

cases be done by the owners themselves as those fruits are not so extensively grown as apples. Again, if the returns of fruit were published every year, either in the Annual Report or in pamphlet form, parties intending to plant out fruit trees would be able to obtain correct information of the comparative value of the different sorts of summer, fall and winter apples, and all other kinds of fruit. Further, those gentlemen who endeavour to solve pomological problems by trying experiments would no doubt receive useful suggestions, and sometimes be spared the vexation of spending time in going over the same ground that others have gone over already.

The Association has done much to call the attention of the public to a pleasant and profitable industry. From the large amount of valuable matter which appears in the annual reports, it is evident that its members are men of intelligence, and that they have a mind to work. Judging from the perseverance and enthusiasm which have been shewn during the past year, there is not the least doubt of the members being quite willing to send in annually a full statement of the leading facts connected with the principal orchards in Ontario.

As far as fruit culture has been tried in this Province, the results have been quite satisfactory. It is evident that Canada is well adapted for growing almost all the fruits of the temperate latitudes to a high degree of perfection. Still it must be borne in mind that our work is only commencing. Much may be learned from the observations and writings of fruit growers in other countries, but it is a fact that every country has its own peculiarities of soil and climate. Consequently the fruit growers of this Province if they would fully develop the capabilities and resources of their country, must think and act for themselves. This would be one of the advantages of taking full statistics of fruit growing annually. The opinions, observations, experiments, effects of different methods of culture, &c., would be all brought together, and we would thus have a large collection of authenticated facts from which various deductions might be drawn. It is possible that some crotchets and pet theories would have to be set aside, but no matter, every right thinking man is willing to have his work and opinions thoroughly tested.

#### REPORT ON THE NUT BEARING GROVE OF G. H. M. JOHNSON, ESQ.

The Committee appointed by the Association for the purpose of examining the various nut-bearing trees found growing on the property G. H. M. Johnson, Esq., Chief of Six Nation Indians, beg to report:—

That this lovely native park is situate on the east bank of the Grand River, in the Township of Onondaga. That the land rises from the river to the commodious dwelling of the Chief in three broad and beautiful natural terraces of some seventy feet or more in height. That the various kinds of nut-bearing trees, enumerated below, were found growing and bearing in equal luxuriance on each of the terraces.

Your Committee were informed, by the Chief and his very intelligent and communicative son, that there were growing on their estate some 800 walnut, 300 butternut, and about 200 hickory trees of various kinds. Many of these trees were noble specimens—especially the walnuts. One upon the terrace below, and almost in front of the house, was really a majestic tree, with a large massive globular head of some 120 feet in circumference. The lower branches nearly touching the ground, and the head rising to at least (40) forty feet in height, and every branch drooping with its load of large fruit, some specimens measuring eight inches in circumference.

Your Committee were informed by the worthy Chief that he sold—or we might say, gave away—the walnuts at \$2 for a waggon-box full, and the butternuts at 50c. per bag.

There are thousands of persons, doubtless, in our large cities and towns who would be glad to purchase these nuts at a much higher price if it were known where they could be got. Still there are various opinions as to the market value of these nuts as we now see them in their purely wild indigenous state. But when we consider that all of these nuts, viz.: walnuts, butternuts, and hickory nuts, show a disposition to vary, so much so that scarcely two trees bore fruit exactly like its fellow of the same species. And when we remember also that the English Walnut (*Juglans regia*) grows and bears fruit in a few favourite localities in Ontario, surely no one will doubt the value of a walnut that

should be equally productive as that in the ha

Let us hope that enthusiastic hybrid success will cr memory.

It is said, farmer was pe of a certain n

When you trees (if for no many a young for cultivation wealth of the farms in Ontario by the planting and situation tastes of the p

The butte hickory were g

Carya alba somewhat flattened principal nuts o

Thick she think, a yellowi

Mocker nu the wood celebr and hard, light

Pig-nut or ting about half, bitterish kernel,

After parts host, and had ex savage warfare—committee retur Indians, who tw Respectfull

The Winter 1878, at Ten o'clock