling trees, and has made large deliveries both Fall and Spring, and that on going over the ground the next season he has invariably found on all soils that the trees planted in the Spring succeeded best. In the vicinity of Galt, Carlisle and Waterdown, the loss on Spring planted trees was but three per cent., while the loss on the Fall planted, in the same places, was not less than fifteen per cent. In the vicinity of London, St. Marys and Plattsville, Fall planted trees suffered nearly if not quite as great a loss, while those planted the Spring previous, and last Spring, are nearly every one growing. In view of these facts he confidently recommends the Spring as being the most favorable season by at least 12 per cent.

DWARF TREES of the Apple appear likely to prove more hardy than standards pruned up in the usual manner, but they have not been planted long enough nor in sufficient numbers to enable your Committee to judge how valuable they will yet prove.

DWARF PEAR TREES will succeed well where the climate is not too severe, but it is not yet certain that for raising fruit for market they will be found preferable to standards.

DWARF CHERRY TREES, on Mahaleb or Plum Stocks, are giving promise of being better adapted to clay soils than the Cherry on Mazzard stocks.



ow. Mr. Alex.
e time been en-
deliveries both
t season he has
ring succeeded
loss on Spring
Fall planted, in
vicinity of Lon-
d nearly if not
and last Spring,
confidently re-
by at least 12

ore hardy than
t been planted
mittee to judge

mate is not too
et they will be

re giving pro-
y on Mazzard

OFFICERS

WILLIAM W. BEAVER, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer, Cambridge
THOMAS A. LEVING, Esq., 2nd Vice-President, Boston
FRANKLIN L. LITTLE, Esq., 1st Vice-President, Boston
JOHN J. HARRIS, Esq., Treasurer, Hingham

OFFICERS.

HON. JUDGE LOGIE, PRESIDENT,.....*Hamilton.*
GEORGE LESLIE, Esq., 1st VICE-PRESIDENT,.....*Toronto.*
CHARLES ARNOLD, Esq., 2nd VICE-PRESIDENT, ..*Paris.*
DELOS W. BEADLE, Esq., SECRETARY and TREAS.*St. Catharines.*



