

SECOND
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BRITISH COLUMBIA
FRUIT GROWERS'
ASSOCIATION

1891

VANCOUVER, B. C. :
THE DAILY TELEGRAM PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY
PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS, ETC., CAMBIE ST.

SECOND
ANNUAL REPORT

BRITISH COLUMBIA

FRONTIERS

ASSOCIATION

ALLAN, N., Vanc
ANDERSON, V. H.
ARMSTRONG, R. G
ARTHUR, WM., La
AUSTIN, W. R., N
BROWNING, J. M.,
BRANDRITH, W. J
BALES, H. P., Bu
BOULTBEE, JOHN,
BRYANT, J. D., Sa
BEST, JAS., Port F
BECKETT, W. R.,
BUTCHART, N., Po
BLACKBURN, J., Vi
BLACKSTOCK, R., P
BOSOMWORTH, T., I
BRADFORD, F. F.,
BRYMNER, G. D., I
BONSON, L. F., Ne
BENNETT, —, May
BENT, J. H., Vanc
CLAPPERTON, JOHN,
CUNNINGHAM, THOS
CANNING, J., Vanc
CHAMBERLAIN, C.,
CLARK, CHAS., Vanc
COTTON, F.-C., Vanc
CARGILL, WM., Vanc
CALDWELL, C., Vanc
CLARK, R., Vancou
CLIFTON, CHAS., Ma
CAMPBELL, A. D., N
CUNNINGHAM, H. M.
CURTIS, D. S., New
DUNN, THOS., Vanc
DOCKLEADER, D., Po
DALLEY, EDWIN, Nic
DANIELS, WM., Vanc
DOUGLAS HOTEL, Ne
ELDON, GEO., Vancou
EWEN, A., New Wei

MEMBERS

ALLAN, N., Vancouver	FAY, REV. P., Vancouver
ANDERSON, V. H., New West'r	FEWSTER, P., Vancouver
ARMSTRONG, R. G., New West'r	FIGG, T. R., Mayne Island
ARTHUR, WM., Ladners	FERGUSON, H., Port Haney
AUSTIN, W. R., New Westminster	FAY, JOHN, Vancouver
BROWNING, J. M., Vancouver	FOSTER, J. R., Vancouver
BRANDRITH, W. J., Vancouver	FISHER, J. B., New Westminster
BALES, H. P., Burton Prairie	FALES, W. E., New Westminster
BOULTBEE, JOHN, Vancouver	GOSNELL, R. E., Vancouver
BRYANT, J. D., Saanich	GAMBLE, A. G., New West'r
BEST, JAS., Port Haney	GRANT, G. D., New Westminster
BECKETT, W. R., Port Haney	HUTCHERSON, E., Ladners
BUTCHART, N., Port Moody	HOWELL, ALEX., Vancouver
BLACKBURN, J., Vancouver	HARRIS, W. J., Maple Ridge
BLACKSTOCK, R., Port Hammond	HENRY, G. W., Port Hammond
BOSOMWORTH, T., Port Haney	HALPENNY, J. G., Nanaimo
BRADFORD, F. F., Revelstoke	HARVEY, T., Port Haney
BRYMNER, G. D., New Westminster	HENDERSON, J. C., Chilliwack
BONSON, L. F., New Westminster	HALL, D. S., New Westminster
BENNETT, —, Mayne Island	HAMMOND, J., Port Hammond
RENT, J. H., Vancouver	HICKS, H. A., Ladners
CLAPPERTON, JOHN, Nicola	HENRY, M. J., Vancouver
CUNNINGHAM, THOS., New West'er	HUFF, G. A., Sayward Island
CANNING, J., Vancouver	JOHNSON, W., New Westminster
CHAMBERLAIN, C., Vancouver	KIRKLAND, J., Ladners
CLARK, CHAS., Vancouver	KENNEDY, GEO., New Westminster
COTTON, F.-C., Vancouver	KENNEDY, J. M., New West'er
CARGILL, WM., Vancouver	KIPP, ISAAC, Chilliwack
CALDWELL, C., Vancouver	LAWSON, J. W., Vancouver
CLARK, R., Vancouver	LAITY, J., Port Hammond
CLIFTON, CHAS., Matsqui	LADNER, W. H., Ladners
CAMPBELL, A. D., New Westminster	LATHAM, P., New Westminster
CUNNINGHAM, H. M., New West'r	LAW, R., Vancouver
CURTIS, D. S., New Westminster	LISTER, JOHN, New Westminster
DUNN, THOS., Vancouver	MAY, W. H., Vancouver
DOCKLEADER, D., Port Haney	MARTIN, F. X., Vancouver
DALLEY, EDWIN, Nicola	MURRAY, J., Spencer's Bridge
DANIELS, WM., Vancouver	MURRAY, P., Port Hammond
DOUGLAS HOTEL, New Westminster	MILLER, JONATHAN, Vancouver
ELDON, GEO., Vancouver	MERRELL, T. R., Vancouver
EWEN, A., New Westminster	MARTIN, O., Port Haney

MACGOWAN, A. H. B., Vancouver
 MAJOR, C. G., New Westminster
 MOWAT, MAX, New Westminster
 MEAD, GEORGE, New Westminster
 MAWDSLEY, W. H., Mayne Island
 MARA, J. A., Kamloops
 McADAM, JAS., Hammond
 McCOLL, W., New Westminster
 McDONALD, B. C., New West'r
 McFADDEN, —, New Westminster
 McGILVERAY, W., Vancouver
 MCKAY, G. G., Vancouver
 McLAGAN, J. C., Vancouver
 McLEAN, A., New Westminster
 McMILLAN, W. J., Vancouver
 McNEELEY, THOS., Ladners
 McPHERSON, R. G., New West'r
 McRAE, D., Vancouver
 MCTAVISH, G. A., Victoria
 NEWTON, W. G., Port Hammond
 NELSON, W., Port Hammond
 OPPENHEIMER, D., Vancouver
 OGLE, E. W., New Westminster
 POOLEY, WM., Nicola
 PROUT, W., Vancouver
 PUNCH, J., Surrey
 POWIS, J., Vancouver
 POSTILL, ALFRED, Okanagan
 PEARSON, T. R., New Westminster
 PORT, E. H., New Westminster
 PHILLIPS, JAS., New Westminster
 PHILLIPS, E. L., Vancouver
 PAGE, H. F., Matsqui
 ROBERTSON, S., Langley
 ROBERTSON, DUNCAN, Agassiz
 RAND, C. D., Vancouver
 ROWLING, W. H., Vancouver
 ROBERTSON, R. T., Vancouver
 RAND, A. E., New Westminster
 ROBERTSON, C. J., New West'r
 ROSS, M., New Westminster
 READ, H. T., New Westminster
 RAYMOND, GEO., New West'r
 RAE, G. D., New Westminster
 SWEET, O. D., Richmond
 SEMLIN, C., Cache Creek
 SALSURY, W. F., Vancouver
 SINCLAIR, J. W., Port Hammond
 STEPHEN, JAS., Port Haney
 SINCLAIR, F., Port Haney
 SPINKS, J. M., Vancouver
 SUTHERLAND, M., Vancouver
 SHARP, T. A., Agassiz
 SINCLAIR, M., New Westminster
 SHADWELL, H. B., New West'r
 SMITH, E. A., Vancouver
 STEWART, F. R., Vancouver
 TOWNLEY, C. R., Vancouver
 TOWNLEY, J. D., Vancouver
 THOMAS, J. Port Haney
 TEITJEN, W., New Westminster
 TRAPP, T. J., New Westminster
 TIDY, S. G., New Westminster
 TAIT, REV. C. M., Chilliwack
 VOWELL, A. W., Donald
 WALWORTH, J. L., Vancouver
 WHITE, J. W., Port Hammond
 WEBBER, D. C., Port Hammond
 WILSON, ARTHUR, Vancouver
 WINCH, R. V., Vancouver
 WILSON, J. J., Maple Ridge
 WINTEMUTE, B., Vancouver
 WOLFENDEN, Y., New Westmin'er
 WALKER, J. W., New Westmins'r
 WALKER, —, New Westminster
 WOODS, C. E., New Westminster
 WILSON, ALFRED C., New West'r
 WELLS, A. C., Chilliwack
 WEBB, H., Chilliwack
 WILSON, THOS., Harrison River

J. M. BROWNING
 THOS. CUNNINGHAM
 G. W. HENRY
 A. I

W. J. HARRIS
 O. D. SWEET
 A. C. WELLS
 A. E

W. J. HARRIS
 JOHN KIRKLANE
 O. D. SWEET
 A. H

Agassiz, GEORGE A.
 " T. A. SHAW
 Ashcroft, EX-GOVERNOR
 Burton Prairie, H. I
 Cache Creek, C. A.
 Chilliwack, I. KIPPE
 " A. C. V
 " J. H. I
 Comox, J. A. HALI
 Cowichan, J. BRADW
 Donald, A. W. MAN
 Esquimaht, HON. C.
 Hammond, G. W. H
 Harrison River, T. I
 Kamloops, H. McCU
 " J. A. MA
 Ladners' Landing, J
 " " E
 Langley, JOHN MAXV
 " JAS. McAD
 Lillooet, C. A. PHAI
 Lulu Island, J. RUP
 Maple Ridge, W. J.
 Matsqui, C. B. SWOI
 " H. F. PAGI
 Mayne Island, T. R.
 Nicola, JOHN CLAPEI
 Nanaimo, J. G. HA



estminster
 Westminster
 ew West'r
 Westminster
 hmond
 Creek
 Vancouver
 ort Hammond
 t Haney
 Haney
 icoover
 Vancouver
 ssiz
 Westminster
 New West'r
 ouver
 ancouver
 ancouver
 ancouver
 aney
 Westminster
 Westminster
 Vestminster
 Chilliwack
 nald
 Vancouver
 Hammond
 t Hammond
 ancouver
 ouver
 le Ridge
 acouver
 w Westmin'er
 w Westmins'r
 Westminster
 Westminster
 New West'r
 whack
 ck
 ison River

FIRST OFFICERS

J. M. BROWNING - - - - - President
 THOS. CUNNINGHAM - - - - - Vice-President
 G. W. HENRY - - - - - Second Vice-President
 A. H. B. MACGOWAN, Secretary-Treasurer

OFFICERS FOR 1890

W. J. HARRIS - - - - - President
 O. D. SWEET - - - - - First Vice-President
 A. C. WELLS - - - - - Second Vice-President
 A. H. B. MACGOWAN, Secretary-Treasurer

OFFICERS FOR 1891

W. J. HARRIS - - - - - President
 JOHN KIRKLAND - - - - - First Vice-President
 O. D. SWEET - - - - - Second Vice-President
 A. H. B. MACGOWAN, Secretary-Treasurer

DIRECTORS FOR 1891

Agassiz, GEORGE A. BEEBE	North Arm, W. J. BRANDRITH
" T. A. SHARP	New Westminster,
Ashcroft, Ex.-GOVERNOR CORNWALL	" PETER LATHAM
Burton Prairie, H. P. BALES	" THOS. CUNNINGHAM
Cache Creek, C. A. SEMLIN, M.P.P.	" JOHN LISTER
Chilliwack, I. KIPP	" T. R. PEARSON
" A. C. WELLS	" MARSHALL SINCLAIR
" J. H. BENT	Okanagan, ALFRED POSTILL
Comox, J. A. HALIDAY	" GEO. WHELAN
Cowichan, J. BRADWELL	Pender Island, W. GRIMMER
Donald, A. W. MANUEL	Port Haney, HECTOR FERGUSON
Esquimalt, HON. C. E. POOLEY	Port Moody, NORVAL BUTCHART
Hammond, G. W. HENRY	Richmond, O. D. SWEET
Harrison River, T. WILSON	Saanich, J. D. BRYANT
Kamloops, H. McCUTCHEON	Salt Spring Island,
" J. A. MARA	J. P. BOOTH, M.P.P.
Ladners' Landing, E. HUTCHERSON	Spallumacheen, DONALD GRAHAM
" " J. KIRKAND	Spence's Bridge, JOHN MURRAY
Langley, JOHN MAXWELL	Vancouver, J. M. BROWNING
" JAS. McADAM	" G. G. MCKAY
Lillooet, C. A. PHAIN	" R. E. GOSNELL
Lulu Island, J. RUPERT FOSTER	" R. T. ROBINSON
Maple Ridge, W. J. HARRIS	" WALTER TAYLOR
Matsqui, C. B. SWORD	" A. H. B. MACGOWAN
" H. F. PAGE	Victoria, G. A. McTAVISH
Mayne Island, T. R. FIGG	" D. W. HIGGINS
Nicola, JOHN CLAPERTON	" MR. JAY.
Nanaimo, J. G. HALPENNY	

BR Fruit C

At the annual n
Mr. R. E. Gosnell, t
ent places a series of
replies, and the follo
as answers. The q
ting the most inform
lars.

Station on C. P. R., 70 m

Apples, pears, p
ties of small fruits, d
great trouble being t

All kinds of veg
gathered on one acre

Tomatoes ripen,
peaches do remarkab

Wheat, 30 to 50
to 400 bushels; hay,

Soil, sandy loam
still covered with stu

From Farr's Bluf
C. P. R., about one o
Island, as well as al
reserved for Indians,
settlement as long as

Greatest depth of
90 above; cool nights
ter occasional winds f

Tent caterpillars

Timothy, mixed v
tiger lilies, lupins, wil

BRITISH COLUMBIA Fruit Growers' Association

At the annual meeting of 1890 it was announced that, in conjunction with Mr. R. E. Gosnell, the Secretary had sent to representative men at different places a series of questions, forty-seven in all. These questions called for replies, and the following notations are a compilation of information received as answers. The questions were carefully prepared, looking toward getting the most information with least trouble to the parties asked for particulars.

AGASSIZ (YALE AND N. W.)

Station on C. P. R., 70 miles from Vancouver, in Harrison Valley, site of Dominion Government Experimental Farm.

Apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, quinces and grapes, and all varieties of small fruits, do well, except the few tenderer varieties of apples, the great trouble being to keep the trees from breaking down with fruit.

All kinds of vegetables do well; e. g. 100 bushels of turnips have been gathered on one acre.

Tomatoes ripen, musk mellons do pretty well; peaches and grapes succeed, peaches do remarkably well; all kinds of cereals are grown.

Wheat, 30 to 50 bushels to the acre; oats, 40 to 60 bushels; potatoes, 200 to 400 bushels; hay, 1 to 3 tons. Wheat ripens fairly well.

Soil, sandy loam; cultivation, only settled within four or five years; land still covered with stumps.

From Farr's Bluff, C. P. R., east about eleven miles to Sea Bird Bluff, on C. P. R., about one or two miles wide (six miles of this is known as Maria Island, as well as about 400 acres between Agassiz station and the river, is reserved for Indians, who make no use of it and will always greatly retard settlement as long as it remains in their hands.

Greatest depth of snow, 2 feet; greatest cold, 1 or 2 below; greatest heat, 90 above; cool nights; seasons pretty well mixed, wet and dry; early in winter occasional winds from the north.

Tent caterpillars and other kinds in fruit trees; no mould or moss.

Timothy, mixed with clover, is the principal grass; wild flowers include tiger lilies, lupins, wild roses, etc.

Needs roads and abatement of Indian reserves.

About one-tenth is improved on each claim.

Both hops and sugar beets do well; the trouble would be to get the hops picked.

\$20 an acre; add \$30 to \$50 for clearing.

ALBERNI (RIVER BEND.)

Country at the head of Barclay Sound, 54 miles from Nanaimo, Vancouver.

All kinds of fruit are grown. Cherries, pears and small fruits are the best.

Vegetables of all kinds are raised to perfection, potatoes go 400 to 500 bushels to the acre, and carrots 900 bushels.

Tomatoes ripen; musk mellons were a splendid success last year. Both peaches and grapes have been tried and have done exceedingly well.

Wheat, in good land, good; peas, good; turnips, extra; hay, two or three tons.

Wheat ripens better than in any part of Vancouver Island.

Soil, chiefly clay; good alder bottom and sandy loam along the rivers; adapted to everything except apples; cultivation rather rough. Alberni has a radius of about twenty-five miles; about 22,500 acres taken up, capable of cultivation, with room for many more.

Climate: changable in winter, greatest depth of snow three feet once in five years; greatest cold, seldom zero; greatest heat, 90 to 100; nights warmer than in Victoria; wet season, two or three months; dry season, nine to ten months; winds do not prevail.

There are few if any insect pests that do harm; no blight except in peas; no mould or moss.

Grasses: timothy and clover, one to three tons; there are a great many wild flowers—lilies, Parkspurs, lupins, fernweed, etc., etc.

Needs: more industrious families, railroad and a good saw mill.

Market: Victoria and Nanaimo; pork, 10 to 12 cents per lb; beef, 7 to 9 cents per lb; potatoes, \$20 to \$30 per ton; eggs, 25 to 50 cents per dozen. Market could be improved by good and regular communication.

Some seventy to eighty are improving their land, others are not.

Hops do excellently in suitable land; sugar beet good; flax could be cultivated to advantage.

Price of land: \$10 to \$50 per acre.

CACHE CREEK.

A Post Office District on Cariboo Road, six miles from Ashcroft.

Apples, pears, cherries, grapes and all small fruits.

Vegetables: all kinds any country known.

Tomatoes ripen in

Grapes have been

Crop yields: wheat bushels to the acre; corn 300 bushels; turnips, ripens hard.

The soil is sandy tables and cereals grow depends largely upon is fair.

Climate: fair, dry inches; greatest cold, no wet seasons; wind

Pests: potato bug or moss.

The grasses grown is the most common with

Home consumption fed. Artesian wells a gation); prices vary but be improved by the de tion. The land is gen

Hops would succeed very good. No land is

Apples grown with attention is paid to fru

Native wild fruits rip several varieties of cur nuts. In wild strawb occurrence.

Bunch and other w

In lower or souther are grown.

Wheat is a good cr barley and oats grow to

Soil varied; sandy,

Climate: varied; f times below zero; heat,

Vegetables: all kinds grown in the temperate zone and equal to those of any country known.

Tomatoes ripen in the valleys, melons equal the full average of Ontario.

Grapes have been grown, peaches not tried.

Crop yields: wheat, barley, oats, peas and a little corn. Wheat, 30 to 40 bushels to the acre; oats, 1500 lbs; barley, 1800 lbs; peas, 2000 lbs; potatoes, 300 bushels; turnips, 15 tons; hay—Alfafa, 5 tons; timothy, 2 tons. Wheat ripens hard.

The soil is sandy loam, and in sections is adapted to all the fruits, vegetables and cereals grown in the temperate zone. The area of land cultivated depends largely upon the supply of water that can be obtained. Cultivation is fair.

Climate: fair, dry, sometimes windy. Greatest depth of snow, twelve inches; greatest cold, 25 below; greatest heat, 100 in shade, nights are cool; no wet seasons; wind prevails spring and fall.

Pests: potato bugs, grasshoppers and wasps; no blights, vegetable mold or moss.

The grasses grown are timothy, red clover, Alfafa and Sang foin. Cactus is the most common wild flower.

Home consumption forms the principal market and produce is mostly all fed. Artesian wells are the need of the district, towards development (irrigation); prices vary but generally low. The market, which is limited, could be improved by the development of mines and consequent increase of population. The land is generally cultivated.

Hops would succeed very well, have been tried for years; sugar beet also very good. No land is cleared; would be too expensive.

CARIBOO.

Apples grown with great success in many parts of the district, but little attention is paid to fruit growing.

Native wild fruits ripen and yield abundantly. Strawberries, raspberries, several varieties of currants, cranberries, huckleberries, cherries, also hazelnuts. In wild strawberries a second crop in the season is a not unusual occurrence.

Bunch and other wild grasses abound.

In lower or southern part of district the finest vegetables of most kinds are grown.

Wheat is a good crop, 45 bushels to acre, and quality first-class, while barley and oats grow to perfection, and timothy is produced without stint.

Soil varied; sandy, loam to black loam.

Climate: varied; fine, cold in winter; snow, 1 to 4 feet deep; cold, at times below zero; heat, greatest, 90 in shade; but little wind.

Most kinds of British Columbia wild flowers are found.

A railway is needed.

Market is found with miners, vegetables bring about 3 cents per lb; beef, 12½; flour, \$8 per 100lbs.

Hops would do well in lower parts of the district.

COWICHAN DISTRICT (PENDER ISLAND.)

In Vancouver Island, 35 miles or so from Victoria.

Apples, pears, plums, cherries, quinces, peaches, grapes and all small fruits to perfection. Average crop every year.

Turnips, potatoes, mangolds, carrots, cabbage, onions, with good results.

Tomatoes ripen, melons can be grown, peaches and grapes can be grown good.

Cereals: wheat, oats, barley and peas.

Wheat, 20 to 40 bushels; oats, 30 to 90 bushels; barley, 25 to 60 bushels; peas, 30 to 50 bushels; potatoes, 8 to 12 tons; turnips, 25 to 40 tons; hay, 1½ to 3 tons.

Wheat ripens well, especially "ninety-day" wheat.

Soil: brown to black loam in valleys and on side hills between rocks; well adapted for mixed farming. The general state of cultivation is about average. About 10,000 acres will produce if cleared.

Population, 16 settlers; hundreds if developed.

Climate: best in B. C.; greatest depth of snow, six inches to one foot; greatest cold, 20 degrees of frost; greatest heat, 90 degrees in shade; nights mild; wet season, three to four months; dry season, 8 months, varied by occasional rains and heavy dews in dry weather. Valleys are well sheltered.

No insect pests, blights or vegetable mould; moss slightly.

Grasses: Kentucky blue grass, red top, orchard, timothy and clover yield to perfection.

Needs: land boomers, energy, capital and women; there are lots of eligible bachelors.

Market: Victoria, Nanaimo, New Westminster and Vancouver, reached by C. P. N. Co.'s steamers and steamer Rainbow. The produce is mostly delivered and sold by the producer. Could be improved by more population and steamboat competition.

Probable success of hops and sugar beets, good.

Price of land, \$15 per acre; to seed down to grass, \$30; to thoroughly cultivate, \$100.

Easiest parts are chopped, seeded and cultivated by degrees.

The Island is of
cently been opened u
labor is too high for

CHIL

Fruits: apples, p
berries, blackberries
Tompkins, Baldwins,
apples do well, both
cherries and grapes al
experience, with com
apple, "my pride,"
year very heavy. "I
old with extra good r

Vegetables of ever
toes, turnips, cabbage,
results.

Tomatoes ripen f
care; early and medi
experience, will be a
hundred vines out, and

Cereals: wheat, or

Wheat, 25 to 40 bu
80 bushels, corn does w
bushels, and as high as
age 10 to 30 tons; hay,

Wheat ripens fairl

Soil: clay loam, so
rich.

Chilliwhack Munic
all capable of cultivatio
follows the Fraser riv
Reservation, and runs 1
depth.

The general state of

Depth of snow, thi
heat, 90; nights, nearly
dry season; occasional s
in a while a squall fro
wind in winter.

Caterpillars affected
or moss.

The Island is of a sandstone nature (one quarry, blue sandstone, has recently been opened up.) It is more adapted to sheep and game. At present labor is too high for fruit raising.

CHILLIWHACK MUNICIPALITY, N. W. D.

Fruits: apples, pears, plums, peaches, grapes, cherries, gooseberries, raspberries, blackberries and currants. Apples: Russetts, Northern Spy, King of Tompkins, Baldwins, Twenty ounce, Gloria Mundi, and all leading varieties of apples do well, both early and late; pears, all kinds of plums, early peaches, cherries and grapes all do well; small fruits do extra well. In twenty years' experience, with common care, results have always been good. The Russet apple, "my pride," the writer says, has borne every year and every other year very heavy. "My trees," it is added, "were taken up at three years old with extra good results."

Vegetables of every kind are grown, and to a very large size, viz.: potatoes, turnips, cabbage, carrots, parsnips, beets and onions, always with good results.

Tomatoes ripen fairly well; musk mellons do fairly well with common care; early and medium peaches do well; grapes, to judge from two years' experience, will be a success. Some persons have from two hundred to three hundred vines out, and are well pleased with last year's success.

