

ings? By constant and well-directed efforts in educating and elevating the people; by soliciting attention and attendance; by offering benefits to those who attend, and by giving them something they can carry away with them for their encouragement and future guidance in life. 2nd. How to get a fine fruit display at our meetings! By officially requesting contributions, and by offering premiums and distinctions to those who do contribute. 3rd. How to keep up the interest and the attendance to the end! By having a well digested programme of popular and interesting subjects, and by getting out the fullest and freest discussion upon them, and by having an interesting variety every day.

B. GOTT.

Arkona Nurseries, Dec. 12th, 1882.

FRUIT IN MUSKOKA.

For a considerable time Muskoka District has been celebrated for producing the very finest potatoes, and only till recently has it been established that most of the hardier sorts of apples, plums and grapes will grow abundantly if only cared for.

At the County show last September we saw some very fine specimens of "Duchess of Oldenburg" apples, grown by Mr. Bowerman, of Bracebridge, on trees two years from planting. Mr. T. M. Robinson, of Muskoka Bay, grew some fine specimens of Tetofsky fully ripe 15th September, and Mr. James McAllister exhibited some exceedingly fine Haas apples. Mr. Hughes, on the Muskoka River, showed several plates of Muskoka seedling apples, all of a fair size, free from defects, and having good keeping qualities. Several other parties had splendid exhibits. I could not learn to whom they belonged, or the varieties, but the whole exhibit was one which plainly demonstrated

that apples can be grown here to perfection.

Settlers in this district need not fear to plant a good orchard with hardy sorts of apples, and let the above three sorts be the prevailing kinds. While here I may say that one of the principal reasons why apples have not been grown so satisfactorily earlier in the history of the district, is that settlers generally have too small a plot of ground assigned for garden and orchard, and this almost invariably includes the door yards; and of course the cattle come to the door in winter, and are not long in browsing the branches, and after a few days limbs and all are gone, leaving only a wretched stub. I think settlers now see the need of more care and cultivation, and if so, it will not be long till Muskoka will be able to produce her own fruit and to spare.

The exhibition of grapes was good. The finest being Rogers' No. 15 (Agawam), grown by Rev. A. Dawson, of Cravenhurst, produced on vines one year from planting. He also showed some Concord, Clinton and Champaigns. All were grown not more than eighteen inches from the ground on a light soil, moderately enriched with rotted stable manure and lime.

Mr. Pickerell, of Macauley, J. P., had a fine display of Concord, Hartford Prolific, and some other sorts, grown about Bracebridge, where the soil is heavy clay, consequently the fruit did not ripen as early as if grown on lighter soil. I suspect that there had been a good deal of manure used to increase the vigor of the plants, hence the slowness in ripening.

Grapes for Muskoka should be planted on light land and not overlie rich; train low, and the result will be satisfactory. To intending purchasers of vines for Muskoka, I would specially recommend Agawam, Concord, Cham-