

qualities of fruit. Twenty years ago it was quite popular in the northwest prairie states. It was introduced into Canada by Charles Gibb in 1877. Trees were planted at Gibbland Farm between 1877 and 1880. On the thin, gravelly soil, characteristic of the west slope of Yamaska Mountain, the tree has done fairly well, so far as growth and vigor are concerned, but the fruit lacks size and color. At Abbotsford it has always been an undersized, flat apple, which did not color up until midwinter. Neither has the tree been productive. On the Experiment Station grounds at Cornell, where the soil is a heavy and in places a stiff clay, this variety the past season gave an excellent crop of fruit fully up to the size of the specimen you forwarded. Of course its normal size is medium or below. I do not know of any place where Wallbridge is popular, and I am of the opinion that it has been very much overrated. I enclose you a sectional outline which shows that it has a very small core.

Ithaca, N.Y.

J. CRAIG.

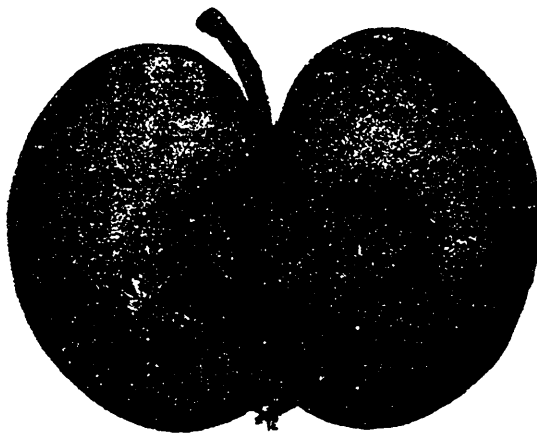


FIG. 2008. WALLBRIDGE.

Our Affiliated Societies.

LINDSAY.—The members of the Lindsay Horticultural Society are doing a quiet but noble work by encouraging the growth of flowers, fruit and shrubs and the beautifying of the homes of our citizens, and they are entitled to much praise for the good work already accomplished.

The large attendance at last Friday night's meeting in the council chamber, despite the darkness and other unfavorable conditions, was a convincing demonstration of the growing interest being taken by our citizens in horticulture and floriculture.

The president, Mr. W. M. Robson, occupied the chair; Vice-President Cathro, Secretary Framton and other officers were also present.

President Robson in opening the meeting congratulated the members and citizens on the society's increasing usefulness. They were enabled to offer very valuable prizes to members at a small cost owing to good management and the liberal aid extended by the provincial government. The premiums amounted to about \$3 worth at a cost of \$1, and there was other advantages as well. He hoped to see the membership double itself during the coming year.

After a few enjoyable selections on the graphophone by Mr. W. H. Stevens, President Robson read an extremely interesting paper entitled "Possible Achievements in Flowers and Fruits." The paper contained a reference to the career of Harry Dale, of Brampton, the greatest grower of roses in the world, who started business some 17 years ago in a small greenhouse, and now has many acres under glass. Mr. Dale has some 50,000 roses continually in bloom, and cuts 500,000 buds annually, which are all disposed of in Canada. In 1891 Mr. Dale carried off first prize at New York for cut roses, the competition being open to the world.

He employs 50 men constantly about his greenhouses, and many others at certain times. His wage list averages \$500 weekly, and it takes 2,000 tons of coal to heat his greenhouses every year. The paper also referred to the famous Montreal muskmelon, grown by specialists, and sold to leading American hotel and summer resort proprietors at \$5 and \$6 each. About 5,000 are shipped annually. The paper was received with applause.

Secretary Frampton, before reading a paper on the Gloxinia, gave a few useful hints on flower culture, and noted some of the simple causes leading to failure, but easy to remedy. The paper was very carefully written, and entered very fully into the methods to be followed in attaining success with the Gloxinia. The reader generously disclaimed the authorship, and explained that the paper had been written by a gentleman "too modest to disclose his name."

Mr. W. H. Stevens, Collegiate Institute Science Master, read a paper on the growth and care of the tuberous-rooted Begonia, which the society is distributing this year to members, among other premiums. There are two varieties, the erect and the drooping, the latter being especially suited for window culture. Those who wish to secure the plant should join the society or purchase from M. Maxsom, our own reliable florist. During the discussion that followed, Mr. Stevens said that all smooth leaved plants might be watered on the leaves, but water would discolor rough or spinous-leaved varieties. It was pointed out that many people plant seeds too deep. Mr. Maxsom said a safe rule to follow was to plant three times the depth of the seed, and in case of very fine kinds, to sow on top of the pot or to sift a little mould on top, and then smooth over.

Florist Maxsom next gave a short but very in-