Cereals: wheat, oats, barley, peas.

Wheat, 25 to 40 bushels per acre; oats, 50 to 100 bushels; barley, 50 to 80 bushels, corn does well, but not grown in large quantities; peas, 25 to 60 bushels, and as high as 75 bushels; potatoes, 150 to 300 bushels; turnips average 10 to 30 tons; hay, 2 to 4 tons; five tons have been cut in two crops.

Wheat ripens fairly hard; Fife wheat ripens hard.

Soil: clay loam, some parts muck, and some sandy loam, but nearly all rich.

Chilliwhack Municipality contains about 120 square miles, and is nearly all capable of cultivation; commences at the mouth of the Sumas river and follows the Fraser river up stream about seventeen miles to Cheam Indian Reservation, and runs back to the mountains, averaging about six miles in depth.

The general state of cultivation is good; population, 3,000.

Depth of snow, thirty inches; greatest cold, four below zero; greatest heat, 90; nights, nearly always cool; wet season, four months; no length of dry season; occasional showers through summer; winds do not prevail; once in a while a squall from south-west in summer, and a few days north-east wind in winter.

Caterpillars affected the vegetables a little last season; no blights, mould or moss.

Timothy, rye grasses and clover do well; not many wild flowers; roses the principal.

Needs: dyking and draining.

Market: good; produce handled by stores and wholesale commission merchants. Prices at landing: hay, \$10 per ton; oats, \$22; wheat, \$28; peas, \$22; barley, \$22; market could be improved by the establishment of a good market place, as at present the farmer with good produce can get little more than the farmer with inferior produce, whereas if he were brought into contact with the consumer he would get a price according to quality.

The land taken up is generally improved; not much held for speculation.

Hops and sugar beets would do well.

Price of land, improved, \$30 to \$100 an acre; unimproved, \$10 to \$25; cost of clearing, \$5 to \$40.

DELTA.

On south side of Fraser River, near its mouth.

Apples, pears, plums, cherries, peaches, currants, gooseberries, blackberries, raspberries, in fact about all kinds of fruit are most successfully produced.

In grain the most successful crops are barley and oats, and they yield heavily.

Vegetables: potatoes, turnips, mangolds, sugar beets, carrots, cabbage and cauliflower are most abundant yielders.

Hay: timothy, 3 tons to acre; clover, 3 to 6 tons, and does not require re-seeding for many years.

Hops are a successful crop.

Wheat is grown to some extent, producing 40 bushels to acre.

Tomatoes ripen well.

Land lies low and soil is rich and heavy. Climate mild; stock usually winter out.

Market is at Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster, with which places there is steamboat service, also a local trade.

This would be a good place for a starch factory.

HOPE.

In the Yale District, 91 miles from Vancouver on the C. P. R.

All common fruits are grown, and all successfully.

Also all common vegetables with fair success.

Tomatoes do well; melons have indifferent success. Peaches do well; cereals, all common kinds; hay yields from two to four tons; wheat ripens hard.

Soil: sandy lo

Area: about fi
east of the town, w

Soil: good for
below; greatest h
months, dry season

Pests: tree and
exists.

Timothy and cl
lilies and roses.

Market: home
cents per lb.; potat
and more produce g

Probable succes

Five to ten do
\$100 per acre.

There is very li
no one making it h
prospecting, etc.
of almost everything

A post settle

All kinds of frui
and ripen successfull
require to be prope

Vegetables of all
flower, vegetable oys
ably; onions, one to
rots, 8 tons, and so o

Tomatoes ripen
always succeed if pro
year.

Cereals: wheat,

Yield: wheat, 65
peas, 40 to 50 bushels
hay, two and a half t

Wheat will harde

The soil is black
under cultivation, fa
make a living. The c
of Nicomen slough, al

Soil: sandy loam; cultivation poor.

Area: about five thousand acres, by going five miles west, and one mile east of the town, with mountains forming natural boundaries on all sides.

Soil: good for fruit; greatest depth of snow, five feet; greatest cold, five below; greatest heat, one hundred in shade; nights cool; wet season, two months, dry season, six weeks; "skookum" (Indian for good) winds prevail.

Pests: tree and cabbage worms, very little blight or vegetable mould; moss exists.

Timothy and clover go three tons to the acre; abundance of wild flowers, lilies and roses.

Market: home consumption; prices are—grain, 2 cents per lb.; apples, 2½ cents per lb.; potatoes, 1 cent per lb.; could be improved by better cultivation and more produce grown. Land is being improved slowly.

Probable success of hops and sugar beets very good.

Five to ten dollars per acre for uncleared land, cost of clearing \$50 to \$100 per acre.

There is very little farming or fruit growing in the district in question, no one making it his sole business; more attention is paid to stock raising, prospecting, etc. "We are settlers clearing our land and growing a little of almost everything for our own consumption."

JOHNSON'S LANDING, N. W. D.

A post settlement in the New Westminster District on the Fraser River.

All kinds of fruit, large and small, are grown, do well, are very prolific, and ripen successfully. Orchards are all young, but bear so heavily that they require to be propped up.

Vegetables of all kinds, including onions, garlic, parsnips, radishes, cauliflower, vegetable oyster, egg plant, pepper plant, celery, etc., etc., do admirably; onions, one to six tons per acre; turnips, 10 tons; potatoes, 5 tons; carrots, 8 tons, and so on.

Tomatoes ripen if planted early. Melons some seasons ripen well, and always succeed if properly cultivated. Some varieties of grapes ripen every year.

Cereals: wheat, oats, barley and peas.

Yield: wheat, 65 bushels to the acre; oats, 110; barley, 40 to 50 bushels; peas, 40 to 50 bushels; potatoes, 200 to 300 bushels; turnips, 1,200 bushels; hay, two and a half to four tons.

Wheat will harden if sown in good season.

The soil is black sandy loam with clay bottom. The land is not much under cultivation, farms are newly settled and farmers are just beginning to make a living. The district referred to extends from Hatzic slough to head of Nicomen slough, about ten miles long by about four to eight miles wide.

Number of settlers, 150; population, 600.

Climate generally mild, and seldom too dry to raise crops. Greatest depth of snow, 0 to 1 foot; greatest cold, three below zero; greatest heat, 95 in shade, nights cool; length of wet season, two months; droughts do not prevail; when there is any wind it is from the north east in winter and south west in summer.

Pests: a small blue insect, which jumps and flies, injures the plums and apples, and the cabbage louse attacks the cabbage and turnips some seasons; no blights, vegetable mould or moss.

Timothy, clover, rye and blue grass, yield two to four tons. There is a great variety of wild flowers.

Roads and bridges and a little dyking are the needs of the district.

The market is local and limited, being reached by rail or steamboat.

Prices of produce are generally speaking as follows:—Wheat, 1 3/4 cents per lb.; oats, 1 1/4 cents; peas, 1 1/2 cents; barley, 1 1/2 cents; potatoes, 1 cent; carrots, 1 1/4 cents; turnips, 3/4 cents per lb. Market could be improved by establishing permanent market places in the cities.

The land is taken up by men who intend to make it their homes and will cultivate it as fast as cleared.

Hops grow well any place on the Coast, and sugar beets grown look well; flax could also be grown.

The price of land is from \$10 to \$25 per acre, and \$50 additional to clear some of it.

LILLOOET.

Seventy-seven miles from Ashcroft Station, on the south side of the Fraser.

Apples, pears, plums and all small fruits, abundantly. Winter apples, red and white plums and currants have the best results.

Tomatoes ripen with two crops yearly; melons grow to very large sizes, last year weighing as high as thirty-two pounds; peaches have not been tried; grapes do well; cereals, all kinds.

Yield: wheat, 35 to 40 bushels; oats, 60 bushels; barley, 40 bushels; peas, 50 bushels; potatoes and turnips, as good as anywhere; hay, two tons. Wheat ripens hard.

Soil: sandy loam; no failures ever occur in vegetables and cereals; state cultivation, medium. The cultivatable lands in Lillooet proper, not the Lillooet district, consist of about 2,500 acres; population about 300.

Climate: dry and clear; greatest snow, 3 inches; greatest cold 10 below; greatest heat, 102 in the shade; nights, warm; winds prevail in January and February; no wet season.

Tomatoes were slightly affected last year by the tomato worm; no blights, mold, or moss exists.

Grasses: timot variety.

Needs of distri

Market: miner miners; prices: wh toes, 1 cent; mark which would increa

Hops and suga raised to advantage

Price of land: per acre.

There are thous be cultivated for wa tivated by the aid o

Apples, plums, i in fact all the hardie

Wild flowers ab

Tobacco grows t

Hops yield spler

Tomatoes ripen,

Wheat, 20 to 3 60 bushels.

Vegetables are m crop. Turnips, 40 to

Hay, one and a h out seeding.

Soil: sandy loam

Climate: mild; b

LOI

On the Nicola and Kamk

Currants, goosebe small fruits; small fr varieties of plums do v

All kinds of veget

Early varieties of varying success; peach

Grasses: timothy, red top, hay; yield, good; wild flowers exist in great variety.

Needs of district, artesian wells.

Market: miners' consumption; produce generally disposed of for cash to miners; prices: wheat, barley and oats, 2 cents per lb.; hay, 1½ cents, potatoes, 1 cent; market could be improved by introduction of artesian wells, which would increase cultivatable land, and thereby increase population.

Hops and sugar beets would both be successful; tobacco could also be raised to advantage.

Price of land: government price, \$2.50; cost of clearing, from \$5 to \$10 per acre.

There are thousands of acres on the benches of the Fraser which cannot be cultivated for want of water, which could be very easily and profitably cultivated by the aid of artesian wells.

MATSQUI.

On Fraser River.

Apples, plums, peaches, pears, apricots, cherries, blackberries, walnuts, in fact all the hardier fruits do well if properly attended to.

Wild flowers abound, and of beautiful varieties.

Tobacco grows three feet in length and ripens.

Hops yield splendidly.

Tomatoes ripen, also melons and cereals do first class.

Wheat, 20 to 30 bushels to acre; ripens hard. Barley and oats, about 60 bushels.

Vegetables are most productive. Potatoes three pounds each, and heavy crop. Turnips, 40 tons per acre, and upwards.

Hay, one and a half tons and upward per acre, and grows for years without seeding.

Soil: sandy loam, red pate clay.

Climate: mild; but little snow; very little wind.

LOWER NICOLA, (YALE DISTRICT.)

On the Nicola and Kamloops road, 35 miles from Spence's Bridge, reached by weekly stage.

Currants, gooseberries, Siberian crabs, hardy apples and all kinds of small fruits; small fruits are very prolific; crabs, Russian apples and some varieties of plums do well, wild plums fine.

All kinds of vegetables do well.

Early varieties of tomatoes ripen in favored localities; melons grow with varying success; peaches not grown, grapes not tried.

Cereals: wheat, barley, oats, peas, rye and corn.

Yields: wheat, 20 to 50 bushels; oats, 70 bushels; barley, 25 to 30 bushels; peas, 20 to 40 bushels; potatoes, 100 to 125 bushels; hay, $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 tons.

Wheat ripens moderately, depends on variety.

Soil: generally grey loam, specially adapted to small fruits, vegetables and grain. Small fields well cultivated; about 2,000 acres cultivatable, independent of Lower Nicola; population small.

Climate: very healthful, usually dry; greatest depth of snow, 18 inches; greatest cold, 45 degrees; greatest heat, 95; cool nights; wet season, occasional showers only; dry season, March to October, with occasional showers; light southwest winds in summer; none in winter.

No insect pests except grasshoppers occasionally; no blights, mold or moss.

The grasses are principally timothy and clover; wild flowers are most numerous.

Needs: better markets and road improvements.

Market: local and limited. Produce disposed of through merchants. Wheat, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 cents per lb.; peas, 1 to 2 cents per lb.; oats, $1\frac{3}{4}$ cents per lb.; rye, 5 cents per lb. Could be improved by railroad from Spence's Bridge to Similkameen.

Land is only partly cultivated on account of a limited market.

Hops, so far as tried, have done well; sugar beet does well and is of fine quality.

Price of land: \$2.50 to \$50 an acre; clearing, \$2 to \$20, according to location.

NICOLA.

Post settlement, principally grazing, in north Nicola valley, 50 miles from Spence's Bridge.

All small fruits do well. It is hoped that other fruits will yet succeed; an occasional plum and cherry tree yields splendidly; several apples good.

Vegetables of all kinds, excellent quality and large yields. Tomatoes in most places ripen well if season early; melons do well. A few grapes succeed.

Wheat, barley, oats, peas and rye and nearly all the artificial grasses and clovers succeed.

Yield: Wheat, 40 to 60 bushels; oats, average 60 bushels; barley, heavy crops; peas, extra enormous crops; potatoes, enormous yields; turnips, good; hay fair.

Wheat ripens hard, second to none.

Soil: clay, sandy vegetable loams, etc., adapted to roots, cereals and small fruits. The cultivation is very good; everyone aims at keeping up the fertility of the soil by manuring, cultivation, etc.

Only about 20,000 people are now in the valley; population has been de-vised; population

Climate: dry in winter, coldest cold, 35 below; dry most of the year

Pests: cabbage: 1887, '88 and '89, the no blights, vegetable

Timothy, all clover varieties of wild flow

Needs: develop

Market: amongs barley, two cents; pe improved by the erec

Land is well imp

First-class prosp return largely.

Land is chiefly p

Fall weather is their wood or east t there is danger of fre

A settleme

Fruits: apples, j berries, currants, ras

Vegetables: aspa corn, cucumbers, onio barb, squash, turnips

Tomatoes ripen variety, "Advance."

Peaches and gra

Cereals: wheat, l

Yield: wheat, 2,

Soil: low lands, l adapted for all the ve capable of producing in character.

The climate is he greatest cold, zero,

Only about 20,000 acres is likely to be tilled unless a system of irrigation be devised; population about 300.

Climate: dry in summer, as a rule; depth of snow, 12 to 18 inches; greatest cold, 35 below; greatest heat, 100 above; nights cool; no periodical rains; dry most of the year; winds, southwest in summer.

Pests: cabbage sometimes troubled with caterpillar; turnips by a fly; in 1887, '88 and '89, the district was visited by locusts, which did much injury; no blights, vegetable mold or moss.

Timothy, all clovers, orchard, blue grass, Alfafa, etc., yield well, several varieties of wild flowers are found.

Needs: development of coal fields, artesian wells and a line to the C.P.R.

Market: amongst ourselves; market wanted; wheat, two cents; oats and barley, two cents; potatoes, \$1 per bushel; hay, \$20 per ton; market could be improved by the erection of a good flouring mill and a brewery.

Land is well improved, but cultivation limited to demand.

First-class prospects for hops, and sugar beets are certain to succeed and return largely.

Land is chiefly prairie; \$10 to \$15 an acre.

Fall weather is soft and charming; trees keep green and don't mature their wood or cast their leaves until hard frost comes before the snow and there is danger of freezing the sap in the wood.

NORTH ARM.

A settlement on North Arm of Fraser, six miles from Vancouver.

Fruits: apples, pears, plums, peaches, grapes, prunes, cherries, gooseberries, currants, raspberries, blackberries and strawberries.

Vegetables: asparagus, beets, beans, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, corn, cucumbers, onions, garlic, lettuce, parsnips, peas, potatoes, radish, rhubarb, squash, turnips, and all do exceptionally well.

Tomatoes ripen thoroughly. Ripened, July 15th, '88; July 12th, '89; variety, "Advance."

Peaches and grapes have been grown successfully for several years.

Cereals: wheat, barley, oats, peas and rye.

Yield: wheat, 2,000 to 4,000 lbs. per acre; wheat does not ripen hard.

Soil: low lands, heavy clay; high lands, light sandy loam, and is well adapted for all the vegetables named, and barley and oats. All the land is capable of producing fruit. The cultivation, generally speaking, is indifferent in character.

The climate is healthful and agreeable; greatest depth of snow, 18 inches; greatest cold, zero, coldest noted in 8 years; greatest heat, 106; nights, gen-

erally cool; wet season, five months, including winter; dry season, seven months; winds in summer are from the west; in the winter from the east.

Pests: the cabbage worm is the worst; no blights; vegetables mould slightly; moss to considerable extent.

Good roads are the principal need of the District. Vancouver is the market, farm products being disposed of principally through commission houses. Prices, however, are uncertain, and could be improved by the establishment of a regular market place (now being provided for.)

Land is largely held unimproved.

Hops would do well. No knowledge of success of sugar beets. Fodder, corn, millet, and more fruit of all kinds, could be cultivated with advantage.

Price of land: \$50 per acre; \$200 to clear.

PORT HAMMOND AND PORT HANEY.

Twenty-six miles from Vancouver, New Westminster District.

Apples, pears, plums, cherries, peaches, grapes, and all varieties of small fruits succeed so well as to induce people to go more extensively into fruit culture.

Anything from radishes to pumpkins will produce a profitable crop. Tomatoes ripen, but melons not successfully. Peaches and grapes are grown with good success.

Yields: wheat, average 35 bushels; barley, little grown; peas, 40 bushels; corn, not much grown; potatoes, average 300 bushels; turnips, 20 tons average; hay, average two and a half tons. Wheat ripens hard. Soil, all kinds. Cultivation rather rough. An area of 50,000 acres, with about 20,000 acres meadow, to be reclaimed. Population, 2,000.

Climate: greatest depth of snow, three feet; greatest cold, two below; greatest heat, 90; nights cool; length of wet season, three months; seldom winds.

Blights exist slightly; no vegetable mold, plenty of moss.

All varieties of grasses yield three to five tons; plenty of wild flowers, especially wild roses.

Needs towards development: creamery and reclamation of meadow.

Market: Vancouver and New Westminster; produce sold direct to dealers at variable prices; market could be improved by cheaper rates of freight, and a trunk road to principal markets with a bridge across Pitt river.

Land is generally cultivated.

Hops will do well; sugar beets have only been tried to a limited extent.

Price of land: \$15 to \$100 per acre, according to state of cultivation.

Nine mile

Fruits: apples, 1
prunes, gooseberries,
lbs. strawberries fr
count of youth and s

All vegetables d

Tomatoes ripen t
not tried. More ada

Twenty-six tons

Soil: sandy loam
on account of being r

Climate: very t
foot; never below z
season, with occasion

There are no inse

Clover and timot
not many wild flower

Market: Vancou
merchants, small fru
charges one and a hal
duty on foreign fruits

Hops would do e
district, costs about f
portant thing for th
Government to open t

Apples, pears, p
do well.

Vegetables growi

Tomatoes ripen.

Tobacco plant do

Grapes grow well

Cereals produce g
els; barley, 50 to 60 b
tons; hay, 2 to 4 tons.

Snow fall is light
nights.

There are a great

PORT MOODY.

Nine miles from Vancouver, formerly terminus of C. P. Railway.

Fruits: apples, pears, peaches and plums, cherries, currents, raspberries, prunes, gooseberries, blackberries and strawberries, all successful; raised 1,500 lbs. strawberries from an acre, which sold for \$756, only half a crop, on account of youth and shubbery growing between the rows.

All vegetables do well.

Tomatoes ripen slowly; melons are not successful; peaches do well; grapes not tried. More adapted for fruits than cereals.

Twenty-six tons of carrots are grown to the acre.

Soil: sandy loam, clay bottom, principally uncultivated, mostly unsettled on account of being reserved by the Government.

Climate: very temperate, salubrious and refreshing; greatest snow, one foot; never below zero; greatest heat, 88; nights, cool; six months of dry season, with occasional showers; very calm; no winds.

There are no insect pests, no blights, no moulds, moss slightly.

Clover and timothy, and all grasses do well; there are plenty of roses, but not many wild flowers.

Market: Vancouver preferred; produce chiefly disposed of by commission merchants, small fruits average 10 cents per pound, and delivered, express charges one and a half cents per pound; can be improved by putting on heavy duty on foreign fruits, and assisting a cannery whereby to utilize the surplus.

Hops would do extra well; sugar beet, medium. Not generally a farming district, costs about fifty dollars per acre to clear. It would be a very important thing for the Fruit Growers' Association to press on the Dominion Government to open up a reserve of fifty acre lots for the object of fruit raising.

SAANICH.

Apples, pears, plums, peaches, cherries, quinces, grapes and small fruits do well.

Vegetables grown in a moderate climate all do well in this district.

Tomatoes ripen.

Tobacco plant does well.

Grapes grow well and are fairly successful in ripening.

Cereals produce good crops: wheat, 30 to 40 bushels; oats, 40 to 80 bushels; barley, 50 to 60 bushels per acre; potatoes, 5 to 10 tons; turnips, 20 to 40 tons; hay, 2 to 4 tons.

Snow fall is light and winters mild, 10 below zero being exceptional; cool nights.

There are a great many wild flowers of a very fine bloom.

The need of the district at present is a railroad to Victoria.

Our market is at the Saanich Mills and Victoria.

Hops do well; great quantities might be produced.

Cultivated lands costs \$75 to \$100 per acre; wild lands, \$10 to \$25 per acre.

SPALLUMACHEEN.

Part of Okanagan country.

Fruit growing in infancy, but believe will be successful.

Tomatoes ripen some years. Melons also ripen in parts of district.

Cereals produce about as follows: per acre of very superior quality, wheat, 1,800 to 4,000 lbs., ripens hard; oats, 1,500 to 3,400 lbs.; barley, 1,600 to 3,500 lbs.

Vegetables of very finest kinds are grown in district.

Potatoes yield 8,000 to 20,000 lbs. per acre; hay, 3,000 to 5,000 lbs.

Soil: valley, black loam, clay, subsoil; uplands, sandy loam.

District applying for incorporation contains 54,000 acres, deducting say 15 per cent. in poor land and hill sides, say cultivated, 5,750; meadow, 2,500; timber land, 35,750; prairie, 2,000.

SOMENOS.

A station on the E. & N. Ry., 40 miles from Victoria.

Fruits: apples, pears, plums, cherries and all small fruits; plums and cherries giving the best results.

Vegetables do fairly well.

The earlier varieties of tomatoes ripen; melons not very well; peaches and grapes do not do very well.

Most cereals grown in temperate zone.

Yield: wheat, 15 to 20 bushel to the acre; oats, 25 to 65 bushels; peas, 15 to 40 bushels; potatoes, 150 to 200 bushels; turnips, 15 to 30 tons; hay, one to three tons.

Some varieties of wheat ripen hard.

Soil: alluvial deposit and clay. Area: taking ten miles square, with the Cowichan river as the southern boundary; about one-third can be cultivated.

Climate is fairly good; greatest depth of snow, two feet; greatest cold, about zero; greatest heat, about ninety; nights cool; wet season, four to five months; dry season, seven to eight months; winds do not prevail to any extent.

Grasses: timothy, cockfoot, red top, white dutch and Alsike clover, principally; a good many wild flowers, buttercups the most numerous.

Needs of district is disposed of summers taking home

Land is mostly

Hops do well,

Good land is worthing to the general sale for our produce

S

District of which Kamfluence of

Fruits: apples Pears are grown with to wither and die.

Every kind of

Tomatoes ripen say as to peaches and success at Ashcroft.

Yield: wheat, 5 2,500 lbs. to 3,000 hard.

Soil: rich dark there is water to irrigate the South Thompson prevents it being cultivated

Winters, cold inches; greatest cold varies as to length;

Pests: currant are subject to blight

Grasses: timothy yielding 2,000 to 2,500 as lupins, syringa, w

Water for irrigation

Market: Kamloox by steamers; hay, by Market could be improved by curing water, and by

Land fit for cultivation

Prospects for hops do well; inducements

Needs of district, a remunerative market; unsatisfactory at present; produce is disposed of mostly to the storekeeper and could be improved by consumers taking home instead of imported produce.

Land is mostly all cultivated after a fashion.

Hops do well, and sugar beets in some places.

Good land is worth \$100 an acre; costs that to clear. The most valuable thing to the general cultivator, as well as the fruit grower, would be a ready sale for our produce at a price a little above the cost of production.

SOUTH THOMPSON, (KAMPOOPS.)

District of which Kamloops, a town on the C. P. R., 250 miles from Vancouver, at the confluence of the North and South Thompson Rivers, is the Post Office.

