

with good cultivation and pruning, our fruits are classed among the best, and find a ready sale both for the export trade and home consumption. And it also places them in the first ranks upon the Exhibition tables of the world, having appeared from time to time on most of the Exhibition tables of the Province, as well as upon those of the Centennial at Philadelphia in 1876, the Intercolonial and Indian at London, England, in 1886, the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893, and now, at the close of the 19th century, we hope to be creditably represented at the Paris International Exhibition of 1900.

It would be unseemly to close this summary of the fruit interest of Abbotsford without referring to the late Chas. Gibb, who for seventeen years was the leading spirit and promoter of the fruit interest of the Province.

Mr. Gibb first visited Abbotsford in 1872, and so pleased was he with the impetus already given to fruit growing, that he decided to throw in his lot with us, and purchased a farm of 120 acres favorably situated for orcharding, upon which he settled in March, 1873, and at once entered upon his new field of labor with the zeal of an enthusiast.

Being possessed of considerable means he

was enabled to carry out many a well formed plan of travel, through which he introduced many varieties of new fruits, as well as species of ornamental and forest trees, having at one time on trial no less than 145 varieties which were not natives of this Province; the survivals of some of the hardiest of these adorn our roadsides as shade trees at the present day.

His grounds were also turned into an experimental testing station for almost every conceivable variety of fruit which could possibly be grown in northern climates; and his many writings on fruit and arboriculture are accepted as authority from one who knew whereof he wrote. Besides visiting most parts of Canada and the U. S. A., always with the fruit interest in view, he twice visited Russia and Northern Europe. First in 1882, in company with Prof. J. L. Budd, of Ames, Iowa, and again in 1886 alone. In June, 1889, he left on a tour of research around the world via Vancouver, Japan, Hong Kong, Ceylon, Calcutta and Bombay; and while at Cairo, Egypt, was seized with a fatal illness and died on the 8th March, 1890, thus ending a life patriotically spent in the interest of his country.

Abbotsford, Que.

J. M. FISK.

DISTANCE BETWEEN TREES OR PLANTS IN PLANTATIONS.

Standard Apples, 30 to 40 feet apart each way. In poor soil, 25 feet may be enough.

Standard Pears and Cherries, 20 feet apart each way. Cherries will do at 18 feet, and the dwarf growing sorts, Dukes and Morellos, even at 16 feet.

Standard Plums, Peaches, Apricots, and Nectarines, 16 to 18 feet apart each way.

Quinces, 10 to 12 feet apart each way.

Dwarf or Pyramidal Pears, Cherries and Plums, 10 to 12 feet apart each way. The greater distance is better where land is not scarce.

Dwarf Apples, on Paradise stock (bushes) 6 feet apart.

Currants, Gooseberries and Raspberries, 3 to 4 feet apart.

Blackberries, 6 to 7 feet apart.

Grapes, 8 to 10 feet apart.