

is the glory of the orchards near New York; and so it is with several varieties which we have imported from the Continent. On the other hand, our Court of Wick succeeds well under the severe climate of Canada. The *Calville rouge de Micoud* occasionally bears two crops during the same year. The Burr Knot is covered with small excrescences, which emit roots so readily that a branch with blossom-buds may be stuck in the ground, and will root and bear a few fruit even during the first year.⁹¹ Mr. Rivers has recently described⁹² some seedlings valuable from their roots running near the surface. One of these seedlings was remarkable from its extremely dwarfed size, "forming itself into a bush only a few inches in height." Many varieties are particularly liable to canker in certain soils. But perhaps the strangest constitutional peculiarity is that the Winter Majetin is not attacked by the mealy bug or coccus; Lindley⁹³ states that in an orchard in Norfolk infested with these insects the Majetin was quite free, though the stock on which it was grafted was affected: Knight makes a similar statement with respect to a cider apple, and adds that he only once saw these insects just above the stock, but that three days afterwards they entirely disappeared; this apple, however, was raised from a cross between the Golden Harvey and the Siberian Crab; and the latter, I believe, is considered by some authors as specifically distinct.

The famous St. Valery apple must not be passed over; the flower has a double calyx with ten divisions, and fourteen styles surmounted by conspicuous oblique stigmas, but is destitute of stamens or corolla. The fruit is constricted round the middle, and is formed of five seed-cells, surmounted by nine other cells.⁹⁴ Not being

See also Knight on the Apple-Tree, in 'Transact. of Hort. Soc.,' vol. vi. p. 229.

⁹¹ 'Transact. Hort. Soc.,' vol. i. 1812, p. 120.

⁹² 'Journal of Horticulture,' March 13th, 1866, p. 194.

⁹³ 'Transact. Hort. Soc.,' vol. iv. p. 68. For Knight's case, see vol. vi. p. 547. When the *coccus* first appeared in this country, it is said (vol. ii. p. 163) that it was more injurious to crab-stocks than to the apples grafted on them. The Majetin apple has been found equally free of the *coccus* at Melbourne in Australia ('Gard. Chron.' 1871, p. 1065). The wood of this tree has been there analysed, and it is said (but the fact seems a strange one) that its ash contained over 50 per cent. of lime, while that of the crab exhibited not quite 23 per cent. In Tasmania Mr. Wade ('Transact.

New Zealand Institute,' vol. iv., 1871, p. 431) raised seedlings of the Siberian Bitter Sweet for stocks, and he found barely one per cent. of them attacked by the *coccus*. Riley shows ('Fifth Report on Insects of Missouri,' 1873, p. 87) that in the United States some varieties of apples are highly attractive to the *coccus* and others very little so. Turning to a very different pest, namely, the caterpillar of a moth (*Carpocapsa pomonella*), Walsh affirms ('The American Entomologist,' April, 1869, p. 160) that the maiden-blush "is entirely exempt from apple-worms." So, it is said, are some few other varieties; whereas others are "peculiarly subject to the attacks of this little pest."

⁹⁴ 'Mém. de la Soc. Linn. de Paris,' tom. iii., 1825, p. 164; and Seringe, 'Bulletin Bot.' 1830, p. 117.