Fruits: apples, plums, gooseberries, raspberries, cranberries, melons. Pears are grown with fair results. After a few years bearing the trees begin to wither and die. Red Astrachans and other varieties of apples are grown.

Every kind of vegetable, except celery, is grown with good results.

Tomatoes ripen well and yield largely; melons have great success; cannot say as to peaches and grapes; think would do well in proper situation; great success at Ashcroft.

Yield: wheat, 50 bushels; oats, 2,250 lbs. to acre; barley, 2,000 lbs.; peas, 2,500 lbs. to 3,000 lbs.; hay, one to one and a quarter tons. Wheat ripens hard.

Soil: rich dark loam, with gravelly subsoil; anything will grow provided there is water to irrigate with. The general state of cultivation is good. On the South Thompson there is a great deal of excellent land, but scarcity of water prevents it being cultivated.

Winters, cold and fine; summers, hot; greatest depth of snow, eight inches; greatest cold, 22 below; greatest heat, 90; nights, warm; wet season, varies as to length; no winds.

Pests: currant worm and cut worms; the green varieties of gooseberries are subject to blights; red varieties are free; no vegetable mold or moss.

Grasses: timothy, sometimes mixed with clover, is the principal grass, yielding 2,000 to 2,500 lbs. per acre. A great many wild flowers grow, such as lupins, syringa, wild honeysuckles, violets, clematis, buttercups, etc.

Water for irrigation is needed to develop the country.

Market: Kamloops and stations along the C. P. R. by rail and sometimes by steamers; hay, baled, brings \$15 per ton, and grain about one cent per lb. Market could be improved by taxing imported produce; by assisting in procuring water, and by cheaper transportation rates.

Land fit for cultivation is generally cultivated.

Prospects for hops excellent, they grow luxuriantly; practical man could do well; inducements offered.

ST. MARY'S MISSION.

45 miles east of Vancouver, main line C. P. R., on the Fraser River.

Apples, pears, plums, cherries, raspberries, gooseberries, currants, strawberries, all grow to perfection. Peaches, apricots and grapes do well.

Vegetables: almost every kind the seed book names grows with results sufficient "to make the melancholy face light up with a smile."

Tomatoes, especially small varieties, ripen well; the large varieties require to be trimmed out toward fall. Melons grow, but west of the Cascades require sunny situations. Peaches and grapes require situation and care.

Wheat, barley, oats, buckwheat and peas yield: wheat, 35 to 50 bushels to the acre; oats, extremely well; peas, 60 bushels to the acre; potatoes, 9 to 10 tons per acre; turnips, 55 to 30 tons per acre; hay, 1½ to 2 tons. Corn is not a safe crop.

Wheat, especially east of the Cascades, ripens hard, but west varies according to season.

As great a variety of soil is found as in any place in the world, and is adapted for all the products mentioned.

From Stave River to the Hatzic, a stretch of twelve miles on the north side of the Fraser, extending back north three or four miles, there is comparatively little land that cannot be eventually cleared and cultivated. At present the cultivation is not very thorough. Taking township after township, there are very few vacant lots.

Climate: greatest depth of snow, fourteen inches, greatest in fourteen years; greatest degree of cold, one below zero; greatest heat, 80 or 90 above; nights, deliciously cool. Wet season, from 1st November to 15th February; dry season, no marked dry season; sometimes six or seven weeks, during July and August. Winds sometimes in winter from the east, from five to ten days cold, bracing wind; sea breeze from S. W. generally in summer.

Insect pests exist to no great extent; green fruit and vegetables are comparatively free; blight to no extent; vegetable mould very little, and moss to a moderate degree on fruit trees.

Bees do well.

Markets: Vancouver and New Westminster; fruits, vegetables, roots, butter, eggs, poultry and game are the principal products. The market could be improved by the establishment of local mills to use up breadstuffs and stopping importation of flour and cornmeal.

Settlers are improving land as fast as means will permit.

Hops do well, and sugar beet also, though not experimented with yet, but "between the cedars of Lebanon and the hyssop on the wall," the writer says, "there are, no doubt, many things that could be introduced yet to advantage."

Price of land and cost of clearing: \$5 to \$50; from \$30 to \$100 per acre to clear.

The writer says: were introduced, though probably with any East

In the Chil

Apples, pears, and small fruits, generally, but farming will be one of the be

All kinds of vegetables do well. Tomatoes do well, but are too cool.

Peaches and grapes give them the luscious

Cereals: wheat,

Yield: wheat, 60 to 75 bushels; peas, 30 to 75 bushels; hay, 2 to 5 tons

Wheat ripens hard

The soil is a loam

This section is within the Sumas Valley is on the Fraser River, consequently cultivated, dairying is mostly open prairie, capable of producing a crop taken to inaugurate a

The population is

Greatest depth of snow, 90; nights are cool; winter and winter.

Fruits of all kinds are a little, no blights, vegetables

Timothy is the principal crop, and rose is the principal

The needs of the

Market: Vancouver is disposed of principally at home and delivered advancing all round.

The writer says that he feels satisfied that if the proper varieties of apples were introduced, that this portion of the Province would compare most favorably with any Eastern Province.

SUMAS.

In the Chilliwack Municipality, 55 miles from Vancouver, on Fraser.

Apples, pears, plums, cherries, prunes, peaches, and all kinds of berries and small fruits, grow to perfection. No one has gone into the business extensively, but farmers are gradually awakening to the fact that fruit growing will be one of the best paying pursuits, with proper management.

All kinds of vegetables that grow in the temperate zones succeed well.

Tomatoes do well in sandy soil; melons are not grown extensively, nights are too cool.

Peaches and grapes are grown, but the climate is not warm enough to give them the luscious flavor of the California fruit.

Cereals: wheat, barley, oats, rye, peas and corn.

Yield: wheat, 65 bushels per acre; oats, 50 bushels; barley, 40 to 90 bushels; peas, 30 to 75 bushels; potatoes, 300 to 450 bushels; turnips, 60 to 70 tons; hay, 2 to 5 tons.

Wheat ripens hard when sown early.

The soil is a loam with clay subsoil.

This section is well adapted for all fruits, vegetables, roots and cereals. The Sumas Valley is more or less subject to inundations annually from the Fraser River, consequently there are very small sections that can be safely cultivated, dairying and stock-raising being the principal business. It is mostly open prairie, about 30,000 acres in extent, which, if dyked, would be capable of producing unlimited crops of everything. Steps are already being taken to inaugurate a scheme.

The population is about 1,500.

Greatest depth of snow, 2 feet; greatest cold, 2 above zero; greatest heat, 90; nights are cool; wet season, six months, including winter; winds, in fall and winter.

Fruits of all kinds are affected some by insects, vegetables a little, cereals a little, no blights, vegetable mold or moss.

Timothy is the principal grass, yielding as high as five tons per acre. The rose is the principal wild flower.

The needs of the district for development are dyking and draining.

Market: Vancouver, Victoria, Westminster and Nanaimo; produce is disposed of principally through commission merchants, being sold principally at home and delivered at the nearest landing place. Prices of late have been advancing all round. The present system of marketing has not been satisfac-

tory (and much attention is being paid by the Fruit Growers' Association to the subject.)

Land is being generally taken up, but large quantities are being held unimproved.

Sugar beet would be a grand success if cheap labor could be secured.

The informant says that producers, as a rule, do not take that care in grading and packing their products that they should in their own interests, especially when competition is so sharp with the American neighbors, who take greater care in packing their fruits in nice boxes, and so on with grain and vegetables.

SURREY MUNICIPALITY, N. W. D.

Apples, pears, plums, peaches, grapes, and all kinds of small fruits, have all been very successful. On trees, two and a half years from planting, over one bushel of apples were gathered. Vegetables grown elsewhere can be grown with good success.

Tomatoes ripen, also melons; peaches and grapes have both been tried with satisfactory results.

Cereals: wheat, barley, oats, rye, peas, millet, etc.

Yield: wheat, average, 40 bushels; oats, 100 to 140 bushels; barley, 75 bushels; corn, only grown for home use; peas, one and a half tons to the acre; potatoes, 250 to 800 bushels; turnips, 1,000 bushels; hay, two to three tons.

Wheat ripens hard.

Soil: high land, loam inclined to be sandy, and in some places gravelly.

The corporation of the district of Surrey contains one hundred and twenty square miles, and about one half is adapted to cultivation, the balance being timber lands, but of good quality of soil. In some settlements the land is in a good state of cultivation; population about 1,400.

Climate: very healthful; greatest depth of snow, one foot; greatest cold, zero; greatest heat, ninety; nights cool and comfortable; length of wet season, two months, with two months more showery; very seldom winds.

Except a few grasshoppers, no insect pests; no blights, mold or moss.

Grasses: all cultivated kinds, timothy, clover, red top, blue point, etc.; a large number of varieties of wild flowers exist.

Needs: construction of railroads projected; opening and clearing out of Serpentine and Nicomen rivers; construction of Boundary Bay canal; and opening up of wagon roads.

Market: Vancouver, New Westminster and Victoria; it costs \$2.50 to \$3 per ton to carry produce to market.

About one half of the land is occupied, and the balance is held unimproved and as timber lands.

Hops would do
Price of land,
The district is
facilities for shipp

A settlement in Okana

All varieties
tivated.

Vegetables of
crops.

Tomatoes ripen
and peaches, if att

Yield: wheat,
peas and corn for
unlimited; hay, two

Soil: deep sand
ble of cultivation.

Climate: best
inches; greatest cold
two weeks of rain
varying at times.

There are no in
Grasses of differ
flowers; all cultivate

Needs of the dis
Coast cities.

Market: wheat,
tition.

Hops would do v
Land is principa
clearing depends on t

The writer says:
of British Columbia.
Province is."

On Isl

Fruits: currants,
plums, etc.

All vegetables are

Hops would do well, also sugar beet; tobacco does remarkably well.

Price of land, \$5 to \$100 per acre; the same for clearing.

The district is well adapted for fruit, especially small fruits, if it had the facilities for shipping.

VERNON.

A settlement in Okanagan Valley (Kootenay District), on east side of Okanagan Lake, 49 miles from Sicamous, on the C. P. R.

All varieties of fruits, large and small, all do well when properly cultivated.

Vegetables of all kinds meet with good success and produce very large crops.

Tomatoes ripen and melons grow very successfully. Grapes can be grown and peaches, if attended to; all cereals successfully.

Yield: wheat, 2,100 lbs. to the acre; oats, 2,100 lbs.; barley, 2,100 lbs.; peas and corn for household use; potatoes, three tons and over; turnips, unlimited; hay, two tons. Wheat ripens hard.

Soil: deep sandy loam; cultivation good; about 25,000 acres of land capable of cultivation.

Climate: best in the world; greatest depth of snow, ten to eighteen inches; greatest cold, ten to twenty below; greatest heat, 100; nights, cool; two weeks of rain in spring, and two in fall; eleven months of dry season, varying at times. Winds do not prevail.

There are no insect pests, blights, vegetable mold or moss.

Grasses of different varieties yield heavily; there is a large variety of wild flowers; all cultivated flowers do well.

Needs of the district: railway communication (now being established) with Coast cities.

Market: wheat, Enderby flour mill; cattle, could be improved by competition.

Hops would do very good; sugar beets, good.

Land is principally cultivated. Price of land, \$5 to \$15 per acre; cost of clearing depends on the amount of timber on the land.

The writer says: "I am convinced that this is the garden of the Province of British Columbia. It is capable of anything that any other part of the Province is."

VICTORIA.

On Island of Vancouver, 70 miles from Vancouver City.

Fruits: currants, gooseberries, strawberries, apples, pears, peaches, plums, etc.

All vegetables are grown.

Tomatoes ripen; melons not within ten miles, do well at Saanich; peaches remarkably fine; grapes not tried. Population, city and district, 30,000.

Climate: very temperate; greatest depth of snow, three inches; greatest cold, three below; greatest heat, 88; wet season, December to March; winds do not greatly prevail.

Vegetables near Victoria suffer from a small slug, no blights, vegetable mold or moss.

There are a great many wild flowers; Camassia, lupins, roses, buttercups, daisies.

Only requires population for developments.

YALE.

On main line of C. P. R., 102 miles from Vancouver.

Fruits: apples, pears, plums, cherries, and all small fruits; principal varieties of apples are, Red Astrachan, Northern Spy and Blue Pearman; small fruits yield enormously; the trees are a long time coming into bearing, but afterwards produce magnificently.

Vegetables of every description found in temperate zones are grown with great success, and the products of a high class.

Tomatoes ripen in the middle of August; musk and water melons are grown with success; peaches have not been tried, but grapes prove satisfactory.

All ordinary cereals are grown.

Yield: wheat, 25 to 50 bushels; oats, 40 to 80 bushels; barley, 25 to 40 bushels; corn, not much grown; peas, a good average; potatoes, far above average; turnips, good average; hay, one to two and a half tons. Wheat ripens hard.

The soil is light sandy loam, with disintegrated hock, well adapted to common fruits, vegetables and grains. Cultivation is very insufficient. The district is chiefly a stock-raising one, and farmers confine their efforts to providing winter forage.

There are many thousands of acres capable of cultivation if it could be irrigated. The district includes the South Thompson River from Savonas to Spence's Bridge. There are few settlers and the population is scanty.

Climate: bright and dry; greatest depth of snow, eight inches in low levels; greatest cold, thirty below zero occasionally; greatest heat, 100 in shade; nights cool; wet season, uncertain; dry season, interminable; winds do not prevail.

Grasshoppers, cut worms, beetles, and other pests, interfere with vegetables. There are no blights, vegetable mold or moss.

Grasses: timothy, orchard grass, red top, clover, Alfafa, etc.; yield, heavily under irrigation. There are many wild flowers.

The need of ditches for the util

The market is disposed of at from

The greater part well. Lands are given are held in high fruit growing on them in the winter time.

DIRECT

From the Vancouver Meeting, held at Po

The regular hall Association was held worthy president of who is likewise Ree one of the most enth the Province, who brought thither a cor the Province, among Macgowan and W. J. J. Brandrith, represe P.P., and E. Hutche Sinclair and Peter La the depot at Port Ha to conduct the delega distant from the depo hall no time was lost and called the meetin Association, Mr. A. F That gentleman state present could read for printed be accepted as was large, and embrac Henry, H. P. Bales, I John Hammond, San Hector Ferguson, He others.

President Harris, zens of Maple Ridge, e them that no effort wo profitable.

The need of the district toward cultivation is irrigation by canals and ditches for the utilization of numerous running streams.

The market is local and limited; quantities of fruit and cereals can be disposed of at from one to one and a half cents per pound.

The greater part of the land is used for stock-raising purposes. Hops do well. Lands are generally open and improved; places with facilities for irrigation are held in high price; wild lands \$5 an acre. The chief draw-back to fruit growing on the North Thompson are the sudden changes of temperature in the winter time. These affect the trees considerably.

DIRECTORS' MEETING, AUG. 7TH AND 8TH, 1890.

From the Vancouver *World* is taken the following report of Directors' Meeting, held at Port Hammond, on the 6th and 7th of August, 1890.

The regular half yearly meeting of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association was held this year in Port Hammond, in honor, no doubt, of the worthy president of the Association, who resides there—Mr. W. J. Harris, who is likewise Reeve of Maple Ridge Municipality—and Mr. G. W. Henry, one of the most enthusiastic and enterprising fruit growers and nurserymen in the Province, who also resides in Port Hammond. The Atlantic express brought thither a considerable number of delegates from the lower section of the Province, amongst whom were observed Messrs. G. G. McKay, A. H. B. Macgowan and W. J. McMillan, of Vancouver; Messrs. O. D. Sweet and W. J. Brandrith, representing the Municipality of Richmond; W. H. Ladner, M. P. P., and E. Hutcherson, Ladner's Landing; W. Butchart, Port Moody; Ald. Sinclair and Peter Latham, New Westminster, and others. On arriving at the depot at Port Hammond a deputation with conveyances were in attendance to conduct the delegates to the Township Hall, which is close upon two miles distant from the depot, and where the meeting was held. On the arrival at hall no time was lost in beginning business. The President took the chair and called the meeting to order by asking the able and affable Secretary of the Association, Mr. A. H. B. Macgowan, to read the minutes of the last meeting. That gentleman stated that as these were printed in the annual report all present could read for themselves. A motion was made that the minutes as printed be accepted as read, which was carried. The attendance at this period was large, and embraced, in addition to those already named, Messrs. G. W. Henry, H. P. Bales, D. C. Webber, James McAdams, Langley; W. Hampton, John Hammond, Samuel Edge, J. Irving, W. G. Newton, Adam Irving, Hector Ferguson, Henry A. Bulmer, John Laity, James Wilson, and many others.

President Harris, on behalf of the people of Port Hammond and the citizens of Maple Ridge, extended to the delegates a cordial welcome and assured them that no effort would be lacking to make their stay and visit pleasant and profitable.

The Secretary read correspondence relative to supplying boxes and cases for the members of the association for shipping purposes. A decision arose on the kind to be adopted; some favored small, or one pound boxes, whilst others thought larger ones would be the most acceptable. It was finally decided to leave the matter with the Secretary and Mr. McMillan to settle the sizes to be adopted.

Mr. Hector Ferguson, Port Hammond, was appointed a director.

A resolution was moved and carried that steps be taken to incorporate the association under the title of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association.

At the request of the meeting Mr. W. J. McMillan gave an interesting account of the manner in which fruit for the market should be packed. He advised that greater care be taken in putting up fruit than had hitherto been adopted. Attention should be given to the baskets and packages to be utilized. Appearances went a long ways in selling fruit. He dwelt at some length on the manner in which strawberries and raspberries were put up across the Sound. California, Oregon and Washington shippers were careful in this respect, and to this, as much as to anything else, was due the fact that fruit from these states found a ready market in this Province in preference to our own fruit, which was vastly superior to the American article.

Mr. McMillan said he preferred the following sized packages: 20x11x12 for 50 lbs.; 20x12x4½ for 25 lbs. Currants and gooseberries should be in 10 lb. boxes; strawberries, 5 lb. boxes.

On motion of Mr. Hutcherson, seconded by Mr. Sweet, the matter of auction marts was laid over.

Mr. G. W. Henry favored small packages, as berries were usually sold by the quart.

The Secretary read tenders which had been sent him for supplying boxes. These included many sizes, and were from manufacturers in Ontario, as well as from the Royal City mills in this city.

Mr. E. Hutcherson read a paper entitled,

A MARKET FOR OUR OWN FRUIT,

as follows:—

GENTLEMEN:—In perusing a copy of the *Weekly Columbian* of March 19th, I noticed an editorial headed, "too much protection," which I find impossible to pass by without a word of comment from a fruit grower's standpoint. As to the duty on mining machinery I know but little, but we, as fruit-growers, have no protest to enter against our raw material, etc., being on the free list. But after years of patient toil and waiting for our trees to come to fruit—for the price of fruit to the grower is as eternal vigilance—to be driven out of our own market by foreign grown fruit is a condition of affairs which few indeed can tolerate. We all agree that the district of New Westminster is admirably adapted to fruit growing, and at no distant day it will be one of our great industries. In the article under review the writer attempts to prove that the

reimposing of the duties on gentlemen, is where variety of fruit, the the world, no count the supplying of our canning purposes, fo mand is exhausted th fornia peach takes its for canning purposes the article in question while the British Col supplied, and in comp drug on the market Fraser River, between left to rot on the tree picking and boxing of socation this question suggestions made. A on fruits will be of me mer having a market : would get better fru own Province, should the fruit market of B In handling Californi Having no competitor they order so many home fruit it is, how order with the grower, same day a large consi to the benefit of the co or none being sent on c successful the dealer ar I would say that we as should we be seeking a our own? Let us secu but little trouble. Bel step forward is only a p having taken this matt way measures, but pres ditions into which the pride and boast of every

Mr. Hutcherson wa which, on motion, was c

A discussion arose c son, which was taken pe Henry, McAdams, Lath fruit was preferable to t

reimposing of the duty on fresh fruits will raise the price to consumers. That, gentlemen, is where I beg to differ with him. For example, I will take one variety of fruit, the plum. In British Columbia we grow the finest plums in the world, no country excepted; but they ripen about one month too late for the supplying of our own market. In plums, the fruit is used principally for canning purposes, for family use during the winter season. When that demand is exhausted the market for plums for the season is over, and the California peach takes its place. From close observation I find that the demand for canning purposes is supplied by California plums, not at the cheap rate, as the article in question would lead us to believe, but at from 6c. to 10c. per lb., while the British Columbia plum coming on the market after the demand is supplied, and in competition with the California peach, necessarily becomes a drug on the market at from 2 to 4 cents per pound. Last season along the Fraser River, between Westminster and Chilliwack, there were tons of plums left to rot on the trees, because the price was not sufficient to warrant the picking and boxing of the fruit. At every meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association this question of our markets has been brought up and a great many suggestions made. As to a remedy, I believe that the re-imposing of the duty on fruits will be of material advantage to both grower and consumer; the former having a market for his fruit and the latter, by waiting a month longer, would get better fruit at much cheaper rates. (Fruit out of season, in our own Province, should be considered a luxury, not a necessity.) At present the fruit market of British Columbia is directly in the hands of the dealers. In handling California fruit the business is carried on within themselves. Having no competition directly from the grower, and knowing their market, they order so many boxes per steamer, with but little fear of loss. With home fruit it is, however, somewhat different. A dealer may place a large order with the grower, and his neighbor may ship to the same market the same day a large consignment and cut rates. The loss thus falls on the dealer to the benefit of the consumer. Not so, however, with California fruit, little or none being sent on commission. It necessarily follows that before we can be successful the dealer and grower must work together. Now, sir, in conclusion, I would say that we as fruit growers wish to see this problem solved. Why should we be seeking a foreign market for our fruit when we do not support our own? Let us secure our own market and then others will be added with but little trouble. Believing, as we do, that energy begets energy, and one step forward is only a precursor of the next, it follows that this Association, having taken this matter faithfully in hand, is not going to stop at any half-way measures, but press onward until it reclaims our markets from the conditions into which they have fallen, and makes British Columbia fruit the pride and boast of every true and loyal citizen. (Applause.)

Mr. Hutcherson was tendered a vote of thanks for his valuable paper, which, on motion, was ordered to be published in the Provincial press.

A discussion arose on some of the points touched upon by Mr. Hutcherson, which was taken part in by Messrs. G. G. McKay, Butchart, McMillan, Henry, McAdams, Latham and Sweet, all of whom contended that the native fruit was preferable to the imported article, and that if consumers only knew

for a certainty the quality, quantity and date when dealers could be supplied, the importations would fall off greatly, and in some cases cease entirely. It was brought out in the discussion that there was a glut in the market yearly in plums. A suggestion was made that the Association start a cannery of its own for the putting up of the surplus in this class. Others contended that as some parties in Vancouver were about to start a fruit canning establishment it would be advisable to let them handle the surplus, which in many instances would not be the best of the fruit. When the meeting was told that the price to be paid by this factory would be only one cent per pound, and as it would cost more than that figure to bring the fruit to Vancouver, it became apparent that nothing in that direction could be done.

In reply to Mr. Brandrith, it was stated that tomatoes and apples, as well as plums, could be packed and evaporated by the company already named. Mr. J. A. Laidlaw had packed fruit last year and paid three cents per pound for plums at his cannery.

After a lengthy discussion, in which much information was elicited concerning the prices realized here as compared with the east, and the probabilities for a market for canned fruit, the Secretary stated that the green fruit imported from the United States into this Province amounted in value to \$49,327.70, and dried fruit to \$40,846.10. It was finally resolved that the Secretary be requested to correspond with eastern packers and dealers with the view of ascertaining the price paid to the growers and the cost when delivered to the wholesale dealers and retailers.

A discussion arose on the best varieties of plums for this market.

Mr. W. H. Ladner stated that he had a variety, three of which weighed 19 ounces. He had plucked several which would turn the scale at seven ounces. The merits of the Bradshaw, the Lombardy and the Golden Drop were discussed, but nothing definite being elicited.

The matter of packing fruit now came up for discussion.

Mr. Webber stated that he had resolved to place his own brand on all boxes and packages to be shipped by him.

