

White Colville, a sample of which the Fruit Growers' Association had from Nova Scotia a year ago. It was, however, Mr. James Dougall says, "the Winter Pearmain."

In the year 1835, Mr. Dougall, one of our most esteemed Directors, and a veteran horticulturist, began to disseminate the finer varieties. Some years after, the late Dr. Beadle, St. Catharines, and Mr. Leslie, of Toronto, introduced new and valuable sorts.

The advance of our horticulture from small beginnings to its present eminence, is altogether within the memory of "living men." The premier Horticultural Society of the United States, (I refer to that of Cincinnati) dates *only back* to 1843; and the gentleman in whose house it was formed, Robert Buchanan, Esq., still lives to grace the Horticultural Society of that city, and to urge forward by his enthusiastic example all kinds of fruit culture.

Niagara and District have been long famous for their fruits. As the Old Capital—a military and trading post—its position brought many casual visitors and residents of varied tastes. The late Hon. James Crooks was in the habit of speaking in enthusiastic terms of the Count de Flahault, who introduced into Niagara both apples and pears from France. From his stock much of the best fruit in the Niagara and Hamilton Districts has arisen. Indeed some of the best apples we have, were brought into notice by the Count. There is an apple of superior excellence which ought to be mentioned in this connection, and which unfortunately is not so well distributed as its merits warrant, I mean the Swayzie pomme grise. It was first introduced into the Niagara District by Colonel Swayzie, and is one of the best, if not the very best apple known. Its eating, cooking, and keeping qualities attest its excellence.

Mr. Crooks brought with him on his removal to Flamboro' all the best sort of apples grown at Niagara. From Flamboro' as a centre, the finer and then rarer sorts were quickly disseminated. Mr. Crooks told me that people were in the habit of coming long distances to obtain cuttings, of which he was no niggardly distributor. In any mention of these early times, we ought not omit the tribute that is due to horticulturists on the other side of the line for their enthusiastic and acute prosecution of the trade in fruit trees. Settlers from that country in almost every corner of our land, brought the taste and desire for fruit trees with them, which had an early development in the Old Dominion and throughout the New England States. This fact is yet apparent among the descendants of Americans now naturalized in Western Canada. As a class they are still pre-eminent for their fruit-growing and taste for horticulture.

The progress of fruit-growing, of late years, among all classes is wonderful. Western Canada is now looked to as one of the great sources of supply for the Province of Quebec. It is an undoubted fact that we are beginning to compete with them, even in their own market, for apples. Large shippers forward great quantities of apples to Montreal and to the City of Quebec. This season I had an advantageous offer from a fruiterer in Montreal for any variety of pears that would take the market, while the Bartlett was especially mentioned. Horticulturists from the States declare that the apples grown by our farmers in the Niagara district will successfully compete with any grown in any part of New York State. This is as flattering as it is remarkable, if we take into account the advanced state of fruit culture in Rochester, Lockport, Canandaigua and the other fruit centres in that State.

It cannot be denied that the art has received a great impetus by the means employed for that purpose by the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario. Their records show the painstaking efforts made in this direction. The list of apples and fruits best adapted to the different districts of our longitudinal country is valuable, and might be made the means of greater good. The soil and climatic influences are so varied, that it is only by frequent comparisons that we can arrive at the knowledge of which fruit trees are best adapted to any particular locality. For example, varieties of fruit trees that do admirably well in Hamilton, Grimsby and Niagara, often produce poor and stunted fruit at no greater distance than Toronto and further east. Our Greenings are greatly superior to those grown on the north shore of Lake Ontario. The Baldwins and Spys of Wellington Square and Stoney Creek can scarcely be equalled anywhere.

This principle of adaptedness to a particular locality must yet form an important phase in future operations of this Association.

Pear culture is more recent for years together ago, went to there his effort northern shore St. Catharines the cultivation both in the remark. There are some specimens in growth and

The culture. Our ravages of the is the extent anywhere, the month of May, orchards have all but imposed

We are seen Erie, and the Huron—as best eminence in Ontario and along Lake Curculio, is bl but as "Etern at the door of and, once got

Should attention, I strongly exposure, of a shine on that a liable to injury

Plums have considered a many years since now Now the finest is no uncommon a ready sale at often heard and spoiled for any apricot, and Reibearers. Plum

We have many slips between certain crops, but the smallest sharp cherry is quite

Perhaps the never-failing Ke have been in great Black Eagle, Elton fruits, has given tree itself has few heavy clay soils.

The peach