

endured the winter and made strong shoots about two feet long, so that he was in hopes that in it would be found a cherry sufficiently hardy for that country. The small fruits are very encouraging. Of raspberries tested at Indian Head, the Caroline, Philadelphia and Turner had proved the most successful; currants, and some of the American varieties of gooseberries also promised well, but the English varieties were not so likely to succeed. The last season had been much more moist than in the past, and the strawberry crop had been larger in consequence. It would take very many years before the people in Manitoba could grow all the fruit they needed for their own consumption, and Ontario had still a great market before it.

FRUIT GROWING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The coast climate of British Columbia was very suitable for fruit growing, and almost anything could be grown there. Experiments were being made there so that a fair opportunity could be given for comparison of results, and in order that the fruit growers there might study and learn for themselves, 755 varieties of fruit had been planted at the Experimental Farm, at Agassiz, B. C., and when the World's Fair was opened at Chicago the fruit exhibited from that part of the country would astonish the world. The ornamental varieties of trees, such as lilacs and Russian poplars, were found to be full of promise of future usefulness. The Norway spruce had done well about Winnipeg, but it did not flourish everywhere. Over 3,000 young trees had been sent out during the year to farms in the North-West, and there was every reason to believe that in a few years they would be seed producing. Six thousand bags of seed had also been sent out, and a record was kept of the points to which these trees and seeds were shipped. Prof. Saunders concluded his address by paying a deserved compliment to the Association, giving it as his opinion that the work done was of the highest usefulness.

REPORT ON NEW FRUITS.

The Secretary read the following report on new fruits that had been sent him during the year:

Your Secretary has little to report at this meeting concerning new native fruits introduced during the past season. A large number of varieties, that were previously introduced, have been sent to me for testing. These have been grafted upon bearing trees and will in a short time be producing fruit. I hope that I shall then be in a position to give you some reliable data with respect to the value of these introductions. All that I can do at present is to give you here some record of those new varieties, samples of which have been sent to me during the summer by their originators, especially of those which seem to commend themselves to notice.

Peaches.—A basket of the finest looking peaches I ever saw were sent me by Mr. Tyehurst, of Leamington, on the 22nd of September last. He says that he grew this variety from the pit some years ago, and that it has proved the hardiest and most profitable of all the varieties he has tried, and he has tried a large number. He considers this variety to be totally distinct from the many varieties of yellow peaches. This peach impresses me very favorably, not account of its beauty of appearance only, but because it comes into the market at a time when there are few of such a class to compete with it. On the day when the sample came to hand the season of the Early Crawford was past, and I was shipping to the market Old Mixon, Late Crawford, Wager, etc., all of which were far surpassed in beauty by this Tyehurst seedling. Mr. Tyehurst has seventy five acres of peaches, and finds this variety more profitable than any other. It has been stated that his peach crop of last year was valued at \$10,000. Description:—Size, large, roundish, somewhat flattened both at the base and at the apex, with very distinct suture on one side; skin, golden yellow, with crimson on the exposed side; flesh, yellow, moderately juicy, sweet and excellent, separates freely from the stone.