The President held that it was highly desirable that some definite action should be taken in the matter. He instanced the vast proportions to which the cheese industry had attained in the east. This was largely due to the careful manner in which that commodity was made and placed in the market.

A lengthened discussion took place on this subject. Many suggestions were made by Messrs. Sweet, Henry, McAdam, Ferguson and others. It was finally decided, on motion, that a prize be awarded for the best package of fruit exhibited by a member of the Association, and a committee was appointed to superintend the matter. The successful competitor to be requested to give, as an illustration, a lesson to those present on the system adopted by him.

Mr. Hector Ferguson drew attention to the blight which was overtaking the apple trees, and asked information concerning the great injury which was

being inflicted on the were advanced by M and Ladner, on the su as satisfactory, as it affected alike. Messrs ing the trees at certain and grease.

Mr. John Laitie, worked hard with his them. But they did planted turnips in his c soil in the fall. His course.

Messrs. Harris an planting trees. The fo in Chillwhack, which w stances a very disagree large holes, filled these put in his trees and the

Mr. Butchard said was the most fatal to th

Mr. Bales had tried so satisfactory as he wo

Mr. Sweet stated th in the trunk of a tree trunk, which he believed

In reply to the quest a show this year, it was it was unanimously decid minster in August. A le ter, relative to the holdin Latham said that if it success. In view of the f money was given to the A

Mr. Sweet drew atte Constitution referred to t tain the views of the men affected fruit-culture.

An adjournment was prolific abundance by the ing of the good things so l rections. General surpri excellence of the crops; th apparent on every side, an

being inflicted on the trees in some mysterious manner. Various theories were advanced by Messrs. Hutcherson, Henry, McAdam, Sweet, Ferguson and Ladner, on the subject, none of which, however, appeared to be regarded as satisfactory, as it became evident that trees in similar localities were not affected alike. Messrs. Hutcherson, Ferguson and McAdam suggested washing the trees at certain periods with solutions made of concentrated lye, potash and grease.

Mr. John Laitie, J.P., said he was anxious to get an orchard, and had worked hard with his trees for the first two years by cultivating all around them. But they did not prosper. For the last two or three years he had planted turnips in his orchard. This did not necessitate the working of the soil in the fall. His trees had been more prosperous since he adopted this course.

Messrs. Harris and Brandreth related their experience and practice in planting trees. The former related the circumstance of Henry Kipp's orchard in Chillwhack, which was entirely destroyed this year. He found in some instances a very disagreeable odor arising from trees. Mr. Brandreth made large holes, filled these up well with stones and covered them with earth, then put in his trees and they flourished satisfactorily.

Mr. Butchard said his experience went to show that the best drained land was the most fatal to the trees.

Mr. Bales had tried various solutions and grease, but the results were not so satisfactory as he would have liked.

Mr. Sweet stated that as regarded the bark splitting he had made a slit in the trunk of a tree when it was dormant. This appeared to relieve the trunk, which he believed was bark or hide bound.

In reply to the question of the President, if the Society was going to have a show this year, it was answered in the affirmative. After a brief discussion it was unanimously decided that the show for this year be held in New Westminster in August. A letter was read from Mayor Brown, of New Westminster, relative to the holding of the show in that city. Ald. Sinclair and Mr. Latham said that if it went there every effort would be made to make it a success. In view of the foregoing, and the fact that a grant of \$500 of public money was given to the Association, the decision stated was reached.

Mr. Sweet drew attention to the fact that the Association's By-Laws and Constitution referred to the cultivation of the bee. He would like to ascertain the views of the members in this connection, and how the bee generally affected fruit-culture.

An adjournment was now made for refreshments, which were served in prolific abundance by the ladies in Mr. Murray's schoolhouse. After partaking of the good things so liberally provided, a drive was taken in various directions. General surprise was expressed at the extent of the clearings, the excellence of the crops; the substantial, comfortable residences and buildings apparent on every side, and in fact at the splendid condition that the roads

were in. Thrift and progress going hand in hand were discernable whichever way one turned. Few had any conception that such a fine tract of country was so close to the twin cities, whose trade will yet be important feeders to these places. Maple Ridge, as a municipality, is as progressive as any section in the Province. Some dozen years since there did not exist in the municipality many children. Now there are no less than three schools within its bounds, the attendance in each being large. Then there are the villages of Port Hammond and Port Haney, both of which are places of considerable importance. In addition to these should be mentioned the far famed nursery of Mr. G. W. Henry, and the orchards of others. The municipality extends from the Pitt to the Stave Rivers, and is traversed its entire length by the C. P. R., whilst old father Fraser forms its southern boundary.

In the evening in the school house there gathered a full attendance of old and young of both sexes. A programme had been prepared for the entertainment of those present, which included vocal and instrumental music and addresses. Miss Trembleth presided at the organ, whilst Mrs. Murray, Miss Bryant, the Misses Harris, and Messrs. McKay, Beckett, Fraser, the Lazemby Bros., and others, excelled themselves in the soul-stirring solos, duets and quartettes they sang sweetly and correctly, greatly to the delight of all present, and for which they were voted the thanks of the meeting. Addresses were delivered by President Harris, Secretary Macgowan, Messrs. Ladner, Hutcherson, Sweet, Ald. Sinclair, G. C. McKay, J. C. McLagan, and others. The evening was spent in a most enjoyable manner, and will be long remembered by those present. It was a surprise to many to listen to such sweet music as was discoursed during the evening. The first day's proceedings were brought to a close by singing the National Anthem.

At 10 o'clock on Wednesday the business of the Association was resumed, there being a full attendance present. The first business transacted was the reading of the following letter, addressed to the Secretary, from Mr. Ira Cornwall, of St. John, N. B., which speaks for itself:

DEAR SIR:—We are now making arrangements for holding our first annual exhibition under the auspices of this Association, during the present year, commencing September 24th, and lasting one week. As it is our intention to work upon about the same line as the Industrial Fair of Toronto, and with competition open to the world, we would like to have your Association take an active part in the exhibit. As the products of fruit in this Province, particularly the more delectate kinds, are comparatively small, I have no doubt but that an excellent market could be found here for many of your shippers. Trusting that you may find it convenient to lay the matter before your Association, I remain,

Yours Truly,

IRA CORNWALL, Secretary.

Mr. Henry read the following letter addressed to him by His Worship, Mayor Oppenheimer, President of the B. C. Exhibit Association:

DEAR SIR:—At the annual meeting of the Provincial Exhibit Association of B. C., on Tuesday last, it was thought most desirable that the co-oper-

tion of the B. C. prove invaluable in this year, as before the member to show at London to send their places. The St. J. the close of that at duplicates can go to every success in the

The manner in should be exhibited member of the A possible.

The arranging of Mr. Henry, who s tions, should comm and A. C. Wells we

The Secretary of amateur gardening i Latham be appointe ing regarding the ru

The Secretary the Association to t for that enterprisn for fruit and horticu the country.

A vote of thank was moved to the of uniform kindness an eral manner in which ing. A vote of than their hospitality to t

Before dispersin from one of the ranch with several high bi offered for sale to sto that gentleman's arri

The meeting th throughout, and those during the discussio before the meeting.

tion of the B. C. Fruit Growers' Association should be obtained, as it would prove invaluable in assisting to collect a fine exhibit for the Toronto exhibition this year, and I write to ask you to be so kind as to bring the matter before the members at the meeting next week. As we are anxious, if possible, to show at London, Ont., and at St. John, N. B., also, will you ask exhibitors to send their specimens in duplicate, so that we can exhibit at all three places. The St. John exhibition opens on September 24th, or three days after the close of that at Toronto, so one set will do for these two places, and the duplicates can go to London. Wishing the Association a pleasant meeting and every success in their worthy endeavors, I am, yours truly,

D. OPPENHEIMER.

The manner in which the exhibit from the Fruit Growers' Association should be exhibited was discussed at length. It was finally decided that each member of the Association be urged to make as creditable an exhibit as possible.

The arranging of the prize list for the autumn show was left in the hands of Mr. Henry, who suggests that any wishing changes or desiring to offer suggestions, should communicate with him on the subject. Messrs. E. Hutcherson and A. C. Wells were appointed as assistants in preparing the prize list.

The Secretary drew attention to Mr. Browning's prize of \$50 for the best amateur gardening in the City of Vancouver. It was decided that Mr. Peter Latham be appointed as judge in the matter, and that he consult Mr. Browning regarding the rules which are to govern the competition.

The Secretary was requested to submit a resolution of condolence from the Association to the family of the late Charles Gibb, Abbottsford, Quebec, for that enterprising gentlemen's death. He had in his life time done much for fruit and horticulture in his Province, and his death was a severe loss to the country.

A vote of thanks, on motion of Mr. Brandrith, seconded by Mr. McAdam, was moved to the officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for their uniform kindness and courtesy to all members of this Association, in the liberal manner in which they had been treated in the matter of fares to this meeting. A vote of thanks was likewise passed to the people of Maple Ridge for their hospitality to the delegates and others attending the meeting.

Before dispersing, Secretary Macgowan intimated that Mr. Cochrane, from one of the ranches in Alberta, would be in the Province in a short time with several high bred Hereford and Poiled Angus cattle, which would be offered for sale to stockmen in this district. He was requested to announce that gentleman's arrival through the press.

The meeting then adjourned. It was a most pleasant, harmonious one throughout, and those present were highly edified with the information elicited during the discussions which took place on the various topics which came before the meeting.

Regarding the exhibition at New Westminster, on the 6th and 7th of August, 1890, the following clippings give some idea of the success attained.

[FROM TRUTH.]

THE FRUIT AND FLOWER EXHIBITION.

The second annual exhibition of the Fruit Growers' Association commenced yesterday, and was opened last evening in the presence of a number of visitors by His Honor the Lieut.-Governor of the Province. Though the entries were supposed to have been closed on Saturday last the time was extended until yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, and at that time all those who intended did not have their exhibits in, when it was again decided to further extend the time for making entries until 6 o'clock, and it is on this account that the judges were unable to get at their work yesterday afternoon. By 8 o'clock last evening the exhibition building was crowded with visitors, and after a beautiful selection by the military band Mr. W. J. Harris, the President of the Association, mounted the platform, and in a few well chosen remarks, terminated by saying that the Lieutenant-Governor would address the assemblage. Among those who were invited to occupy seats on the platform besides Mr. Harris were the Hon. John Robson, Ald. Sinclair, Mayor Oppenheimer, of Vancouver, Mayor Brown, M.P.P., G. E. Corbould, M.P., A. C. Wells, Chiliwhack, E. Hutcherson, of Ladner's, Mr. Macgowan, Secretary of the Association, of Vancouver, Thomas McNeeley, of Ladner's, and many others. After being introduced by the President His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor said that he was extremely glad to be present on this occasion and open the exhibition. About this time last year he had the pleasure of being present at the first exhibition of the Association held at Vancouver, and at that time he considered that a first-class show, but the exhibition now being held he regarded as immeasurably superior, and future exhibitions, no doubt, would still be greater. (Cheers.) Beyond all question it proved British Columbia to be a great fruit growing country which was yet in its infancy. When travelling last year through Alberta and other portions of the Dominion, he could not help noticing that the people of the places he visited obtained their supplies of potatoes, etc., from California. The potatoes for these countries might just as well come from British Columbia, and doubtless would do within a few years. Of course small stone fruits would very largely require to be imported, but there was no reason why British Columbia should not in a greater measure than she had yet done supply the other provinces of our broad Dominion with fruit. After a few other remarks His Honor declared the exhibition opened. Loud and long continued applause, amid which His Honor stepped from the platform. It cannot be disputed that the gathering of exhibits was of immense credit to the country. Such apples and pears, peaches and apricots, cherries and plums, and in such lavish abundance and plentiful variety that the sight was bewildered with the wealth of fruit which crowded the tables ranged throughout the building. The flowers were as remarkable for beauty as the fruit for size. Such perfect blossoms we have seldom seen. Here sweet begonias and carnations, there giant fuchsias hung their heads, whilst the delicate heliotrope filled the air with its scents. From

above there were ferns of many asters and petunias of every sort, whilst nestled almost unse the visitors who were eries for the Dominion country in the fruit the eastern province visitors also was Mr who is also at present the magnificent sam grapes would at all Mr. Paul Couture, Quebec. This gentleman and was only sorry to in September next. ex-Mayor Townsend Ladner, John Kirkland Henny, G. D. Brym Mowat, and many

The arrangements very best advantage inspection of the products mens considerably as who have lately arrived examining these products that what caused the Columbia could do, the heads and exclaiming what we have here part of the world." and see the enormous department of British dreams of horticulture lavished upon this favorite true eldorado of the than all the gold in the world prized nearly all the varieties petunias, coleus, japonic dahlia, several varieties dour, etc.; asters, many delicious perfume of the a censer, and added following are the exhibits fruit, 2 vegetables; G

above there were hanging baskets and vases innumerable filled with flowers and ferns of many varieties. Dalhias, single and double, roses, white and red, asters and petunias, with pansies and baskets stored with endless cut flowers of every sort, whilst not far away the queen of all sweetness, mignonette, nestled almost unseen beside the gigantic and stately liliun auratum. Among the visitors who were noticed was Mr. S. Wilmot, of Ottawa, inspector of fisheries for the Dominion, who was completely surprised at the capabilities of this country in the fruit and flower production, and said he would carry back to the eastern provinces many recollections of the show. Prominent among the visitors also was Mr. C. B. MacNeil, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, who is also at present visiting the city. Mr. MacNeil was also astonished at the magnificent samples of fruit shown, and had no idea that peaches and grapes would at all flourish in the country. Another prominent visitor was Mr. Paul Couture, M.P. for Chicoutimi and Saguenay, in the Province of Quebec. This gentleman is more that delighted with the magnificent displays and was only sorry that he would be unable to be present at the fall exhibition in September next. Among those present were Mr. McTavish, of Victoria, ex-Mayor Townsend, W. H. Ladner, ex-M.P.P., ex-Mayor Hendry, Thomas Ladner, John Kirkland, H. A. Hicks, John S. Clute, sr., Mr. Butchrat, Geo. Henny, G. D. Brymner, I. B. Fisher, James Leamy, William Arthur, Thomas Mowat, and many others.

[From the Columbian.]

The arrangement of the show tables was admirable and showed off to the very best advantage the many fine specimens of garden produce displayed for the inspection of the public. The immense size of the fruit and vegetable specimens considerably astonished the visitors among the assemblage. Gentlemen who have lately arrived from the east found it difficult to credit their eyes in examining these products of the soil of this Province. And when informed that what caused their astonishment was by no means the best that British Columbia could do, they are to be pardoned for incredulously shaking their heads and exclaiming, "No, no, don't try to make the matter any better; what we have here seen easily defeats anything ever produced in any other part of the world." If those gentlemen could only return here in September, and see the enormities which bountiful Nature commits in the vegetable department of British Columbia's life; see the exaggeration of all the golden dreams of horticulturists and farmers of other lands spread out here in reality, lavished upon this favored soil with unstinted bounty, they might think that the true eldorado of the west had been found; a more enduring source of wealth than all the gold in the mountains of Cariboo. The floral exhibition comprised nearly all the well-known varieties of garden flora, including begonias, petunias, coleus, japonica, nasturtium, gladiolus, phlox, variroum, mignonette, dahlia, several varieties of the rose, Marechal, Niel, Glorie de Dijon, Pompadour, etc.; asters, marigolds, and others too numerous to mention. The delicious perfume of the flowers was wafted through the hall like incense from a censer, and added very much to the enjoyment of the promenaders. The following are the exhibitors: W. J. Harris, Port Hammond, 11 entries of fruit, 2 vegetables; G. W. Henry, Port Hammond, 18 of flowers, 11 of fruit

and 12 of vegetables; A. Wilson, Vancouver, 25 flowers, 13 vegetables; G. A. McTavish, Victoria, 27 flowers; The Jubilee Farm, Ladner's Landing, 2 flowers, 3 fruit, 8 vegetable; T. McNeeley, Ladner's, 4 fruit, 15 vegetables; H. A. Hicks, Ladner's, 5 fruit, 9 vegetables; W. Arthur, Ladner's, 3 fruit, 12 vegetables; W. H. Ladner, Ladner's, 1 vegetables; John Kirkland, Ladner's, 9 fruit, 2 vegetables; D. C. Webber, Port Hammond, 1 fruit, 6 vegetables; S. G. Tidy, Westminster, 25 flowers, 10 vegetables; R. B. Gray, Plumper's Pass, 3 fruit; M. Collinson, Vancouver, 5 fruit, 5 vegetables; T. R. Figg, Vancouver, 15 fruit, 4 vegetables; J. Heck, Plumper's Pass, 3 fruit, 2 vegetables; Geo. Meade, New Westminster, 11 vegetables, 2 fruit; A. C. Wilson, Westminster, 10 flowers; John Lister, Westminster, 4 fruit, 6 vegetables; A. C. Wells, Chilliwack, 12 flowers, 3 fruit, 5 vegetables; N. Butchart, Port Moody, 8 fruit; A. G. Smith, Westminster, 4 fruit; C. M. Tate, Chilliwack, 3 flowers, 7 fruit, 2 vegetables; J. S. Wintemute, Westminster, 1 fruit; Marshall Sinclair, Westminster, 4 fruit.

[From News-Advertiser Correspondent at New Westminster.]

THE B. C. FRUIT GROWERS' EXHIBITION.

In the future fruit, flowers and vegetable producing records of British Columbia there are great possibilities, and the time is not far distant when there will be but slight need among the consumers of the Canadian Pacific coast to depend for their supplies upon the producers of California and Oregon. Any one who saw the prolific and magnificent collection of home grown apples, pears, peaches, plums, and the assortments of small fruits, all of which were displayed in five or six varieties, and who went on to examine the roots and vegetables and the splendid display of plants, flowers and foliage which were shown yesterday at the Agricultural Hall, would have been quite convinced of the important fact that has for some time past been gradually asserting itself in all parts of the Dominion through our successful competitions with the productions of other provinces, and has slowly but surely been dawning upon the rest of the world, namely, that British Columbia is destined to become a noted fruit growing country, and that her capacity for producing all varieties of vegetables, plants, fruits and grains common to the temperate zone, is practically unlimited. At the Royal City last night was opened the second exhibition of the Association, and the number of entries so far exceeded the most sanguine anticipation of the officers and managing committee that extra tables had to be set up in a hurry at the last moment to give all the exhibitors a show, and most of the available space in the tower hall was taken up with the mass of exhibits. The quantity and magnificence of the flower display was beyond description. The flowers were in most sections cleverly arranged. The flower tables were placed in the body of the hall opposite the main entrance, in five rows, extending the whole length and width of the front part, and the effect produced by the colored lights reflecting upon the vast varieties of flower tints, relieved by the deep shades of the leaves, ferns and evergreens, was imposing. The vegetables were arranged on tables in the left wing, and the fruit in the right wing. The number of the entries in all the departments

is nearly double that with red, white and

The Officers of the Agricultural Hall on "The Profits of Kirkland was asked the most profitable kind presented and promised of the Society. On Association in Centreing then adjourned un

The following is a

CLASS A—PLANTS
Latham.

Collection of dec
Wilson.

Collection of dec
C. Wilson; 2nd, G. A.
Begonias, 3 in blo
Begonias, 1 Rex—
Coleus, 3 plants—
Ferns, 6 distinct s
Foliage and plants
Fuchsias, 3 in blo
Fuchsias, 1 in blo
Geraniums—1st, G
Hanging baskets fr
Helitrope, 2 in blo
Petunias, double, 2
Plants, vases of—1
Tuberose, 3 in blo
Annuals, best colle
Asters, best collect
Bouquet, hand—1st
Cut Flowers, basket
Cut Flowers, vase o
Cut Flowers, collect
Dahlias, double, bes
Dahlias, single, best

is nearly double that of last year's exhibition. The hall is tastefully decorated with red, white and blue bunting and festoons of evergreens.

The Officers of the Fruit Growers' Association held a meeting in the office of the Agricultural Hall. Mr. A. C. Wells was requested to prepare a paper on "The Profits of Fruit Culture in the Chilliwack Valley." Mr. John Kirkland was asked to prepare a paper on "The Growth of Apples," showing the most profitable kinds for culture in the Province. Both gentlemen consented and promised to have the papers ready to be read at the next meeting of the Society. On motion it was decided to hold the next meeting of the Association in Centreville, on the first day of the Chilliwack Fair. The meeting then adjourned until this date.

The following is a list of the prizes as they were decided by the judges.

CLASS A—PLANTS AND CUT FLOWERS—Judges, R. T. Robinson and P. Latham.

Collection of decorative and flowering plants—1st, S. G. Tidy; 2nd, A. Wilson.

Collection of decorative and flowering plants for amateurs only—1st, A. C. Wilson; 2nd, G. A. McTavish.

Begonias, 3 in bloom—1st, A. Wilson.

Begonias, 1 Rex—1st, S. G. Tidy; 2nd, G. A. McTavish.

Coleus, 3 plants—1st—G. A. McTavish; 2nd, A. C. Wilson.

Ferns, 6 distinct species—1st, G. A. McTavish; 2nd, G. A. Tidy.

Foliage and plants, 6 dissimilar—1st, S. G. Tidy; 2nd, A. Wilson.

Fuchsias, 3 in bloom—1st, A. Wilson; 2nd, G. Tidy.

Fuchsias, 1 in bloom—1st, A. Wilson, 2nd, G. Tidy.

Geraniums—1st, G. A. McTavish; 2nd, G. Tidy.

Hanging baskets frame—1st, S. G. Tidy; 2nd, A. C. Wilson.

Heliotrope, 2 in bloom—1st, G. A. McTavish; 2nd, S. G. Tidy.

Petunias, double, 2 in bloom—1st, A. C. Wilson.

Plants, vases of—1st, A. C. Wilson.

Tuberose, 3 in bloom—1st, M. J. Henry.

Annuals, best collection—1st, G. A. McTavish; 2nd, A. C. Wilson.

Asters, best collection—1st, G. A. McTavish; 2nd, A. C. Wilson.

Bouquet, hand—1st, G. A. McTavish; 2nd, S. G. Tidy.

Cut Flowers, basket of—1st, S. G. Tidy, 2nd, G. W. Henry.

Cut Flowers, vase of—1st, A. Wilson; 2nd, G. W. Henry.

Cut Flowers, collection of—1st, G. W. Henry; 2nd, S. G. Tidy.

Dahlias, double, best collection—1st, G. W. Henry; 2nd, S. G. Tidy.

Dahlias, single, best collection—1st, Jubilee Farm; 2nd, G. W. Henry.

- Dahlias, Dwarf Pompon—1st, S. G. Tidy; 2nd, G. W. Henry.
Gladioli, best collection—1st, G. A. McTavish; 2nd, G. W. Henry.
Pansies, best collection—1st, G. A. McTavish; 2nd, A. C. Wilson.
Petunias, double, best collection—1st, G. A. McTavish; 2nd, A. C. Wells.
Petunias, single, best collection—1st, A. C. Wells; 2nd, G. A. McTavish.
Phlox Drummondi, best collection—1st, G. W. Henry; 2nd, A. C. Wells.
Phlox Perennial, best collection—1st, A. C. Wells; 2nd, C. M. Tait.
Roses, Hybrid Perpetual, 6 dissimilar, named—1st, A. Wilson; 2nd, G. W. Henry.
Roses, Tea, 6 dissimilar, named—1st, G. W. Henry; 2nd, A. Wilson.
Stocks, 6 spikes, dissimilar—1st, G. A. McTavish; 2nd, M. J. Henry.
Verbenas, collection—1st, G. A. McTavish; 2nd, G. W. Henry.
Zinnias, collection—1st, G. A. McTavish; 2nd, M. J. Henry.

CLASS B—FRUITS.

