

P. Henderson, Mr. R. Douglas and Mr. W. Falconer, for adhering to their own actual experience, not in an isolated instance, but in years of labor. It will not do for me to say a word till I can speak with the same authority.—A LISTENER.

A New Organization.

SIR.—The fruit growers and gardeners of the district of Burlington met on March 1st and organized under the title of "The Burlington Horticultural Association."

The following officers were elected for the current year: President, George E. Fisher; Vice-President, J. S. Freeman; Secretary-Treasurer, A. W. Peart; Directors, Wm. Hopkins, Edwin Peart, Joseph Lindley, Dr. Zimmerman, H. Williams, Charles Davidson and Frederick Freeburn; Executive Committee, Joseph Lindley, Dr. Zimmerman and Chas. Davidson; Auditors, W. G. Pettit, P. Ernest Kerns.

At a meeting held March 12th, an excellent paper on "The Cultivation of Strawberries" was given by Mr. John Gray, of Burlington. The subject was thoroughly discussed by the members, many valuable ideas and suggestions being brought to the surface.—A. W. PEART, Secretary.

Room in England for Canadian Apples.

A SUBSCRIBER to our journal living near London, England, writes:—

"As for our supply this year of American apples, I read in Canadian papers, particularly in the columns of the Toronto "Globe," that your fruit growers are all complaining of bad returns for their crops, which were abundant in quantity. They say that their markets both in the North-west of Canada and in Great Britain were glutted and the prices run down before they could reap them, by their earlier neighbors of the United States. So that it would appear that while they are suffering from the low prices obtained for their fruit, we here are revelling in the enjoyment of the abundance of apples at very small expense. Now as far as the London market is concerned, this is not the case. No one in London knows that apples are more plentiful or cheaper than usual, but on the contrary, prices are higher than for several years back, and I think it must be obvious that high prices and over-supply cannot co-exist. In my own experience, my supply from my garden being exhausted, I bought a barrel of American Baldwins at the general store where I usually purchase household necessities. I could not get them under 21s., their price for the same apple last year, and the year before having been 18s. They had no

cheaper apple, as they did not keep inferior kinds, but they had others up to 25s. The Baldwins satisfied me, as I had had them before, and they assured me I could depend on their turning out well. They certainly did so, for I found them to be alike all through the barrel and in perfect condition.

I can believe it possible that they may be somewhat cheaper in Liverpool, but cannot believe the market to be over-stocked, as holders would relieve themselves by sending them to London or elsewhere. I know from the report of friends in Scotland that they are plentiful and comparatively cheap at Glasgow. They say they can get very fair American apples there for 1d. per pound, equal to, I believe, 14s. or 15s. a barrel, but not so good, I am sure, as the Baldwins in London at 21s. The larger supply I account for by the fact that freights on your side to Glasgow usually rule lower than to Liverpool or London, and shippers are tempted to believe that the saving in freight will be pure gain to them. This, however, is quite a mistake, as Glasgow is comparatively a small market, while it is too far away to re-ship to London, decidedly the best market of all. Glasgow, although a large city, has only one-tenth the population of London, and its market is limited or nearly so to the southern half of Scotland, while all Scotland does not contain as many people as may be found within the easiest possible reach within a ten-mile circuit round Charing Cross!"

Trees and Plants Tested at Ottawa.

SIR.—As it may be of interest to intending planters in this section of Ontario to know what success has attended the distribution of plants by our association in this locality, it affords me pleasure to hand in the following notes:—

1873. GRINES GOLDEN apple survived several years and fruited well, but at length fell a victim to the borers and the cold.

1874. The Downing Gooseberry did fairly well. It is not so prolific as the Houghton or so large a berry as "Smith's," requires to be grown in partial shade, as the sun not infrequently scorches the berries before ripe. The Conn gooseberry is still the best here.

SALEM GRAPE one of the first quality, but subject to rot and mildew in some localities, and for that reason is of doubtful value as a market variety. No amateur should be without it.

1875. SWAZIE POMME GRISE APPLE still alive; stands by a board fence where the hot sun does not strike the trunk. It bears a few apples every year.

FLEMISH BEAUTY PEAR. This is the hardiest of all the pears, but this tree only lingered a couple of years and was gone.

1876. GLASS SEEDLING PLUM. Tree quite hardy, but fruit spurs tender; have had as