

of America, *P. Americana*, Marshall *P. Chicasa*, Michx with sub-species. Thirty years ago, the progeny of *P. domestica* L. (the gage and egg type) of Europe were entirely relied upon. Now we have fully 300 varieties, pure or cross-bred, developed from selected varieties of our native species. These are destined in the future, by reason of hardiness and vigour, to supply the wants of settlers in the interior of our great country and in parts little more than explored at the present time. Within a century there have come to Canadian fruit growers, native plums, grapes, gooseberries, raspberries, cranberries, mulberries, pecans and chestnuts—and I had almost forgotten persimmons, a favourite with our coloured brethren in the south. These latter we do not expect to be widely planted in our day.

FRUITS STRUCTURALLY CONSIDERED.

The structural part of fruits is extremely interesting, as recording the remarkable modifications brought about by cultivation, as well as affording a glimpse of the analogy existing between the various organs and parts of the plants.

In horticulture we deal with those fruits called by the botanist, fleshy or indehiscent fruits. There is a disagreement between botanists and fruit consumers in regard to the use of the term "fruit." It is a disagreement between science and sentiment. Speaking botanically and technically, the seed is the fruit. Poetically and practically, the fruit is that which we eat. However, those plants yielding fleshy fruits are those which concern the horticulturist. This fleshiness is brought about by an abnormal development of the parenchyma. The ovary results from the transformation of a leaf, made up of the epidermal coverings, the endocarp and pericarp, enclosing the mesocarp. These parts may be traced in the structure of *pomes*, or *berries*, as styled by some botanists, as well as in the stone fruits, or drupes. Examining an apple we find that it results