- Judges—W. J. Brandrith and R. E. Gosnell.
Apples, 5 Red Astrachan—1st, H. A. Elliott; 2nd, M. Sinclair.
Apples, 5 Duchess Oldenburg—1st, C. Stickney; 2nd, Thos. McNeely.
Apples, 5 Gravenstein—1st, H. A. Elliott; 2nd, H. A. Hicks.
Apples, 5, any other variety Summer apple (named)—1st, M. Sinclair; 2nd, George Meade.
Apples, best collection for commercial purposes, 5 of each variety—named—1st, John Kirkland; 2nd, W. J. Harris.
Apples, 12 crabs—1st, S. Robinson; 2nd, C. M. Tait.
Pears, 5 Bartlett—1st, Wm. Arthur; 2nd, Thos. Cunningham.
Pears, 5 Madeline—1st, Thos. McNeely; 2nd, Wm. Arthur.
Pears, 5, any other variety Summer pear named—1st, Thos. Cunningham; 2nd, John Kirkland.
Plums, 10 Bradshaw—1st, Thos. Cunningham; 2nd, Wm. Butchart.
Plums, 10 Coe's Golden Drops—1st, T. Cunningham; 2nd, J. Kirkland.
Plums, 10, any other kind—1st, Thos. Cunningham; 2nd, C. Chadsey.
Peaches, 5, any kind—1st, W. J. Harris; 2nd, D. C. Webber.
Grapes, best collection, named, 2 bunches each variety—1st, G. W. Henry; 2nd, W. J. Harris.
Currants, dish, red—1st, John Lister; 2nd, G. W. Henry.
Currants, dish, white—1st, John Kirkland; 2nd, John Lister.
Currants, dish, black—1st, John Kirkland; 2nd, J. Heck.
Blackberries, one dish—1st Thos. Cunningham; 2nd, S. Robertson.
Collection, best and greatest variety, Fruit—1st, J. Wintemute.
For best assorted and packed 50lb. box of apples, for shipping—G. W. Henry, no competition.

For best assorted
Henry; 2nd, A. C. W.

For most attract
mention; no competit

For most attracti

For most attracti
mention.

Most attractive B

Judges—S. G. Tic

Beans, green, one

Beets, for table, 6

Brussels Sprouts,

Carrots, for table,

Carrots, for table,

Celery, white—1st

Corn, sweet—1st,

Cucumbers, 2 best-

Cabbage, winter—

Cabbage, summer—

Cabbage, red—1st,

Cabbage, Savoy—1

Cauliflower—1st, V

Lettuce—1st, Thos

Onions, collections-

Onions, white—1st,

Onions, red—1st, V

Onions, yellow—1st

Parsnips, for table-

Potatoes, 1 peck for

Potatoes, collection.

Rhubarb—1st, G. V

Salsify—1st, G. W.

Squash—1st, Jubile

Turnips, white—1st

Turnips, Swede—1st

Judges—A. C. Wilso

Box Honey—1st, W.

For best assorted and packed 25lb. box of plums, for shipping—1st, G. W. Henry; 2nd, A. C. Wells.

For most attractive package of fancy apples—G. W. Henry, honorable mention; no competition.

For most attractive package of fancy pears—G. W. Henry.

For most attractive package of fancy plums—G. W. Henry, honorable mention.

Most attractive 10lb. package of peaches—G. W. Henry.

CLASS C—VEGETABLES.

Judges—S. G. Tidy, A. C. Wilson, Geo. Giles.

Beans, green, one dish—1st, John Lister; 2nd, Jubilee Farm.

Beets, for table, 6—1st, H. A. Hicks; 2nd, Wm. Arthur.

Brussels Sprouts, 2 sprouts—1st, Jubilee Farm; 2nd, A. Wilson.

Carrots, for table, 6 Horn—1st, Jubilee Farm; 2nd, Geo. Meade.

Carrots, for table, 6 long—1st, Thos. McNeely; 2nd, Geo. Meade.

Celery, white—1st, S. G. Tidy.

Corn, sweet—1st, A. Wilson.

Cucumbers, 2 best—1st, A. Wilson; 2nd, M. J. Henry.

Cabbage, winter—1st, M. J. Henry; 2nd, Thos. McNeely.

Cabbage, summer—1st, Jubilee Farm; 2nd, John Lister.

Cabbage, red—1st, John Lister.

Cabbage, Savoy—1st, John Lister; 2nd, Thos. McNeely.

Cauliflower—1st, Wm. Arthur; 2nd, M. J. Henry.

Lettuce—1st, Thos. McNeely; 2nd, M. J. Henry.

Onions, collections—1st, Wm. Arthur.

Onions, white—1st, Wm. Arthur; 2nd, Thos. McNeely.

Onions, red—1st, Wm. Arthur; 2nd, Thos. McNeely.

Onions, yellow—1st, Wm. Arthur; 2nd, Thos. McNeely.

Parsnips, for table—1st, Thos. McNeely; 2nd, Geo. Meade.

Potatoes, 1 peck for table use—1st, H. A. Hicks; 2nd, G. W. Henry.

Potatoes, collection, 6 of each, named—1st, G. W. Henry; 2nd, J. Lister.

Rhubarb—1st, G. W. Henry; 2nd, John Wise.

Salsify—1st, G. W. Henry; 2nd, M. J. Henry.

Squash—1st, Jubilee Farm.

Turnips, white—1st, Wm. Arthur; 2nd, John Lister.

Turnips, Swede—1st, Wm. Arthur; 2nd, G. W. Henry.

CLASSES E AND D (EXTRAS.)

Judges—A. C. Wilson, Geo. Shiles.

Box Honey—1st, W. J. Harris.

- Green Peas—1st, Geo. Meade; 2nd, Jubilee Farm.
- English Broadbeans—1st, Wm. Arthur; 2nd, Thos. McNeely.
- Scotch Broadbeans—1st, Thos. McNeely.
- Vegetable Marrow—1st, Thos. McNeely.
- Citron—1st, Geo. Meade; 2nd, J. Heck.
- Collection of Raspberries—1st, G. W. Henry; 2nd, Wm. Arthur.
- Plate of Plums—1st, John Kirkland; 2nd, Jubilee Farm.
- Cherries—(Prizes by Mr. E. Hutcherson) 1st, A. C. Wells; 2nd, M. Sinclair.
- Plants in Pots—1st, A. Wilson; 2nd, S. G. Tidy.
- Floral Designs—1st, G. A. McTavish; 2nd, S. G. Tidy.
- Bridal Bouquet—1st, S. G. Tidy; 2nd, A. Wilson.
- Best spray of Flowers, for ladies—1st, G. A. McTavish; 2nd, S. G. Tidy.
- Buttonhole bouquet, for gentlemen—G. A. McTavish; 2nd, S. G. Tidy.
- Special entry, Burgonia Rex—Commended, S. G. Tidy; Burgonia Tuberosis, S. G. Tidy.
- Wax Elowers—1st, Mrs. Holland; 2nd, Miss E. Latham.
- Plate Prunes—1st, John Kirkland.

HONORABLE MENTIONS.—Best collection of vegetables, J. Heck, Mayne Island; Orange Jelly Turnips, Geo. Meade; Tobacco Plant, A. Wilson; Green Wax Beans, G. W. Henry; Green Wax Beans, S. Robertson; Wreath and Horse Shoe, S. G. Tidy; Begonia Rex, S. G. Tidy; Begonia Tuberosis, S. G. Tidy; collection of Grasses, Jubilee Farm; 10lb. package Crab Apples, Jubilee Farm; Apricots, T. R. Figg; Gooseberries, (in glass) G. W. Henry.

Several of the directors met at the Chilliwhack Fair, with the intention of holding a meeting, amongst them being Messrs. G. W. Henry, E. Hutcherson and A. H. B. Macgowan. As the residents of the place, and others, were so occupied with agricultural exhibition matters, it was decided not to convene a meeting of the Directors of this Association.



DIRE

A meeting of the Association was held at Vancouver, B.C., on the 15th inst., the President, in the chair, was Mr. J. H. Browning and A. H. B. Macgowan.

Regarding the programme should be adopted for the coming year.

The Annual General Meeting was held on Thursday, the 7th inst., at 7 p.m. on Wednesday.

The order of business was as follows: President's Address... Secretary's Report... Report on Ottawa Convention... British Columbia Fruit Growing in Chilliwack... Apples—the most profitable...

Experimenting in Fruit Growing... Wild Fruit of Harrison...

- Fruit Canning Industry
- Idaho Pears.....
- Bee Culture.....
- Bartlett Pear.....
- Bee Culture.....
- Bulb Culture.....
- Amateur Gardening.....
- Small Fruits.....
- Small Fruits.....
- Grapes.....
- Preparation of Orchards.....

It was decided to reserve space for the display of fruits to place the same in the hands of the exhibitors.

A committee to be appointed to select the varieties to be shown.

Moved by Mr. Latham...

Resolved, That the Association be requested to...

DIRECTORS' MEETING, NOV. 5TH, 1890.

A meeting of the Directors of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association was held at Vancouver, November 5th, 1890. Present—W. J. Harris, President, in the chair; O. D. Sweet, G. W. Henry, Peter Latham, J. M. Browning and A. H. B. Macgowan.

Regarding the annual meeting it was decided that the following programme should be adopted.

The Annual General Meeting shall be held at Vancouver on Wednesday and Thursday, the 7th and 8th of January, 1891, commencing at 3 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday.

The order of business shall be as near as possible as follows, viz.:

President's Address	W. J. Harris, Maple Ridge
Secretary's Report	
Report on Ottawa Convention	G. W. Henry, Port Hammond
British Columbia Fruit in the East	R. E. Gosnell, Vancouver
Fruit Growing in Chilliwack	A. C. Wells, Chilliwack
Apples—the most profitable kind for growth in British Columbia	John Kirkland, Ladners
Experimenting in Fruit and Floral Culture	Thos. A. Sharp, Agassiz
Wild Fruit of Harrison River District	T. Wilson, Lisgar Farm, Harrison River
Fruit Canning Industry	Walter Taylor, Vancouver
Idaho Pears	Geo. W. Beebe, Agassiz
Bee Culture	J. A. Smith, Chilliwack
Bartlett Pear	E. Hutcherson, Ladners
Bee Culture	R. L. Codd, Hammond
Bulb Culture	G. A. McTavish, Victoria
Amateur Gardening	Peter Latham, New Westminster
Small Fruits	W. J. Brandrith, Vancouver
Small Fruits	Norval Butchart, Port Moody
Grapes	G. W. Henry, Hammond
Preparation of Orchards	Thomas Cunningham, New Westminster

It was decided to request members and others having choice samples of fruits to place the same on exhibition at the meeting.

A committee to be appointed to name any un-named or incorrectly named varieties shown.

Moved by Mr. Latham, seconded by Mr. Henry,

Resolved, That the Secretary be authorized to procure a Corporate Seal for the Association.

FRUIT GROWERS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

HELD THEIR ANNUAL MEETING ON 7TH JANUARY, 1891, IN VANCOUVER WITH
A LARGE ATTENDANCE. PAPERS OF GREAT INTEREST READ BY THE
MEMBERS, AND THE INDUSTRY SHOWN TO BE FLOURISHING.

The Annual Meeting of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association was opened at 3 o'clock in the Board of Trade rooms. There were present: President, W. J. Harris, Maple Ridge, in the chair; Secretary, A. H. B. Macgowan, J. R. Forster, M. J. Henry, Vancouver; S. Robertson, Langley; O. D. Sweet, Richmond; G. W. Henry, Port Hammond; E. Hutcherson, Ladner's; P. Latham, Mew Westminster; R. V. Winch, Vancouver; N. Buchart, Port Moody; R. L. Cord, Hammond; R. E. Gosnell, Vancouver; H. P. Bales, Nicomen Slough; T. Wilson, Lisgar Farm, Harrison River; W. J. Brandrith, Vancouver; Captain Nicholson, Frank Vickerson and Charles Clark. There were a number of gentlemen, not connected with the Association, present, among them Mr. Thomas Mills, of Bangor, Wales, who is taking views of the country for lectures through England.

The table was ornamented with six or seven specimens of British Columbia apples and two bouquets. The apples were beautiful looking fruit, and were said to be average samples of the different varieties. Among them were the Golden Russetts, the Baldwins, the Ben Davis, and one which attracted especial notice, but which has not yet been named. This apple, which was brought in by Mr. Henry P. Bales, from his farm at Nicomen, is very clear in skin, and looks not unlike the Greening of the east. It is firmer, however, and although the Greening is among the largest apples grown in the east, this apple is still larger. It is perhaps the largest apple grown, and its quality is in keeping with its splendid appearance. Mr. Bales said it was a seedling, and was planted on his farm as early as 1859, by a Mr. Harris, a former pioneer of the Province. From the tree which sprang from the seed planted by Mr. Harris, grafts have been taken by fruit growers as far inland as Lytton, and the consequence was there were a great many trees of the same kind in the Province. He had 400 on his own farm. The trees were all splendid bearers and he had never known one of them to become diseased nor had he lost a tree. As an example of their bearing qualities he stated that from one tree last season he had obtained 32 boxes, each 50lbs. in weight, and each box had brought \$1.25 at his farm. Besides the 32 boxes sold, 8 more had been got from the tree, but he had not sold them. The apple was one which would be in its best condition about the month of May, and on this account it was valuable as an apple for shipping. The bouquets on the table had both been plucked the day before from the garden, and had grown without any shelter whatever. One was brought over from the park at New Westminster by Mr. P. Latham, and the

other from Port Hammond. There were also some painted marigolds, pansies, and Mr. Henry's bunch was of strawberry and raspberry.

The minutes of the meeting were read, and approved, and are as follows:

By amount on hand
By Government grant
Membership fees:
Arrears for 1889
Sixty-four annual
One life member
Thirty-eight, New
Members with subscriptions
Toward Exhibition
Exhibition:
Gate money
Special prizes

Total

To Disbursements:
Printing, advertising
Horse hire, viewings
Telegram
Horticulturists, 4
Stationery, etc.
Hire of chairs
Stamps, post card
Seal and stamp
Exhibition, prizes
Expenses, as per vouchers
Secretary's salary

Total

Total Receipts
Total Disbursements

Balance

Vancouver, B.C.,
November 30th, 1891

The report was adopted by ballot.
O. D. Sweet.

other from Port Hammond by Mr. G. W. Henry. Mr. Latham's bunch contained marigolds, pansies, feverfew, mignonette, phlox, stock and primroses. Mr. Henry's bunch was composed of rosebuds, verbena, chrysanthemums and strawberry and raspberry blossoms.

The minutes of the last meeting, having been published, were taken as read, and approved, and the report of the Secretary-Treasurer was submitted as follows:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

By amount on hand.....	\$ 47 60
By Government grant.....	500 00
Membership fees:	
Arrears for 1889.....	6 00
Sixty-four annual members.....	128 00
One life member.....	20 00
Thirty-eight, New Westminster.....	
Members with subscriptions:	
Toward Exhibition.....	108 50
Exhibition:	
Gate money.....	203 10
Special prizes.....	36 00
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$1,049 20

To Disbursements:

Printing, advertising, etc.....	215 00
Horse hire, viewing garden.....	4 00
Telegram.....	30
Horticulturists, 40 members @ 80c.....	32 00
Stationery, etc.....	9 00
Hire of chairs.....	3 00
Stamps, post cards, etc.....	15 00
Seal and stamp.....	8 00
Exhibition, prizes as per list.....	282 00
Expenses, as per vouchers.....	192 20
Secretary's salary.....	240 00
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$1,000 50

Total Receipts.....	\$1,049 20
Total Disbursements.....	1,000 51
	<hr/>
Balance on hand.....	\$ 48 69

Vancouver, B.C.,
November 30th, 1890.

A. H. B. MACGOWAN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

The report was adopted on a motion by Mr. Hendry, seconded by Mr. Sweet.

IMBIA.
IN VANCOUVER WITH
T READ BY THE
OURISHING.

Growers' Association
There were present:
Secretary, A. H. B.
Robertson, Langley;
and; E. Hutcherson,
ch., Vancouver; N.
nell, Vancouver; H.
rison River; W. J.
erson and Charles
ad with the Associa-
Vales, who is taking

is of British Colum-
l looking fruit, and
Among them were
ne which attracted
is apple, which was
en, is very clear in
is firmer, however,
wn in the east, this
and its quality is in
a seedling, and was
mer pioneer of the
ted by Mr. Harris,
ynton, and the com-
d in the Province.
bearers and he had
ost a tree. As an
tree last season he
had brought \$1.25
got from the tree,
be in its best con-
was valuable as an
n plucked the day
atever. One was
Latham, and the

THE OTTAWA CONVENTION.

The report by Mr. G. W. Henry regarding the proceedings of the Dominion Convention of Fruit Growers', held last year at Ottawa, and to which he was appointed as delegate from the British Columbia Association, was read by him as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN:—You did me the honor a year ago to appoint me as delegate from this Association to attend the Dominion Convention of Fruit Growers, to be held in Ottawa last February; that no report has been given you before this, is because no fitting opportunity has occurred; but now that we are assembled at this, our next annual meeting, you will be desirous to learn what good has come out of that mission, or what benefit we are likely to derive from similar conventions to be held in future by the Dominion Horticultural Society, which has now become a permanent organization.

I will not take up your time with any description of my journey across the Continent, or of the grandeur of the scenery along the C. P. R., so much has been written on that subject already that even those who have never gone over it are familiar with every detail; but one cannot help feeling a glow of national pride while going over that great railroad which traverses our vast Dominion from shore to shore, and witnessing the avenues of wealth and greatness which are contained within her borders, from the evergreen slopes of the Pacific Coast, where bloom the fairest flowers and grow the finest fruits, along the mighty Fraser, through those wonderful mountains filled with richest minerals, across the vast wheat fields of the Northwest and Manitoba, over the extreme lumbering districts of Ontario, to the capital city of Ottawa.

Here we found gathered together representatives from all parts of the Dominion, under whose administration all these avenues are to be opened up, and made to yield forth their richest treasures, each contributing its share towards the making up of a mighty nation.

As you are aware, an exhibition of fruit was to be held in connection with the Convention, consequently, after receiving the appointment, I immediately corresponded with people in the different fruit growing districts, requesting them to forward me any fine samples of fruit they might have to spare; but I found it very difficult to procure anything that was in anyway a fair sample of what can be grown.

I received a few specimens of green fruit from Mr. Curtis and Mr. Wintemute, of New Westminster, and also some fine bottles of preserved fruit from Mr. Thomas Cunningham, quite a number of fine seedling and other apples from Mr. Butchart, of Port Moody, and a small collection of different varieties apples and some Belle Angeirne pears from the people of Chilliwack, but, as I said before, nothing worthy the name of a British Columbian Fruit Exhibit. And I must say it is too bad, that at this season of the year, only three months after our apples are gathered in, scarcely a specimen is to be found either in our markets or in the cellars of our fruit growers. Now this should not be; now wonder our fruit gets a bad name abroad, and that it is said to possess poor

keeping qualities. can hardly supply into a distant fore

Oregon and C both in flavor and k markets after Febru such a manner that year, then we may

It is a shame to crowded into a glut the Fall of the yea double the figure if l last year was an ex

With such spec pect to receive many ples of the East; and up separately in pap for such extremely either going through low zero, or the nig badly frosted.

So when I unpac flavor as well. Som larger in size and had varieties shown from to secure a prize, the

Especially did tl fruit growers, for they them in size.

It would take moi journey to injure that to those sent by Mrs. l Wintemute, New We tained at Winnipeg, ai which I regretted very prizes in their lines.

Amongst the speci were a number of Russ to our best standard va say the wealthy, for it specimens that I have s ble apple for British Co recommended by those Spy, of a little flatter a hardly so long a keep

keeping qualities. How can we expect to supply foreign markets, when we can hardly supply our own the length of time it would take to get our fruit into a distant foreign market?

Oregon and California apples, which we know are inferior to our own, both in flavor and keeping qualities, are about the only fruit to be found in our markets after February. Let us first learn to put up and preserve our fruit in such a manner that we can supply our own markets the greater part of the year, then we may begin to look for foreign markets.

It is a shame to see such varieties as Northern Spy, Golden Russett, etc., crowded into a glutted market, with all kinds of soft and inferior apples, in the Fall of the year, and sold at a cheap price, when they would realize double the figure if kept properly until their right season. However, I believe last year was an exceptional bad season for fruit to keep.

With such specimens of fruit as I had to carry to Ottawa, I did not expect to receive many prizes in competition with the carefully preserved samples of the East; and to make matters worse, although the apples were done up separately in paper and well packed, unfortunately they were not prepared for such extremely cold weather as they passed through on the way, and either going through the Northwest with the thermometer at 40 degrees below zero, or the night they lay in the express office at Ottawa, they were badly frosted.

So when I unpacked them their appearance was not only spoiled but their flavor as well. Some of them I did not put out at all, but those I did were larger in size and had been equally as fine in appearance as any of the same varieties shown from any other part; but of course they were in no condition to secure a prize, though many favorable comments were made on them.

Especially did the "big pears" attract the attention of the Eastern fruit growers, for they had never seen anything in the shape of pears to equal them in size.

It would take more than 40 degrees below zero, and 3,000 miles of railway journey to injure that class of pear, consequently the 1st prize was awarded to those sent by Mrs. Evans, of Chilliwack, and the 2nd to those sent by J. Wintemute, New Westminster. The canned fruit, I am sorry to say, was detained at Winnipeg, and did not reach me until too late for the Exhibition, which I regretted very much, for they would have been sure to have gained prizes in their lines.

Amongst the specimens of fruit shown at the Exhibition in apples, there were a number of Russian varieties and other new sorts, but I saw none equal to our best standard varieties, with the exception of the Ontario, and I might say the wealthy, for it is as yet quite a new variety, and I am satisfied, by the specimens that I have seen in the country, that it is going to be a very valuable apple for British Columbia. The Ontario is an apple I heard very highly recommended by those who had fruited it; it is about the size of a Northern Spy, of a little flatter and more even surface, of an excellent flavor, though hardly so long a keeper as the Spy. I believe it originated in Ontario, but

has not yet found its way into many of the nurserymen's catalogues, but I was much pleased with what I saw and heard of it.

The exhibits in the other lines of fruit were very few; there were some very good specimens of Winter pears shown, the best variety was the Beurre de Anjou, (which I believe is the most valuable pear for the country.)

Prof. Saunders showed a large collection of new varieties of raspberries and other fruits he had propagated at the Experimental Farm. But the apples formed the principal part of the Exhibition, and the prizes given were pretty well distributed throughout the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia.

The morning before the opening of the Convention I met at the Russell Hoose the delegates from Ontario who came in by the night train, amongst others Mr. McD. Allan, who visited Vancouver about two years ago, and through whose influence, I believe, to a certain extent, our Association originated; also Mr. Wolverton, editor of the *Canadian Horticulturist*, and a number of other gentlemen, whose names we have become familiar through reading the columns of that valuable paper and the annual report of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association. I found them all very enthusiastic fruit growers, and evidently thoroughly posted in the science of Horticulture.

We all intended going out to the visit the Experimental Farm in the forenoon, but as it was such a very cold and stormy day the idea was abandoned. In the afternoon we went over to the City Hall, where the Convention was to meet at three o'clock, and there we found Professor P. D. Penhallon, President of the Montreal Horticultural Society, and Mr. Dunlop, the obliging Secretary of the same Association, principally through whose efforts this most successful Convention was brought about. Many other delegates were there also from the Province of Quebec, as well as from the Fruit Growers' Association of Nova Scotia, and from the provinces of New Brunswick, Manitoba and the Northwest.

There were also present at the Convention Prof. Saunders, Director of the Experimental Farms, with whom we are all acquainted, also the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Carling, who has ever taken the greatest interest in the fruit growing industry of the Dominion, and to whose active, generous support the Convention was particularly indebted for the special Government grant to meet the necessary expenses in connection therewith.

The meeting was opened by a short address by Mr. Carling. The Chairman, Prof. Penhallon, then delivered his excellent opening address, which was followed by Prof. Saunders' address on "Horticultural work at the Experimental Farm," and during the Convention many valuable papers were read bearing on the different questions relating to the science of Horticulture, and the marketing of fruit. I have not time to draw attention to them separately, they were all valuable in their way, and may be found published in full in the printed proceedings of the Convention, a pamphlet which every fruit grower should have, and which the Secretary, Mr. Dunlop, informed me could be had from the different members of Parliament representing the respective districts.

The first question of fruit, a question of the Eastern Provinces and better brought out a great deal of this Province, and putting them up for the appointment of a commission of transportation con-

The committee interviewing the C. I. tion to request any to Winnipeg, who pointed out to the British Columbia's ern Provinces, and was agreed upon, a fruit in cheaper.

