

ESTABLISHMENT OF MONTHLY FRUIT SHOWS IN KING'S AND ANNAPOLIS.

FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION AND INTERNATIONAL SHOW SOCIETY.

Wolfville, June 2, 1866.

SIR.—I have to inform you that at the April Quarterly Meeting of this Association it was determined to hold exhibitions of Summer and Autumn fruits in July, August, and September of this year, in addition to the usual October exhibition; and also to have an exhibition of winter fruits at the quarterly meeting in April, 1867. The object of this arrangement is to encourage the cultivation and growth of the smaller and earlier fruits, as well as those which have hitherto received most attention, and to test the comparative merits of the different sorts of late-keeping apples as grown by different producers, and in the different parts of the province.

It was also determined that the premiums to be awarded at the exhibitions in July, August and September, should be in the form of "certificates of merit" of the first, second, and third class; and that the Medal of the Royal Horticultural Society of London granted to this Association in 1864, and still in possession of the council, be competed for by members of the Association as follows, viz:—

The person obtaining the largest number of first class certificates during the year shall be declared winner of the medal; and any person winning it three years, not necessarily consecutive, shall be declared owner of it. Two second class, or four third class certificates, to count as one of the first class; and the person gaining the second highest or third highest number of first class certificates to receive a *Diploma*, a handsome form of which is being prepared.

It was also determined that at the October exhibition nursery stock be included in the premium list, viz:—Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, Cherries, Quinces, Grapes, Gooseberries, Currants, &c., and the various fruit seeds, as Apples, Pears, &c.

The council whose duty it is to carry out the views of the Association as to exhibitions, met this day to make arrangements for giving effect to the above scheme adopted by the quarterly meeting, and passed the following resolutions:

1.—That an exhibition of such fruits as may then be in season be held, in connection with the July quarterly meeting, at Temperance Hall, Wolfville, on the 11th of July, at 2 p.m.; and that premiums, at the discretion of the council, be then awarded for the best dish or dishes of last year's apples also, not less than half dozen of each kind.

2.—That a similar exhibition be held

in the Temperance Hall, Canard, on the 22nd day of August, at 2 p.m.

3.—That a similar exhibition be held at the Sessions House, Bridgetown, on the 19th day of September, at 2 p.m.; and the council recommend that the July quarterly meeting adjourn to that time.

At the April meeting the proprietors of the Drill shed in Somerset invited the Association to hold the October exhibition in that building, offering the same free of charge; and the question will be decided at the July meeting.

By order,

J. R. HEA, Secretary.

Miscellaneous.

ACADIAN BOTANY.

PART I.

ROSA LUCIDA, EHRLHART. DWARF-WILD ROSE.—NATURAL ORDER: ROSACEÆ.

A low shrub, stems seldom more than two feet high, arising from long creeping underground rhizomes; shoots prickly, prickles slender, more or less setaceous or bristly, unequal, nearly straight, leaves pinnate, of from 5 to 9 leaflets, which are elliptical, serrate, the upper surface glabrous and shining; stipules broad. Peduncles one to three flowered, and (together with the calyx) bristly and glandular.—Fruit (calyx tube) depressed-globular, bright red and smooth when ripe, ripens in autumn, persistent. Flowers in June and July.

Rosa lucida, Ehrhart, Persoon's Synopsis Plantarum, vol. ii. p. 48. A. Gray, Manual, 2 ed. p. 122. Torrey and Gray, vol. i. p. 458. Hooker's Flora Boreali-Americana, vol. i. p. 199. *Rosa nitida* Willdenow. *Rosa parviflora*, Ehrhart, Willdenow, Lindley, Hooker, Torrey, &c.

This shrub is widely distributed throughout British America, being common in Upper Canada, and equally abundant in the Maritime Provinces. In Nova Scotia, *Rosa lucida* is our common wild rose or briar, and forms a troublesome weed in stony meadows. Cattle and sheep browse on the young shoots. On sunny days in winter when the ground is covered with snow, squirrels may be seen eating the fleshy fruit (calyx) rejecting the seed-like achenes. On exposed hill sides this is a low-growing species, but in the woods and in bushy places its stems elongate and become more robust, sometimes attaining a height of four or five feet.

CLEMATIS VIRGINIANA, LINNÆUS. AMERICAN VIRGIN'S BOWER. NATURAL ORDER: RANUNCULACEÆ.

A climber, with slender flexuous, woody stems; leaves opposite (compound), each composed of three leaflets, which are

more or less ovate, cordate at the base, acute at the tips, and on the margins incisely toothed or lobed; petioles (leaf stalks) twisted as tendrils for support. Peduncles axillary; flowers in corymbose panicles, often polygamous or diœious, fragrant; carpels with long plumose or feathery tails, forming a conspicuous and attractive object during our autumn walks in the woods. Flowers in July or August. *Clematis Virginiana*, Linnæus. Persoon's Synopsis Plantarum, vol. ii. p. 77. Torrey and Gray's N. American Flora, vol. i. p. 8. Hooker's Flora Boreali-Americana, vol. i. p. i. Gray's Manual, 2 ed. p. 4. *Clematis cordata*, Pursh.

The American Clematis or Virgin's Bower usually grows on the banks of streams or in moist spots in bushy places, climbing up the branches of trees, and arresting the attention of passers-by with its clusters of beautiful pure white and fragrant flowers in summer or its remarkable wreaths of feathery achenes in autumn. In distribution it extends from the Atlantic coast through Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the Canadas to Niagara Falls, and westward even to Lake Winnipeg. It is not uncommon in the snake fences of Upper Canada, especially about Kingston C. W. It is plentiful in the woods around the new Rifle Range at Bedford, N. S. This plant was introduced to English gardens many years ago, where it is prized as an ornamental climber.

PYRUS AMERICANA, DECANOLLE.—AMERICAN MOUNTAIN ASH. NATURAL ORDER: ROSACEÆ.

A small slender tree; leaves pinnate, of from 13 to 15 leaflets, which are lanceolate, acuminate, serrate, smooth. Flowers white, in compound corymbed cymes, succeeded by large heavy clusters of berries, which are pomaceous in structure. Flowers in June.

Pyrus Americana, DeCandolle. Hooker's Flora Boreali-Americana, vol. i. p. 204. Torrey and Gray's N. American Flora, vol. i. p. 472. Gray's Manual, ed. 2, p. 125.

This tree is highly ornamental, especially when laden with its clusters of red berries. It is generally distributed throughout British America but chiefly towards the Atlantic sea board, extending through Nova Scotia, Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Labrador, and probably Greenland. Some botanists regard the plant as merely a variety of the European *Pyrus aucuparia*, which is commonly cultivated in American gardens and pleasure grounds.—*Pyrus Americana* is common along the railway line between Halifax and Bedford, and in the woods on the banks of the Sackville River, and along the Beaver Bank Road.