I could not get see the Dominion E day, which I did. their rates a little t but he complained t car over this end of other way. I also c of 50 cents per hund have been quite a he have some cheaper v per pound.

Californian and pound, so we can ha I shipped a great r which I managed to

In regard to the that the three bushel could be carried thro other style of packag better to put them up also claimed that it England, or other for

For pears it wa them by being put i

It was then gene should be put up in possible.

The first question that came up for discussion was that of transportation of fruit, a question which affected more particularly the growers and shippers of the Eastern Provinces, as its object was to try and secure more accommodations and better rates from the various transportation companies, but it brought out a great many things which would be a benefit to the fruit growers of this Province, such as the best varieties for shipping, the best manner of putting them up for shipment and style of package, also by resulting in the appointment of a committee on transportation, who were to call on the various transportation companies in the hopes of securing the advantages desired.

The committee, of which I was one, when it came to the question of interviewing the C. P. R. and the Dominion Express Companies, had no intention to request any advantages in charges or accommodations from the Coast to Winnipeg, which they were endeavoring to secure from Ontario, but I pointed out to them that this was a Dominion Convention, consequently British Columbia's interests were of as much importance as those of the Eastern Provinces, and certainly our request should be extended both ways, which was agreed upon, although they thought it would be helping the Californian fruit in cheaper.

I could not get in Toronto the same day the rest of the committee did to see the Dominion Express Company, but they explained I would call the next day, which I did. Mr. —, the Manager, said they would try and lower their rates a little this year, and give us all the accommodation they could, but he complained that as they were obliged to pay such high rates for their car over this end of the road, they could not give us as cheap rates as from the other way. I also called upon Mr. Ford at Winnipeg, and we got a reduction of 50 cents per hundred weight to Winnipeg, and 75 cents to Calgary, which have been quite a help to us this past season, but it will not do yet, we must have some cheaper way of getting our fruit to Winnipeg than paying 4½ cents per pound.

Californian and also Oregon fruit is carried in there for about 1½ cents per pound, so we can hardly be expected to compete under those conditions. Yet I shipped a great many plums and cherries this year, besides some berries, which I managed to make a small profit on.

In regard to the style of package for shipment, it was pretty well agreed that the three bushel barrel was the best for the general crop of apples, as they could be carried through, put up and handled cheaper in them than in any other style of package, yet it was thought that for fancy apples it would pay better to put them up in small packages in a more attractive manner; it was also claimed that it would pay to have all apples repacked after arriving in England, or other foreign markets, in small baskets to retail.

For pears it was also shown a much higher price could be realized for them by being put up in small fancy cases.

It was then generally agreed upon that all kinds of fancy fruit especially should be put up in small fancy packages, and made to look as attractive as possible.

In regard to my own experience the past season, in shipping to Winnipeg I used for cherries nice little six pound baskets, covered with netting and put up in a neat crate holding four of them. They looked very attractive and sold at high prices. Plums I shipped in twenty pound baskets covered with patent net cover. I might say I wrote to the largest fruit dealers before using these baskets to know how they would answer. They were a little doubtful about them and advised me to use the same kind of box they do in California with the slats across the bottom on each end, but as the plums looked so attractive in the baskets I determined to try them, and upon the receipt of the first half ton I shipped, they immediately wired me to send a carload the same. The style of baskets used were those made by the Ontario Basket Co. of Walkerville, Ont. A representative of this firm attended the Convention at Ottawa, where I made arrangements with him to supply members of our Association at a reduced rate. Consequently a good many of their different styles were introduced into this Province the past season and I believe a general improvement was noticed in the way the fruit was put up and handled, to what it has been in previous years. And I am convinced their style of strawberry basket known as the "Patent Halleck Basket" is the most improved package for strawberries, and raspberries, made up in quarts and pints, with raised bottoms, which saves the fruit to a great extent in distant shipments.

And now we come to a question which was perhaps of more consequence to the British Columbia Fruit Growers than any other brought up at the Convention; that is the matter of having the duty re-imposed on green fruits from the United States.

The fruit growers of Ontario and Quebec, since the duty has been taken off, have striven to get it re-imposed, and I believe a large deputation interviewed the Minister of Customs the year before from this Province, but of no avail.

The Maritime Provinces, also the Northwest and Manitoba were opposed to it, to show how evenly the feeling was divided on the question at the meeting. When the motion by Mr. Pettit and seconded by myself, "that the Dominion Government be petitioned to again place the duty on fruit imported from the States, and a Committee appointed to interview the Minister of Customs," was put, it was voted down by one, consequently we could not do so authorized by the Convention, but feeling the importance of the matter, a number of the Ontario and Quebec members and myself went over to the Government Buildings in a body, and when we presented the matter to the Minister of Customs, he said that he had heard a good deal from Ontario before on the question, he was glad to hear from British Columbia, and after I had fully explained our position here, and how the fruit growers as well as the consumers were injured by the importation of so much California and Oregon fruit, he, as well as the other members of the Government present showed their sympathy for our condition, and questioned me very closely as to what varieties of fruit I was growing, and what the capabilities of the country were for the production of fruit. After I had told them what we could grow here and what we could do when we were fairly established they

were much interested in having this influence in having this was likely to be made be re-imposed, consequently representation there to benefit to the fruit grower has ever been handled by the consumer in the market this was owing to a Association. There is felt, as I have been around many enquiries from people great many letters from wanting to know what seemed hard to a few attended all the meetings, not so! People are interested in meetings, owing to the become members and I We have a large member Fruit Growers' Association many members as we can

I think we should be satisfied if we continue more, and soon revolutionary

As we have so many have laid out for this and, I hope, satisfactory

I will, therefore, do so important an errand Association in carrying a little more for the cause it is sure to become—a

The report was adopted by Mr. Boles, a vote of thank which he had carried out

Mr. Boles considered increasing fast enough, sent to the different districts could give them to those The discussion on this subject

A number of communications from Mr. Thomas Cunningham, A. H. B. Macgowan, Esq. My DEAR SIR,—I

were much interested and the Minister Bowell said that he would use his influence in having this change in the Tariff made, and as a general alteration was likely to be made the ensuing session, he believed that the duties would be re-imposed, consequently I feel it was to a great extent through our representation there that the change was made, which has proved such a benefit to the fruit growers during the past season; for I do not think fruit has ever been handled with so much satisfaction either to the grower or consumer in the markets of British Columbia, as it was last year, and I believe this was owing to a great extent, to the influence of our Fruit Growers' Association. There is no doubt but that we are already making ourselves felt, as I have been around through the country this year. I have had a great many enquiries from people about this Association, and have also received a great many letters from different ones expressing their desire to join, and wanting to know what was necessary to become a member, and although it has seemed hard to a few of us who have worked so diligently in the cause and attended all the meetings to find apparently so little interest taken, still, it's not so! People are interested, and although they are not able to attend our meetings, owing to the expense and time it would entail, they are anxious to become members and receive our reports and all the benefits to be derived. We have a large membership now, I do not hesitate to say there is not another Fruit Growers' Association in Canada that, in so short time, could boast of as many members as we can.

I think we should feel proud of what we have accomplished, and I am satisfied if we continue in our good work, the coming year we will do still more, and soon revolutionize the whole fruit trade of British Columbia.

As we have so many things of importance to discuss in the short time we have laid out for this meeting, I have endeavoured to make this report brief and, I hope, satisfactory.

I will, therefore, close by again thanking you for having trusted me with so important an errand, hoping I may have been of some service to the Association in carrying it out, trusting that in the coming year we may all do a little more for the cause and be instrumental in making our Association what it is sure to become—a very important body in this Province.

The report was adopted, and on motion of Mr. Macgowan, seconded by Mr. Boles, a vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Henry for the able manner in which he had carried out his delegation to Ottawa.

Mr. Boles considered that the membership of the Association was not increasing fast enough, and he suggested that membership cards should be sent to the different directors, who would be responsible for them and who could give them to those desiring to join, and forward the fees to the Treasurer. The discussion on this suggestion will come up later on.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A number of communications were read, among them the following from Mr. Thomas Cunningham, of New Westminster:

A. H. B. Macgowan, Esq., Secretary Fruit Growers' Association, Vancouver.

MY DEAR SIR,—I greatly regret not to be able to attend the meeting of

the Society, which convenes to-day. I have been quite unwell for two weeks, mostly confined to my room, and do not feel justified in going from home just yet. Am arranging my work so as to enable me to visit Oregon and California in the interest of fruit growing, and shall give the Association the benefit of such facts as I may be able to glean from the most successful fruit growers in America. This will be of much more value than any paper which I might write now on preparation of orchard grounds. I differ entirely on one very important point from the views expressed by the most of the members re preparing grounds for planting trees—that is the removal of stumps. Another year's experience confirms my belief that we must clear out all stumps and roots, or suffer from the fungus and scab, which have done so much injury to British Columbia fruit the past season. I watched carefully the action of apple and pear trees which had been planted amongst stumps, and found them all seriously blighted in leaf and the fruit quite unmarketable, while the same varieties in similar soil, planted in open ground, gave very satisfactory results, and escaped blight and fungus altogether. With these facts in view I cannot see how anyone can encourage the planting of orchards in land which has not been cleared of stumps and roots. I intended to have presented a strong protest on this point, but must defer it and other subjects of interest to some future time. I may write a little for the Press if I thought it would do any good.

Wishing you a happy and useful meeting,

I am, yours very truly,

THOMAS CUNNINGHAM.

New Westminster, Jan. 7th, 1891.

BRITISH COLUMBIA FRUIT IN THE EAST.

PAPER READ BY R. E. GOSNELL, ESQ., OF VANCOUVER.

To the President and Members of the Fruit Growers' Association:

GENTLEMEN,—The last paper I read before this Association was long and tiresome, and I propose that this one shall have at least the merit of brevity. When asked to contribute a paper the above suggested itself as being the most appropriate and easiest on my part to discuss. It may at first sight appear like carrying coals to Newcastle to send fruit from this Province to Ontario, or to the Maritime Provinces, for any other purpose than that of showing the horticultural capabilities of British Columbia. We are all prepared to admit the possession of the Northwest market, but that any limit can be found beyond the eastern boundary of Manitoba, has scarcely entered into our calculations. That such a thing is within the probable I am quite prepared to believe, but before discussing that aspect of the case it would be desirable to speak of some of the exhibits and make some remarks in a general way.

As a preliminary it might be stated the exhibits in fruits and vegetables were quite numerous and thoroughly representative of the Province in its pres-

ent condition of development was sent, the rule below, rather than especially, the greater to the best advantage. possibilities of shipment journey well, and after packed up again, sent still in good condition same test. Those can heating. The plums reaching Toronto.

The fruit in bottles, acid, as a rule retained form backed by bright colors, and perhaps no advantage. With small currants, etc., some of not too great to obscure the display of fruits was customary to think of of timber, salmon and is written and talked to prevail that this country, and how hard it British farmer delegates prejudged this Province British Columbia has regard the assertion that considered.

The fruit exhibited the Delta, New Westminster, the largest and best and the prize of \$50, the Delta was a fine collection. Some splendid bottled fruits from the apples and the larger including some exceptional. Vancouver was also well represented from Spences' Bridge. made up of the finest in all the leading fruit apples, pears, cherries, large bottles, were placed attention. Among the

ent condition of development, and while, of course, nothing unworthy of exhibition was sent, the specimens were not exceptionally fine; in fact, were as a rule below, rather than above, the plane of excellence possible. In apples, especially, the greater number of them had not fully matured, and did not show to the best advantage. I refer now to those at the Toronto fair. To show the possibilities of shipment, however, the greater number of apples stood the journey well, and after being unpacked, exhibited for two weeks at Toronto, packed up again, sent to St. John, and exhibited for two weeks longer, were still in good condition, firm and palatable. Quite a number of pears stood the same test. Those carried in baskets kept much better than those packed in sawdust. This may have been due to the sawdust not being wholly dry, and heating. The plums and pears on branches packed in sawdust all rotted before reaching Toronto.

The fruit in bottles, of which there were about 500, preserved in salicylic acid, as a rule retained its color and looked beautiful, arranged in pyramidal form backed by bright colors in cambric. It was ardently admired by thousands, and perhaps no better method could be devised of showing fruit to advantage. With small fruit, such as cherries, raspberries, blackberries, currants, etc., some of the color was conveyed to the acid, but, where this was not too great to obscure the fruit altogether, added to its effect. Altogether, the display of fruits was a revelation to the majority of visitors, who are unaccustomed to think of British Columbia in any other sense than as a Province of timber, salmon and minerals, and it is wonderful, notwithstanding all that is written and talked of British Columbia, how general the impression seems to prevail that this country has no agricultural resources, or nothing to speak of, and how hard it is to make people back east understand it. Even the British farmer delegates, who visited our court at Toronto, seemed to have prejudged this Province unfavorably in this respect, while as a matter of fact British Columbia has a greater fruit area than Ontario, and I would even hazard the assertion that it has as great an agricultural area, productiveness considered.

The fruit exhibited came principally from Port Hammond, Chilliwack, the Delta, New Westminster, Mission and Nanaimo. Mr. Henry had by all odds the largest and best general collection, and was awarded the silver medal and the prize of \$50, offered by Mr. Wm. Prout, of Vancouver. That from the Delta was a fine collection of small fruits and vegetables; Nanaimo contributed some splendid specimens, though most of them too ripe to keep; the bottled fruits from the Mission were very choice, while Chilliwack led in apples and the larger vegetables, New Westminster had a varied collection, including some exceptionally good specimens. The immediate vicinity of Vancouver was also well represented. A collection of fine, ripe tomatoes came from Spences' Bridge. Mr. Winch's collection, selected here and there, was made up of the finest individual specimens in the whole show, and presented all the leading fruit products of the Province—grapes, peaches, apricots, apples, pears, cherries, plums, etc. These being put up most attractively in large bottles, were placed on the top of the pyramid, and attracted general attention. Among the exhibits was quite a number of specimens of peaches,

in well for two weeks, going from home just Oregon and California. I think the benefit of the fruit growers in the paper which I might entirely on one very of the members of of stumps. Another out all stumps and re so much injury to fully the action of ops, and found them ble, while the same satisfactory results, its in view I cannot land which has not presented a strong of interest to some ht it would do any

S CUNNINGHAM.

T.

EVER.

iation:

on was long and merit of brevity. us being the most rst sight appear ince to Ontario, t of showing the epared to admit an be found be- into our calcula- ared to believe, able to speak of

and vegetables ince in its pres-

grapes, apricots, English filberts, prunes, and so on, all grown in the New Westminster district, giving a good idea of the diversity of the products of British Columbia orchards. One thing which illustrated the greater necessity of more attention being paid to the science of horticulture here, was the imperfect naming which occurred. This, which of course does not apply to such growers as Mr. Henry, I endeavored to rectify as far as my imperfect knowledge of varieties extended, and where in doubt I called in assistance, but I found some of the expert fruit growers very much puzzled over some varieties. This arose in some degree from the fact that all the apples were not fully ripened, which makes it at-times difficult to decide. Some, too, were seedlings. And right here I would make a suggestion which I think should be acted upon in any future exhibits, and that is that the fruits should be selected and arranged by a committee of fruit growers, so that all varieties would be properly named and nothing sent under a certain standard of excellency. The cards or labels attached should bear the minutest information. Last year exhibitors in very many instances simply put the kind of fruit on the label, and often no name at all. Not having seen the fruit, or, in fact, hardly any of the exhibits before arriving at Toronto, I was placed at a great disadvantage with such limited information. Had it not been for the systematic method in which the Secretary of the Association, Mr. Burdis, had shipped the exhibits, it would have been much more difficult. Every exhibit should have been accompanied by a card giving all possible details, name of grower, locality, kind, variety, etc. This department is properly the work of the Fruit Growers' Association, and as each kind of fruit ripens care should be taken to secure a few of the best specimens from as many localities as possible. It is impossible at the last moment to secure the best selections for the purpose. As an instance of how successfully, by special effort, exhibits may be made, Mr. Burdis went to Chilliwack in order to obtain a collection of fruits and vegetables for St. John's Fair. Ten boxes arrived shortly after the fair opened, and there was no feature of the exhibit which attracted so much attention. The apples were the finest seen either at Toronto or St. John, where the best fruits of Annapolis valley were shown. They were large in size and rich in color, possessing a flavor equal to anything I tasted east. They were kept bright and shining all the time and looked as tempting as the golden apples of the fable. The selections included Gravenstein, Golden and Roxbury Russetts, Blue Permain, Maiden's Blush, Baldwins, Bishop Pippin, Red Astrachans, King of Tompkins, Northern Spies, Alexanders, and others, all perfect specimens. That alone was sufficient to establish the reputation of the Province for fruit growing.

While east I kept my eye open to the fruit question, and observed the market wherever I went. One thing was observable, that everywhere eastern fruits were exposed for sale in the most improved packages, principally baskets, and little or no inferior fruit is seen. No rough boxes and scraggy looking apples and pears; and while on this subject it might as well be stated plainly that until British Columbia farmers and fruit growers turn over a new leaf in this most important respect, they may as well cease talking about this as a fruit country, because they will never be able to compete in their own

market until they know much of it comes into disgrace to any country. California fruits, and one thing necessary to produce companies. put up, will bring good condition of things. up, farmers must be qualities, as in the past pay high prices and fruit at some price to the orchard, you can duum is like second-hand east I saw California to St. John. I believe can be had here in Columbia could produce peaches and apricots, Owing to the ravages and plums are grown crop even in the fall. There is an unlimited we can manufacture a profit to the eastern can do it, why not with almost certainty of a about every other year. This is particularly true export to England, and apple crop was a failure. C. P. R. can be secured time ship apples make money out of the miserable, scabby looking growers expect the high market in the east is we may confidently line of the C. P. R., and see British Columbia freights could be arranged be shipped or not. think the Fruit Growers upon the farmers and being closely the economy that the Government do greater service to

market until they know how to cater for it. The kind of fruit and the way much of it comes into the market in Vancouver and New Westminster, is a disgrace to any country. Dealers everywhere tell you they prefer Oregon and California fruits, and it is no wonder, and as I stated in a previous paper the one thing necessary to develop our fruit trade is the systematic handling by produce companies. As soon as growers understand that only good fruit, well put up, will bring good prices, so soon will they adapt themselves to the new condition of things. Another thing, now that canning factories are springing up, farmers must be prepared to take a reasonable price for their intermediate qualities, as in the present state of the fruit market canners cannot afford to pay high prices and live. It always pays better to dispose of low grades of fruit at some price than let it rot. By looking sharp after the best fruit in the orchard, you can always sell it at the highest current prices, but the residuum is like second-hand goods, you must take what you can get for it. When east I saw California canned goods in many of the shop windows all the way to St. John. I bought California grapes in Montreal quite as cheaply as they can be had here in the most plentiful season. I discovered that if British Columbia could produce a fairly cheap article in canned plums, cherries, peaches and apricots, she could find a large market in Eastern Canada for them. Owing to the ravages of the fly there are only a few localities in which cherries and plums are grown in any quantity, while peaches are a most uncertain crop even in the favored localities. You observe the drift of my remarks. There is an unlimited market, in my estimation, for such products, provided we can manufacture and ship them at a rate which will yield some rate of profit to the eastern dealer. If California, farther away, and paying duty, can do it, why not we? There is one great factor in our favor, and that is the almost certainty of a good crop each year, while in Ontario and elsewhere only about every other year is good, which causes a scarcity alternate with plenty. This is particularly true of apples. In 1889 there was a large crop and a large export to England, at from \$1 to \$1 50 a barrel in the orchard. Last year the apple crop was a failure and apples very high. If at all favorable rates on the C. P. R. can be secured, and we had a surplus of apples, we could at the present time ship apples to Eastern Canada and, *via* Montreal, to England, and make money out of them, that is such apples as we had at St. John, not the miserable, scabby looking ones that are occasionally offered here, and for which growers expect the highest prices paid. So that, in fact, the prospects of a market in the east is not so hopeless as may have appeared. On the contrary, we may confidently look for a large trade to be developed along the line of the C. P. R., as far as it extends, and it would not surprise me even to see British Columbia apples regularly quoted in the British markets. If freights could be arranged there need be no trouble about whether they can be shipped or not. They can. In view of these facts, therefore, I do not think the Fruit Growers' Association of British Columbia can urge too strongly upon the farmers and others engaged in fruit growing the necessity of studying closely the economic conditions governing the industry. It seems to me that the Government of British Columbia could not strengthen itself more or do greater service to the Province than by adding to its other department one

for agricultural and statistical purposes, whereby useful information could be disseminated, reports of our association printed and published, foreign exhibits arranged for, and so on. There is so much that could be done that it is a pity that more attention is not paid to it. It is for the Association to take the initiative in those matters of reform, and press upon the Government the necessity of assisting in the work outlined. Governments, as a rule, are only too willing to act upon the suggestions of influencing bodies like this, where the results cannot but tend to popularize them with the whole body of the electorate. For instance, the collection of local experiences in fruit growing and the publication of detailed reports in the various sections of the Province, are about the only means of establishing the science, so far as British Columbia is concerned.

On motion of Mr. Brandreth, seconded by Mr. Foster, the thanks of the meeting were presented to Mr. Gosnell for his instructive paper.

APPLES.

Mr. John Kirkland read the following paper on apples—the most profitable kind for growth in British Columbia:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,—

My knowledge of the subject which has been allotted to me on this occasion is limited to such information as I may have acquired as an amateur fruit culturist during my residence of upwards of fifteen years upon the Delta of the Fraser.

In the early period of our pioneer history, the subjugation of our Delta lands and their adaptability for fruit culture was to many a problem of doubtful solution; others, like myself, had implicit confidence that judicious and persistent effort would be ultimately rewarded by substantial success. The hopes then entertained have not been disappointed.

My apple orchard was planted with some twenty varieties, including the Golden and Roxbury Russet, Baldwin, Northern Spy, Canada Red, Bailey Sweet, Rhambo, Seek No Further, Astrachan, 20-oz. Pippin, Bombshell, Colvert, Strawberry, Fameuse, Alexander, etc.

Their growth and robust development would have been greatly accelerated had the land been more efficiently drained and more deeply cultivated, preparatory to the planting of the trees.

The Bombshell was the first to come into bearing, and has been a prolific cropper ever since, but it is fast wearing itself out. The Baldwin and the two Russets have also been abundant croppers and retain their vigor remarkably well. Colvert is also a beautiful yielder, with large and even average sized fruit. The Bailey Sweet is also large and handsome and a good cropper. The Spy is late in coming into bearing, and it is also rather a shy bearer, and in my opinion, not as good a keeper here as in the East. The Astrachan has not been very successful with me, though this season's growth contained some very

fine specimens. The Rhambo is not a su but the fruit is of i than the Canada R yearly supply of bri is by far the best ke

Among the vari the Bailey Sweet th the Baldwin, the R for the best and long

In answer to a had planted the tr cultivated and drain been planted about l at least than 10 per

A discussion the and the opinion seen rows of trees.

The apples fron for attention, and regard to them, it w was certainly a credi

Mr. T. Wilson, wild fruit of Harris

Mr. President a

As it wou any matter connecte only came to the Pro some of the member: district, and hope th noticed. The first r which gives us the O be put in this list of pleasant; still a rep Country, is used quit

Grossulariace is poor quality, althoug *Grossularia sanguenic* on every lawn.

fine specimens. The Fameuse has invariably been a good deal spotted and the Rhambo is not a success; the 20-oz. Pippin is a heavy and constant cropper but the fruit is of inferior quality. No variety has given greater satisfaction than the Canada Red. It is a tree of beautiful foliage with its abundant yearly supply of bright red colored fruit evenly distributed over the tree, and is by far the best keeping apple that my orchard contains.

Among the varieties that I possess, I consider the Colvert, the Bombshell, the Bailey Sweet the most productive and perfect specimens for Fall fruit, and the Baldwin, the Russet and the Spy for early Winter, and the Canada Red for the best and longest keeper.

In answer to a question by President Harris, Mr. Kirkland said that he had planted the trees on his farm in the natural soil. Had the soil been cultivated and drained he would have had even better results. His trees had been planted about 12 years ago, and during that time he had not lost more, at least than 10 per cent.

A discussion then took place on the best method of drainage for fruit farms, and the opinion seemed to be general that the drains should run between the rows of trees.

The apples from Mr. Bale's farm and which were noticed above, came in for attention, and after Mr. Bales had given considerable information in regard to them, it was decided to call the apple the British Columbian, as it was certainly a credit to the Province.

WILD FRUIT.

Mr. T. Wilson, Lisgar Farm, Harrison River, read the following paper on wild fruit of Harrison River District:

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—

As it would be presumption on my part to give my experience on any matter connected with fruit growing in British Columbia, seeing that I only came to the Province last summer, I thought it would prove interesting to some of the members here to hear what native fruits I had picked up in the district, and hope that any other gentleman will mention what kinds he has noticed. The first natural order which I find represented is *Berberidaceae*, which gives us the Oregon grape *Mahonia*. I don't know that this ought to be put in this list of useful fruits, as it can hardly be classed under the head pleasant; still a representative of this order, *Berberis vulgaris*, in the Old Country, is used quite extensively to make preserves.

Grossulariaceae is well represented, but the fruits themselves are of very poor quality, although some of them are highly ornamental. Among the rest, *Grossularia sanguinea* is well worthy of cultivation, and ought to have a place on every lawn.

We have some fine fruits belonging to the order *Rosaceæ*. The Salmon Berry, *Rubus spectabilis*, produces abundance of large fine-flavored berries; the only objection to it is that the cap is so flat that it won't bear very much handling. I think, however, that this plant, is capable of a good deal of improvement if crossed with some other, as it is very hardy and bears early. The black cap or black rasp, *Rubus Lencardermis*, is also very plentiful. It is of excellent flavor and has fine large fruit. We have also the bramble which bears heavily a splendid berry. I need not describe these as no doubt they are well known to all present. The Indians in our neighborhood make quite a trade of gathering them.

Of the strawberries I have met with only one species, although Prof. Macoun mentions three of them. The plants I found had eight or ten ripe berries on one stalk. I found some with white berries, but this I took to be a variety of the other. I have saved the patch so I will see it next Summer. I need hardly mention the cherries as the fruit is not palatable. We have also the *Amelanchier Canadenses*, Saskatoon or June berry, which very closely resembles the blue berry. *Caprifoliacose* is the next natural order which we find with eatable fruit, and this gives us the high brush cranberry, *Viburnum Opulus*. I do not know how it is received in this country, but back east in Manitoba it is very highly prized for preserving as it very closely resembles the red currant. It is a highly ornamental plant and is cultivated in the Old Country under the name of Snowball or Golden Rose. I may here say that the flowers there are almost invariably neutral.

The next order is that of *Ericaceæ* or Health order, and this gives us the Huckleberries, *Vaccinium*. Of course those are well known so I shall only enumerate a few of them and *V. Myrtilloide*, which has large black fruit of good flavor. *V. Oxifolium*, which is slightly astringent. *V. Ovatum*, with the pretty red fruit. *Arctostaphylos Uvicursi*, is also to be found in all small patches on the rocks. It is a very pretty little plant, with red berries, but very little use to eat as the berry is dry and insipid. There is also a tree around here named Bearberry. It very much resembles Alder, but with cordate leaves, and bears a fruit something like the Birdcherry. I think it is closely allied to the *Arbutus*. The berries are sweetish and not unpleasant to the taste. Another plant which is very plentiful about is the *Gaultheria*. It has very beautiful blueish black berries, which are sweet and wholesome, and are eaten by the Indians, under the name of Shallow.

Those are all that I have noticed so far, but hope to add more to this list before another year.

Mr. Wilson made some excellent suggestions regarding the cultivation of wild fruit. A vote of thanks was passed for his paper.

Wednesday evening Mr. Walter Taylor read the following paper on the Fruit Canning Industry.

FRUIT CANNING INDUSTRY.

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—

As this industry in British Columbia is yet in its infancy it is rather dif-

cult to write a paper
sion will, I hope, be

The paper I am,
is on Fruit Canning in
tory in Vancouver is
your request to mean

- 1st. The ways in
- 2nd. The kind of
- 3rd. The conditic
- 4th. The difficult
- 5th. The future p

Before taking up
object in the canning
extent the natural flav
intelligent that this ca
plainly, the process of
I mention this becaus
stock will do for a can
to take the different p

1st. The different
treat this matter under
these being the princip
ways and for different
technically known as pi
In the first way it is us
for pies, puddings, sau
same amount of sweete
only becomes valuable
expensive that the pie
ience and saving of labo
as circumstances, conve
consumer. In the sec
every household. In th
the value depending on
used, and the perfection
different degrees of swe
sugar bowl suffering muc
for making preserves or
sought after. Strawbe
berries, all being largel
We were, unfortunately,
to use large quantities of
sugar being the preserv
necessary. In this bran

cult to write a paper strictly on the subject, so that brevity and some digression will, I hope, be allowed.

The paper I am, through the courtesy of your Association, asked to read, is on Fruit Canning in British Columbia, and as the B. C. Fruit Canning Factory in Vancouver is the only one in the Province making it a specialty, I take your request to mean:

- 1st. The ways in which fruit is dealt with in that factory.
- 2nd. The kind of fruit used.
- 3rd. The condition in which it should be received.
- 4th. The difficulties at present existing.
- 5th. The future prospects of the industry.

Before taking up these different points I would like to say that one great object in the canning and preserving of fruit is to retain to the fullest possible extent the natural flavor. It does not require any argument to convince the intelligent that this can only be done and not imparted, or to put it more plainly, the process of canning cannot give a flavor it did not possess before. I mention this because some fruit growers seem to think that any kind of stock will do for a cannery, while the reverse is the case. I will now proceed to take the different points up in the order in which I have mentioned them.

1st. The different ways in which fruit is dealt with in our factory: I will treat this matter under three heads, *viz*, canning, preserving and evaporating, these being the principal ways in which it is used. Fruit is canned in different ways and for different purposes. The first and cheapest way is in what is technically known as pie fruit. The second is what is known as table fruit. In the first way it is used, as the name implies, for culinary purposes, that is for pies, puddings, sauces, etc., and as no sugar is used in the process the same amount of sweetening is required as in using green fruit, and in this case only becomes valuable when green fruits are either out of the market, or so expensive that the pie fruit is more economical—not to speak of the convenience and saving of labor by its use. I will not say anything further on this as circumstances, convenience and locality increase or diminish its value to the consumer. In the second way it is used as a desert, and highly esteemed in every household. In this case it is put up in different degrees of sweetness, the value depending on the strength of the syrup, the quality of the fruit used, and the perfection of the process, and as different packers use syrup of different degrees of sweetness, the value must be in similar proportion, the sugar bowl suffering much less in one case than the other. Fruit is also used for making preserves or jam, and for this purpose the small fruits are most sought after. Strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, currants and gooseberries, all being largely used; strawberries standing highest in estimation. We were, unfortunately, too late beginning last year to secure any, but we hope to use large quantities of them next season. This process differs from canning, sugar being the preserving element, the exclusion of air not being absolutely necessary. In this branch sound, well flavored fruit is indispensable for the

production of choice goods. Evaporated fruit was produced this season only to a very limited extent, and until apples, especially, become cheaper, we cannot expect to be able to compete with eastern and southern competitors. Evaporated, like canned fruit, has the advantage of being easily transported, and taking the place of green fruit when the latter is out of season.

2nd. The kinds of fruit used: All kinds of fruit are used, apples, pears, plums, peaches, cherries, berries of all kinds and currants of all kinds.

3rd. The condition in which fruit should be received: This is one of the most important points on which I have to touch. It is unfortunately the case that a great many of the fruit growers make their fruit crop a matter of secondary consideration, never realizing the return per acre they could get, even at prices much lower than they have been accustomed to, if a little more attention was given to it. This is especially true of this Province, where the soil and climate are so well adapted to prolific growth. Fruit should be picked and packed when dry and a little under ripe, so much so that even a week's delay in transit would not have them over ripe on arrival at destination. This applies only to large fruit, such as summer and fall apples and pears, peaches, plums and cherries. With small fruits the case is different, they should be picked and shipped so as to reach us the following day at the farthest, and all packages should be carefully nailed or fastened, so as to ensure safe carriage, and the name of the shipper plainly marked on each package; with these precautions no difficulties will arise and a great deal of trouble avoided.

4th. The difficulties at present existing: These are greater than the casual observer is likely to suppose. One very important one is the scarcity of suitable labor. Unless we can present our goods to the trade at prices at least equal to those of our competitors, we cannot expect to get their patronage, and without this patronage our industry cannot exist. It must, I think, be clear to everyone looking at this matter in a business like way, that we must get our green fruit at reasonable prices, and a fair day's work for a fair day's pay. It is not my intention, however, to find fault with the quality of the labor we get, or the prices we pay for it, our trouble was more in getting enough of it at a time when every day's delay brought loss in over-ripe fruit. We feel sanguine that this trouble will not last long; the rapid growth of this city will soon enable us to have our wants supplied without employing any foreign element. With the extension of the C. P. R. through some of the more important fruit growing districts, and regular and effective steamboat service from this city to important points, such as Ladner's and others on the Fraser river, a great benefit will be conferred on these places, and the business men of Vancouver will have opened up to them a large and profitable trade, now almost entirely lost to them by force of circumstances.

5th. The future prospects of the industry: In the treatment of this point it is necessary to draw a little on our imagination, but as the development of this Province in fruit growing, and of this city as a commercial centre of vast importance, is so certain in your minds, what I say will not, I think, be

considered visionary. A large portion of the arable land of this Province can be desired. He summer frosts, to de of fruit, and vegetabl poses. All we want for the purposes it is so as to ensure the be side, ten years hence, vincial markets with Eastern trade as well munication with Aus: most of which are imj favorable that we wil that of China and Jt

With all these av the east of the Rock cannot be grown to a population, is it too n was devoted to fruit progress is being mad keeping pace with it, brated as a fruit grow canned goods.

Some discussion t strictures on the bad i that he had seen mu shipped and received

Mr. Taylor said, v and if not produced w trachan, Wealth and S in boiling are the best. better for canning. I Pears should be of med

On motion, the th his paper.

Mr. Taylor said so pack carelessly, rende value.

considered visionary. The day has not come, but it is in the future, when a large portion of the arable lands of this Province will be devoted to the production of fruit; the adaptability of the soil, the suitability of the climate, are all that can be desired. Here we have no codlin moths, no black knot, no spring or summer frosts, to destroy or even check the propagation of the different kinds of fruit, and vegetables can be grown in abundance suitable for canning purposes. All we want is the proper and judicious development of the country for the purposes it is best intended, and a careful selection of trees and vines so as to ensure the best kinds of fruit. With this done, in five, or at the outside, ten years hence, we should be in a position to not only supply our Provincial markets with all they require, but compete on favorable terms for the Eastern trade as well. In that time, if not sooner, we will have direct communication with Australia, where large quantities of preserved fruit are used, most of which are imported from England. Our geographical position is so favorable that we will be able to compete, not only for this trade, but also for that of China and Japan, as well as that of India.

With all these avenues of trade open to us, and the vast prairie land to the east of the Rockies, including Manitoba and the Territories, where fruit cannot be grown to any extent, and destined soon to have a large and thrifty population, is it too much to say that if the whole of the land in this Province was devoted to fruit growing, that a market will be ready for it? And as progress is being made to this end the fruit canning industry will be found keeping pace with it, and British Columbia will become more and more celebrated as a fruit growing country, and I hope also for the superiority of its canned goods.

Some discussion took place on Mr. Taylor's paper, and in support of his strictures on the bad manner in which the fruit was put up, Mr. Wilson said that he had seen much British Columbia fruit in Winnipeg which had been shipped and received in exceedingly bad condition.

Mr. Taylor said, we can use most all kinds of fruit. Quinces are wanted, and if not produced will have to be imported for canning purposes. Red As-trachan, Wealth and Snow apples are good. Those apples that remain whole in boiling are the best. Yellow, blue and red plums are good, the larger the better for canning. Peach plums are also good. Of pears, Bartlett is best. Pears should be of medium size. Prunes are good for jam.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were presented to Mr. Taylor for his paper.

Mr. Taylor said some few put up fruit as it should be, while the majority pack carelessly, rendering fruit almost useless, or at least of very much less value.



ed this season only
become cheaper, we
thern competitors,
easily transported,
f season.

ased, apples, pears,
of all kinds.

This is one of the
ortunately the case
t crop a matter of
re they could get,
to, if a little more
is Province, where

Fruit should be
uch so that even a
arrival at destina-
nd fall apples and
case is different,
lowing day at the
tened, so as to en-
ked on each pack-
a great deal of

greater than the
ne is the scarcity
trade at prices at
get their patron-
It must, I think,
ke way, that we
s work for a fair
th the quality of
s more in getting
n over-ripe fruit.
id growth of this
nploying any for-
some of the more
teamboat service
rs on the Fraser
he business men
table trade, now

ent of this point
he development
ercial centre of
not, I think, be

BEE CULTURE.

Mr. R. L. Codd, of Port Hammond, read the following interesting paper on "Bee Culture":

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—

I have been requested by the Secretary to read a paper on "Bee Culture." I might say, that having only been in British Columbia for a couple of months, and that after the bee season was over, I am not very well prepared to say anything about bee-keeping in this Province. Therefore, as bee-keeping in these parts is not engaged in on modern principles, with one or two exceptions, I have tried to make my paper as interesting and instructive as possible, chiefly to beginners, or those about to start in the business. Bee-keeping, as a specialty, is of recent date, as I believe. It is not more than 35 or 40 years since it was first entered into as an exclusive business, and since the advent of the frame hive great strides have been made in it as a science, but without the frame hive we would still be groping in the dark. So we have to thank the inventor of the frame hive for our present knowledge, and here I might enlarge on its advantages over the old box hive which is still used in every locality by those who are unprogressive and slow to change from old to new inventions. In the first place, with the frame hive and each comb built separately in a frame by itself so that they can be handled at pleasure, we have the bees entirely under our supervision and control. We can see what condition our bees are in at any time—how much brood they have, and so can form an idea as to when top stories should be put on in which to obtain the surplus, for they should be put on just when the bees are ready to occupy them, not before, for if put on some days before they are ready to occupy them, they seem to get tired looking at them and are quite liable not to work in them at all till done swarming, while, if we delay putting them on till after they have made preparations for swarming, they are almost sure not to work in them, but will swarm till, perhaps, it will take the rest of the season for them to get in condition to winter, while on the other hand, if put on just at the right time, they will occupy them immediately. But I am afraid I cannot tell you so as to be of much use to you just when the top stories should be put on, for that is learnt wholly by experience.

The proper time is just when the bees are beginning to consider what they will do for want of more room, and they generally settle that question by concluding to swarm unless the top storey is put on immediately, however, the nearest approach to the exact time, which is hard to strike, is to put them on when we notice the bees getting crowded for room in the hive, and to find that out we need to look through the hive and see that there is room for the bees as well as room for them to store honey in, but then some bee-keepers use single story hives. I am not an advocate of single story hives, having discarded them on account of the bees in such hives being so inclined to swarm. However, that is a matter of taste, as the hive that suits one person may not suit another. With the frame hive we do not have to kill the bees to obtain the honey, for by using the extractor, the combs can be emptied and returned as often as necessary without killing any bees, as sections such as hold one or two pounds

of honey comb, can be and a new set put in th swarming, if desired, a some of you who have t hives, which can be don frames. It is easily dor to work with a will in hive we may expect to g and last, but not least, v nature and habits of ot

Bee-keeping in the I importance, and especial and I cannot see why b well in British Columbi which, with basswood in of honey. There also is honey in large quantitie country, and bees and fru other, for unless each flov the pollen from one flowe inferior quality. The b bees, so that if we keep b well as the fruit itself. agents, I would relate tha getting at the blossoms w growth, and the blossoms bees, flies or insects, will with all flowers.

It might be asked, wh every person keeping bees, only those who have a liki Those who only keep bees, more, are almost sure to ne a careless and improper cor a small price for the article are more careful about how therefore only those who l

Honey should not be of over, for till then there is care to handle it during th sweets. The proper time t October, for from then t ill good. But some of you will teriorated in quality in this it is easily prevented by kee pose and painted black so as

of honey comb, can be placed in the top story and be removed as fast as filled and a new set put in their place. Again, with the frame hive we can prevent swarming, if desired, and increase by division, which is more satisfactory, but some of you who have bees in box hives will wish to change them into frame hives, which can be done by cutting out the combs and fitting them into the frames. It is easily done, and seems to put new life into the bees, for they go to work with a will immediately after being changed, and when in the new hive we may expect to get more than double the amount of honey from them, and last, but not least, with one side of our hive moveable, we can learn the nature and habits of our pets.

Bee-keeping in the East, as some of you know, is a business of considerable importance, and especially in those parts where fruit is raised in large quantities, and I cannot see why bees, if handled on modern principles, should not pay well in British Columbia. There seems to be an abundance of white clover, which, with basswood in the East, is our mainstay, and yields the very best of honey. There also is an abundance of wild flowers, which doubtless yield honey in large quantities, and then this is destined to be a fruit growing country, and bees and fruit should ever go together, as the one is an aid to the other, for unless each flower is visited by bees, or other insects, so as to convey the pollen from one flower to another, the yield of fruit will be small and of inferior quality. The bloom in return furnishes a supply of honey for the bees, so that if we keep bees we can secure a crop of honey from the trees as well as the fruit itself. To show you the importance of bees as fertilizing agents, I would relate that clover so covered over as to prevent bees or flies getting at the blossoms will yield seed from which there will be little or no growth, and the blossoms of our currant bushes so covered or protected from bees, flies or insects, will yield no fruit whatever, and so it is, more or less, with all flowers.

It might be asked, who is adapted for bee-keeping? for I do not believe in every person keeping bees, nor can every one make them pay, but generally only those who have a liking for the bees and take a lively interest in them. Those who only keep bees, I might say, for the sake of having them and no more, are almost sure to neglect them and place their honey on the market in a careless and improper condition, which is not only the reason for their getting a small price for the article they produce, but it spoils the price for those who are more careful about how they prepare and place their honey on the market; therefore only those who have a taste for the business should keep bees.

Honey should not be offered for sale till after the season for small fruits is over, for till then there is really no demand for it, and storekeepers do not care to handle it during the fly season and when there is little demand for sweets. The proper time to offer honey for sale is about the latter part of October, for from then till spring the demand for honey is generally pretty good. But some of you will say that in the meantime our honey will have deteriorated in quality in this damp climate. Of course that is very likely, but it is easily prevented by keeping the honey in a small house built for the purpose and painted black so as to draw the heat, or for people who do not keep

consider what they
question by con-
ly, however, the
is to put them on
ad to find that out
r the bees as well
s use single story
discarded them on

However, that
not suit another.
n the honey, for
med as often as
ie or two pounds

ing interesting paper

ad a paper on "Bee
tish Columbia for a
, I am not very well
ince. Therefore, as
inciples, with one or
sting and instructive
the business. Bee-
is not more than 35
business, and since
le in it as a science,
in the dark. So we
ent knowledge, and
e which is still used
to change from old
ive and each comb
undled at pleasure,
trol. We can see
ood they have, and
in which to obtain
re ready to occupy
ly to occupy them,
ot to work in them
on till after they
re not to work in
he season for them
out on just at the
fraid I cannot tell
should be put on,

enough bees to warrant such, they might easily arrange a place in the upper part of their dwelling over the kitchen stove, which would answer the purpose equally well, and honey kept in such a place will get so thick that it will hardly pour—that is extracted honey, and comb-honey is equally in need of being stored in such a place, and will improve in quality and be free from that watery appearance that comb-honey exhibits if kept long in a damp place.

To be able to obtain the highest price for our honey we should know what kind of bloom our bees are gathering from, so as to extract it and keep each kind separate. In the East there are only about three kinds to be kept separate, the clover, basswood and buckwheat. All honey should be graded, and the dark honey kept separate from the light, and priced accordingly, or what is better, try and sell our darkest honey for manufacturing purposes. For instance, the very best of vinegar is made from honey, and it is also used largely in the States for packing and preserving pork in. Comb-honey brings the highest price in the East when put up in crates holding one pound sections and with one or both sides glass. Comb-honey will ever command the highest price, both on account of its superior appearance as well as it is more expensive to raise, for we can obtain at least one-third more extracted honey than comb-honey, for the reason that the bees use about 20 pounds of honey to produce one pound of comb, while with the extracted we empty the combs in the top story and return them to the bees to be filled again, and so can use them for years, which is a great saving of honey and labor to the bees.

Extracted honey generally sells best when put up in kegs holding about 100 pounds, or in tins holding 50 or 75 pounds; it also sells well when put up in glass sealers, and should be labeled, "Pure Extracted Honey," with the name and address of the producer. One of the best tests of purity is that extracted honey is almost sure to granulate if kept in a cool place for two or three months.

Beeswax made from the melted combs is also of considerable value, and is useful to the bee-keeper when manufactured into comb foundation, which is a thin sheet of wax with the impression and base of the cells imprinted on it. It is sometimes called artificial comb, but that is a wrong name and leads people who have never seen it to suppose that comb can be manufactured already for bees to store honey in, which is not the case, nor will it ever be so, for when we consider that the comb made by the bees is a 180th part of an inch in thickness, it is easily seen that machinery can never be made that would make artificial comb nearly so thin as that.

To make this comb the bees gorge themselves with honey and hang to the top of the hive for about 12 hours, when, if examined closely, you will see thin scales of wax, as it were, oozing out from between the scales on the underside of their bodies, which they pick off and masticate till it is suitable for comb building.

Honey is not manufactured by the bees, as is generally supposed, but is the produce of flowers. When first gathered it is in an imperfect condition, and the only change that takes place after being gathered is that it is believed to

be partly digested while in the hive, and after being 12 hours in water is evaporated from the hive, and closed completely, we are left with an amount of the poison from the honey from granulated to its flavor.

Bees make nothing of that distance and kept are the common black give good satisfaction; which are just a little bit easier to handle, being never sting unless in the workers, working at least their tongues are longer than flowers that the blacks care and especially in a poor select their hives better for proof against the ravage of the bee, being nicely banded only other kind of bees I but are not such good hives. The other varieties all have equal the Italians as honey wish to Italianise them though that is one for each colony in her place, when at the end of a couple of months the bees be pure Italians, provided

To handle bees with care also use a veil to protect the face to fill with honey, at which

There are various styles and are suited to the work of the bees, they should be bought used, for no bee-keeper would his apiary, for various reasons change the combs from one handy to have combs of the hive with shallow frames, in the top story, where I have extracting combs. Next tractor, by the use of which when it is most wholesome,

be partly digested while in the body of the bee as it flies from the field to the hive, and after being placed in the hive it is let stand till a portion of the water is evaporated from it, when it is sealed over, but just before the cell is closed completely, we are told by good authority that they add a very small amount of the poison from their stings, which, being an acid, tends to prevent the honey from granulating longer than it otherwise would, and no doubt adds to its flavor.

Bees make nothing of flying two or three miles after honey, and flowers inside of that distance are in quite easy range. The kinds of bees most easily kept are the common black bees, Italians, Syrians and Carniolans, all of which give good satisfaction; but the best bees for all purposes are the Italians, which are just a little bit larger than the black bees, and are noted for being easier to handle, being not nearly so inclined to sting as the blacks, and will never sting unless in the immediate vicinity of the hives; they are better workers, working at least from one to hours earlier and later in the day, and their tongues are longer than the blacks, therefore they can gather honey from flowers that the blacks cannot reach, and they store considerable more honey, and especially in a poor season, which is just when we need it; they also protect their hives better from robber bees, are not so inclined to rob, and are proof against the ravages of the moth worm, and they are a more beautiful bee, being nicely banded with yellow and black. The Syrian bees are the only other kind of bees I have ever kept, and are very much like the Italians, but are not such good honey gatherers, and are not so pleasant to handle. The other varieties all have some good qualities, but I believe none of them equal the Italians as honey gatherers. For those who have black bees and wish to Italianise them the easiest way is to purchase pure Italian queen bees, that is one for each colony, and remove the black queen and put the Italian in her place, when at the end of three weeks the young Italian bees will begin to hatch, and at the end of another week they will begin to fly, and at the end of a couple of months the blacks will have all disappeared and the colony will be pure Italians, provided the queen was purely mated before she was put in.

To handle bees with comfort a person requires a bee smoker, and should also use a veil to protect the face. Smoke frightens the bees and causes them to fill with honey, at which time they will not sting unless squeezed.

There are various styles of hives in use, all of which have their advocates, and are suited to the wants and fancies of different people. When buying bees, they should be bought, if possible, in the style of hives intended to be used, for no bee-keeper would think of having more than one kind of hive in his apiary, for various reasons. In the first place, it is often convenient to change the combs from one hive to another, and in extracting it is very unhandy to have combs of different sizes. For myself, I prefer a two-story hive with shallow frames, so that all the brood is below and the surplus stored in the top story, where I am troubled very little with brood in the sections or extracting combs. Next to the hive the most valuable implement is the extractor, by the use of which we can obtain the pure honey free from the comb, when it is most wholesome, as the wax is hard to digest. Extracted honey

can be produced cheaper than comb honey, and is safer to handle, the comb honey being so liable to bruise and break; by using the extractor we also save the bees much labor by being able to return the comb to be filled again.

If we undertake to keep bees at all, we should give them all the care and attention they require, and there is hardly any other pursuit that requires such careful thought and earnest consideration as that of bee keeping. It is peculiar from other pursuits in that it demands that all work in connection with the bees should be done just at the proper time; and if we let that proper time escape us, it is like the "Two golden hours, each set with sixty diamond minuets," which, when lost, can never be found, for they are gone forever. The best time to purchase bees is in the spring, at which time a colony to give the best returns should have plenty of bees, about 15 or 20 pounds of honey, and lots of empty comb for the queen to breed in. People who have never bought many bees usually select the heaviest hive they can find and think they have a colony that will give big returns, whereas the combs in such a hive will be so full of honey that there will be very little room for the queen to lay in, consequently they will swarm later than one with less honey, and will not give as good returns, and the honey that is in a hive in the spring is of inferior quality after remaining in the hive all winter.

It is advisable for beginners to start with from one to five colonies and work up, and at the same time gain experience which we are more apt to remember, and especially if at the end of the season our books have a balance on the wrong side; but with good management we may reasonably expect to get from 50 to 100 pounds of honey per colony, besides the increase.

On motion, a vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Codd for his paper.

BULB CULTURE.

Mr. G. A. McTavish, of Victoria, was not present, but sent the following paper on "Bulb Culture," which was read by one of the members.

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—

Some time about the beginning of last month I received a post card from your Secretary, on which was written: "Will you read a paper on 'Bulb Culture' at our meeting on January 7th?" The charming vagueness of the request alarmed me. To the culture of what particular bulb was I expected to confine myself, or was I to explain the methods employed in cultivating the whole family, from the humble and odoriferous onion, to the lordly, though more evil smelling Crown Imperial? However, I accepted the task without enquiring further what was expected of me, and I am here to-night to impart, as well as I can, what little I may know on the subject.

As I take it, the most important branch of bulb culture is in growing the so called Dutch, or Holland, bulbs, such as the hyacinth, tulip, crocus, narcissus, etc. These are originally natives of different countries, but receive their name of "Dutch" owing to the fact that the natives of that country have practically a monopoly in growing.

The town of Haarlem and from that place throughout the civilized world. Bulb culture in the section surrounding the city of Haarlem in the country are devoted to the culture of a bulb farm will yield very many acres of ground to the bulb farms giving a return every year.

The bulbs are harvested and here, I suppose, you will be told how to plant your bulbs, how to plant them. There are two distinct methods of growing bulbs, one blooming in the house,

We will consider the first method during the winter months. The trouble expended on the bulbs during winter, the most winter blooming plants, the previous summer stored up in the soil. Thus the great advantage of growing bulbs which they may be brought into the house, we have in the Chinese bulb, which is a still easier plant to grow from the time of planting.

The winter culture of bulbs will succeed with like treatment before trying to make it grow. Place the pots in a sheltered place, watering, cover with leaf-mould, and cover all over with straw to keep off rains from rotting the bulbs. When they have rooted well into the soil, in three or four weeks you will have a deliciously scented blossom. The bulbs should be brought into the house which have made the largest growth. They will be greatly prolonged in the pots and then be brought out again in successive seasons.

For growing in glass cases, sufficient water be poured into the pots, away in a cool, dark place, and into the light to bloom. The only bulbs that are used in the house and the bulb is so exhausted

The town of Harrlem is the headquarters of the bulb growing industry, and from that place thousands of tons are shipped every Fall all over the civilized world. Bulbs there form the crops of many farms. In fact the whole section surrounding the town is devoted to their culture, as farms in this country are devoted to wheat or oat growing, with the difference that one acre of a bulb farm will yield money returns greatly in the excess of the returns of very many acres of grain land. The labor expended is correspondingly large, the bulb farms giving employment to large numbers of people throughout the year.

The bulbs are harvested in August and September and shipped as soon as cured, and here, I suppose, begins my task. To instruct you, having received your bulbs, how to plant and cultivate them so as to obtain the best results. There are two distinct ways in which they may be grown, either for winter blooming in the house, or for blooming in their proper season in the garden.

We will consider them just with a view to blooming them in the house during the winter months. No plants will give better returns for the slight trouble expended on them, and in this country, with our constantly overcast sky, during winter, the lack of sunshine, which militates so greatly against most winter blooming plants, has no effect upon these, which have in the previous summer stored sufficient sunlight in their bulbs to carry them through. Thus the great advantage of these bulbs for winter blooming is the ease with which they may be brought into bloom when other flowers are scarce, although we have in the Chinese Sacred Lily, (which is really a Polyanthus Narcissus), a still easier plant to bloom. I have had them in full bloom in four weeks from the time of planting, while a hyacinth or tulip require eight to ten weeks.

The winter culture of the hyacinth, and, with few exceptions, all others succeed with like treatment, consists mainly in getting the bulb well rooted before trying to make it bloom. As soon as your bulbs arrive pot them, and place the pots in a sheltered place outside, and, after giving them a thorough watering, cover with leaves or some light material to keep the sun and frost off, and cover all over with two or three boards in order to keep excessive rains from rotting the bulbs. In from four to six weeks they will be found to have rooted well into the soil when they may be taken into the house, and in three or four weeks you may be expected to be delighted with their lovely and deliciously scented blossoms. By having a considerable stock potted they may be brought into the house in instalments, taking care to take those first which have made the largest amount of roots, and thus the season of bloom will be greatly prolonged. After blooming, the bulbs may be allowed to ripen in the pots and then be transferred to the garden, where they will bloom again in successive seasons.

For growing in glasses, in water, the bulb should be placed in the glass, sufficient water be poured in just to touch the bottom of the bulb, and be put away in a cool, dark place, until roots have formed, when they may be brought into the light to bloom. The water should be changed at least twice a week. The only bulbs that are usually grown in water are the hyacinth and crocus, and the bulb is so exhausted after blooming that it is not worth while to pre-

serve it, as if planted out it would take years before it bloomed again, even if it ever grew again. There are numerous curious devices in which crocus may be grown: in earth, for blooming in the house, such as the hedgehog, elephant, cow, beehive, etc., and which make quaint and pretty ornaments for the window or table. The bulbs most suitable for house culture are hyacinths, crocus, dwarf Deu van Thol tulips, narcissus and snowdrops.

For garden culture, to be most successful, bulbs should be planted as soon as received, thus giving them as long a season as possible in which to grow roots before sending up their leaves and young stems. The roots having a good start a considerable amount of nutriment is attained from the soil, and the flower is not fed, as in the case of the late planted ones, with the stored nourishment of the bulb, at the expense of succeeding season's bloom. Hyacinths, and other bulbs also, should be planted in well drained, well enriched land, in clumps, not singly.

A bed of either hyacinths or tulips in full bloom is a glorious sight and well worth a little trouble or expense to obtain in perfection. Either variety should be planted six inches apart and four inches deep, and if the bed is covered with coarse manure during winter, it will be still better for the bulbs. The manure should, however, be raked off the bed in early spring.

Crocus, snowdrops, sayllas, and other dwarf growers, should be planted three inches deep in clumps, and may remain for several years in the same situation, taking very good care of themselves. After three or four years, however, they should be taken up and divided, as the bulbs by that time become too crowded.

The many varieties of narcissus are being cultivated more largely than they used to be, and most of the variety are worthy of a place in the garden, although some of the new varieties are as yet too high priced for the average purse, seventy-five cents or a dollar being a lot of money to invest in a single bulb. Among the handsomest of the cheaper varieties are the Poet's Narcissus, both single and double, Trumpet Major, Stella, Rip Van Winkle, and the varieties of Polyanthus Narcissus. Among the handsomest of the newer and more expensive kinds stands Sir Watkins, the largest variety grown, with immense flowers of a sulphur yellow. All of these will succeed in any garden and will multiply and bloom for many years in the same places if left undisturbed.

While the hyacinth and tulip are undoubtedly the monarchs of the spring flowering bulbs, all the others usually offered for sale by seedsmen are well worthy of a place in the garden, and will repay a little extra care in their culture, with a corresponding increase in the size and beauty of their flowers. Among bulbs which are not grown to the extent that they might be, are the Crown Imperials, the most stately of all spring flowers, and which also have the added charm of old tradition attached to them. The story goes that as Christ was toiling along the road to Calvary all the flowers by the roadside bowed their heads; but the Crown Imperial, which at that time was of a pure white and held its flowers erect, was too proud of its beauty to bow before anyone. However, a drop of blood drawn from the brow of Christ by the

crown of thorns, I Overcome at once head and wept. ing flower, of a bl ing tear.

Others are the both single and dou ers, the Grape Hya Among others, oft Spiraca) Japonica, racemes of drooping the depth of winter with ordinary treat

Leaving those t claim our attention, many varieties, tak the lilies is to have drained, as they are with care in this res decayed manure, no flowers to perfection eral years, or until immediately planted the ground. In pu worthy of a place in there is not one plebi

Ranking only se spike of beautifully c the open ground over approach of frost and If planted at interval bloom may be greatly

Among other Sun purchased every year again; the Madeira V ridias, a shell-flower, importance.

With regard to th my paper (and I am af

In conclusion, by j bloom from the earliest over the ground, and t to remind one of the p other beauties yet to cc

crown of thorns, fell upon the haughty beauty, and its effect was magical. Overcome at once by the enormity of the offence, she blushed and bowed her head and wept. From that day to this the Crown Imperial has been a drooping flower, of a blood red, and always at the base of each petal hangs a glistening tear.

Others are the English and Spanish Irises, the Ranunculus, the Anemone, both single and double, the Chionodox, with its lovely blue and white flowers, the Grape Hyacinth, the Star of Bethlehem, and the Spring Snowflake. Among others, often erroneously classed as bulbs, are the Astilbe (wrongly Spiraea) Japonica, the Bleeding Heart, with its graceful foliage and lovely racemes of drooping flowers, the Christmas Rose, which opens its blossoms in the depth of winter, the Lily of the Valley, and the Peony. All these thrive with ordinary treatment.

Leaving those that flower in the spring, the summer blooming bulbs next claim our attention, and among these, the Queen of flowers, the lily, in her many varieties, takes the first place. One great requisite in growing any of the lilies is to have the ground in which they are planted thoroughly well drained, as they are very impatient of water around their bulbs in winter, but with care in this respect and keeping the ground well enriched with thoroughly decayed manure, no difficulty ought to be experienced in having these glorious flowers to perfection. Having been once planted they should remain for several years, or until the clumps get too large, when they may be divided and immediately planted again, as their bulbs quickly deteriorate if kept out of the ground. In purchasing a lily you cannot make a mistake, as all are worthy of a place in the garden, and it has been said that in the whole family there is not one plebeian, all belonging to the aristocracy.

Ranking only second to the lily is the Gladiolus, with its long, graceful spike of beautifully colored flowers. While some of these bulbs will stand in the open ground over Winter, a majority will not, and it is safer to lift all at the approach of frost and store in a dry place, free from frost, for the Winter. If planted at intervals of two or three weeks in the Spring, the season of bloom may be greatly prolonged.

Among other Summer blooming bulbs are the Tuberose, which must be purchased every year, as, having once bloomed, the bulb will never bloom again; the Madeira Vine, a rapid growing climber, Oxalis in variety, Iridias, a shell-flower, *Hyacinthus Caudicans*, and several others of less importance.

With regard to the culture of tender or greenhouse bulbs, the limits of my paper (and I am afraid of your patience) will not allow me to enter.

In conclusion, by judicious selection of bulbs you may have a continuous bloom from the earliest Spring till Winter spreads its mantle of snow again over the ground, and then, not content, some tiny blossom will peep through to remind one of the past glories of the Summer, and breathe a promise of other beauties yet to come.

Trusting that this crude production may assist in some slight degree those among you who already cultivate bulbs, and also hoping that it may induce others who have not yet grown bulbs to give them a trial, I will now conclude.

The Association passed a vote of thanks to Mr. McTavish whose paper had been listened to with great attention.

AMATEUR GARDENING.

Mr. Latham read the following treatise on amateur gardening :

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

I will begin my subject with a vacant lot ; no matter how large or small the lot is. Just take time and look where you are going to locate your house ; see that your draining and sewerage are complete ; leave a portion of your ground, according to size, in front, for a lawn or flower garden and lay out your walks to correspond with the size of your ground. Try to arrange for a separate walk to the back premises. Your kitchen garden lay out in squares, if ground will permit, so that you will not have to tread on one part of your ground to get to the other. Your fruit trees, such as apples, pears, plums, gooseberries, currants, raspberries, blackberries and strawberries, can be arranged that they will not be much in the way of vegetables. Keep everything in line as it looks much neater, and besides gives more room. In planting your kitchen garden you should have everything to follow in rotation, and in a good deal of your ground you may have two or three crops in one season. In Spring sow peas in rows three feet apart, and between the rows sow spinnage, and after spinnage, celery. Sow onions, beets, carrots, parsnips in rows fifteen inches apart. In the same row you can mix in a little raddish and lettuce seed. They will pull out without interfering with the other crop. Plant early potatoes in rows, with cabbage between. Asparagus as a family vegetable ought to be grown more largely here in British Columbia. Sow your asparagus seed, and when two years old plant it out in rows one foot apart, and three inches in the row. Keep clean the first two years, cover well in the Fall with rotted manure, and in the Spring give a good coating of salt. It will help to keep the weeds down, besides an excellent manure for the asparagus. Your walks can be three or four feet wide according to the size of garden, with an edging of Box or Golden Thyme. Keep it cut two or three times in the season. Keep walks clean, and rake once a week. In the front garden a lawn, if well kept, gives a very neat appearance. Cut flower beds here and there, according to taste, and plant standard or dwarf roses. To keep an amateur garden up it requires a hot-bed in Spring ; lay three hot-bed sash 3 feet 6 inches by 6 feet. It will take about thrøe load of fresh stable manure put in a heap for about one week, so that it may start to heat. Make your frame box about 2 feet 6 deep on the back, and 2 feet on the front. Put your manure in the frame, shake well up while putting in and give one good treading down to make even, and then put about six inches of good sifted soil and well rotted manure. Then in about one week you may sow your seed,

or put in your cu
give a little air, a
can handle them p
for giving bloom c
drummondi, petu
For planting in be
contrast, and keep
Keep them tied u
off a kitchen garde
of a fence. I thin
would tempt parti
well planted togetl
with a holly about
The thorns and h
Cedar makes a pre
with roses and oth

Mr. Latham re
handling of the sub

The following p
Vancouver :

Mr. President and

In this paper I
and cultivating the
of Berries is the rasp

Propagation—T
them, are quickly in
be obtained by plant
soon as the leaves w
the buds commence t
the roots should not
moist while out of th

Soil—The raspb
It is generally found
woods where there is
This suggests its ada
surface rooting plant
better they are fed, t
woody roots which
trenched and well en
will be better support
soil from which a full

or put in your cuttings. You must shade your glass when the sun is out, give a little air, and let the steam out. As soon as the seeds are up and you can handle them pick out in boxes before sowing outside. The best varieties for giving bloom during the Summer are in annuals: stocks, asters, milox, drummondi, petunias, zinnias, pansies, ageratum, feverfew, verbenas, &c. For planting in beds or on borders, average the colors so that there will be a contrast, and keep the tall growing varieties at the back or centre of the beds. Keep them tied up, and the dead flowers cut off once a week. In dividing off a kitchen garden from a lawn, I would like to see a hedge planted instead of a fence. I think some of our nurserymen ought to grow something that would tempt parties to plant such hedges. The English thorne and privet do well planted together. By keeping them cut they make a good close hedge with a holly about every twenty feet planted to make a bush above the rest. The thorns and holly can both be grown either from suckers or cuttings. Cedar makes a pretty hedge if attended to. A summer house or arbor covered with roses and other climbing plants all go to make the home attractive.

Mr. Latham received a vote of thanks from the meeting for his admirable handling of the subject.

SMALL FRUITS.

The following paper on small fruits was read by Mr. W. J. Brandreth, of Vancouver:

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

In this paper I have endeavored to give the best methods of propagating and cultivating the fruits mentioned. Coming immediately after the Empress of Berries is the raspberry, a worthy rival, and by many her equal.

Propagation—The foreign varieties and those which have originated from them, are quickly increased from suckers, but much better rooted plants may be obtained by planting root cuttings under glass. Planting is best done as soon as the leaves will shake off in the Fall, and the next best time is when the buds commence to swell in the early Spring. It is very important that the roots should not get dry. They shrink very quickly and must be kept moist while out of the ground.

Soil—The raspberry delights in a deep fertile soil, moist, yet not saturated. It is generally found wild not far from water courses, in open spots in the woods where there is some shelter from the hot sun, but not dense shade. This suggests its adaptability as an under crop in young orchards. It is a surface rooting plant and the better the fibrous roots are preserved and the better they are fed, the finer will be the fruit. The plants also produce strong woody roots which penetrate deeply if they can. If the ground be well trenched and well enriched these will produce stronger canes and the growth will be better supported in hot dry weather. A strong deep loam is the only soil from which a full crop may be expected every season. If the soil is sandy

or gravelly it will require to be made rich with swamp muck, or a very liberal application of stable manure. Perhaps the most important requisite is depth of cultivation, which can only be attained by deep plowing or trenching. This treatment will to a large extent make up for natural defects in the soil.

Preparing the Ground—Plow and prepare the ground, as for potatoes or corn. Mark the rows six feet apart, set the plants three feet apart in the rows. This will require 2,500 plants to the acre. The tops should be cut down to three or four inches of the ground that the roots may become well established before they are required to supply nourishment for long tops of green foliage. Root crops may be grown advantageously the first year, after that the canes will require all the space.

Cultivation—Keep the cultivator going to keep down weeds, being careful not to go too deep near the canes or the small roots which feed near the surface will be disturbed, and a short crop will be the result. All the suckers in excess of five or six for next year's crop must be cut off. The canes of the raspberry are triennial, the canes growing one year, bearing fruit the next and dying. As soon as the crop is off the old canes should be cut off and carefully removed to let the sun and air have free access to the growing canes in order that they may ripen their wood.

Pruning—When the canes have reached the height of three to three and a half feet the tips should be pinched off to prevent them growing too high, and to force them to put out side shoots, which should also be pinched when eight or ten inches high. This treatment varies as the variety is strong or weak. When canes are tied to stakes six or seven of the best and shortest jointed ones should be selected, and instead of tying all of them at the top of the stake orthodox fashion, and thus having fruit at the top only, shorten two canes 15 inches from the ground, another two twice that height, and the balance as usual, the result will be that you will have fruit nearly from the ground to five or more feet above it, if the canes are vigorous, and the finest fruit will be found, not at the top but at the bottom, where with the ordinary pruning, none is produced.

Protection, I do not think, is required in this climate, but where needed, it should be given by covering the plants very thinly with earth; a spadeful of earth is laid at the base of the plant on one side, one man then gently bends the canes over it and another lays on a spadeful of earth to hold it in its place, in this way two men will cover a large area in a day. As soon as the frost is out of the ground in the Spring remove the covering and stake up the canes. It is claimed that covering the canes increases the crop, and makes it more certain. I have never tried it. A plantation of raspberries will continue in bearing for six or seven years, after that the fruit becomes small, and the crop dwindles below the profit line. With the cultivation and attention I have outlined in this paper, it would not be unreasonable to look for a return of at least 3,000 quarts per acre.

Varieties—We now come to varieties to plant. The Cuthbert is without doubt the best and most reliable red raspberry in cultivation. Plant vigorous, hardy, very prolific. Fruit very large, deep red color, delicious flavor and

firm. The only objection is that it is very productive, of firm and solid. So ductive; dull purple Cuthbert in plant, largest size, rich cream are the cream of the front, but until they alone.

A vote of thank

President said I preserving, but not

Mr. Kirkland h

Mr. Henry's bla that he found them

Mr. Bucherat sa year for two years p small fruits for a tir eighteen inches apar class of berry. For manures by mulching

Mr. Latham said words, I cut out the for black currants an

Mr. Hutcherson rows four feet from e which makes the new system of cutting the feet apart in the rows Picking the fruit wa claimed that system little account here o kinds of fruit. He i long limbs. The tree all small and the trees

A discussion foll Astrachan for canning

Mr. Henry said They ripened very u Duchess of Oldenburg

Mr. Sweet upheld

Mr. Hutcherson s perfectly formed appl

firm. The only objection is that is rather late. Mallboro' is a fair grower, very productive, of large bright scarlet berries, and extremely early; very firm and solid. Schaffer—The largest of all raspberries; enormously productive; dull purplish red; sprightly acid flavor. Golden Queen—Equal to Cuthbert in plant, growth, vigor, hardiness and productiveness; berries of largest size, rich creamy yellow, firm and solid, rich sweet flavor. These are are the cream of the raspberries. There are other varieties coming to the front, but until they have been more extensively tested it is best to let them alone.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Brandreth for his valuable paper.

President said he had Philadelphia raspberries. They were soft, good for preserving, but not large enough for shipping.

Mr. Kirkland had grown blackberries, but found it hard to get pickers.

Mr. Henry's blackberries yielded well, but growth of plants is so great that he found them hard to handle.

Mr. Bucherat said, from an acre of strawberries, he had netted \$375 per year for two years past. Sharpless quality he found best, he cultivated other small fruits for a time but found more money in strawberries. Plant them eighteen inches apart for Sharpless in hills $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet each way. Hills give best class of berry. For Cultivator you would need hills three feet apart. He manures by mulching with horse and cow manure.

Mr. Latham said, for black currants I prune out all the old wood, in other words, I cut out the wood that has borne fruit. I plant four or five feet apart for black currants and cut all suckers from bottom.

Mr. Hutcherson said, I planted 2500 black currant trees, five feet apart in rows four feet from each other. I allow one good sucker to grow up each year which makes the new tree for following year. He approved of the California system of cutting their trees back severely. The trees are planted about ten feet apart in the rows but each year they are cut back to three or four buds. Picking the fruit was easier and the tree could be attended to better. He claimed that system should be followed here. Eastern experience was of little account here owing to the difference of climate. This applied to all kinds of fruit. He instanced peaches which in Ontario grew on the ends of long limbs. The trees were short lived. In California the peach trees were all small and the trees were long lived.

A discussion followed in which Mr. Taylor said he found the Red Astrachan for canning purposes would not break up.

Mr. Henry said the Astrachan was apt to be affected by the fungus. They ripened very unevenly and required to be picked frequently. The Duchess of Oldenburgh seldom had poor specimens and would ship well.

Mr. Sweet upheld the qualities of the Red Astrachan.

Mr. Hutcherson stated that by the cutting back system he had always got perfectly formed apples. The Duchess of Oldenburgh was a little later.

Mr. P. Latham favored picking the fruit as it gets ripe. He favored the cutting back system, both in apples and grapes, for two years at least. He would like to see some one try the cold vinery system of raising grapes under glass.

A general discussion on the system of pruning followed, in which N. Bucherat, G. W. Henry, O. D. Sweet, Mr. Stewart and others took part.

Mr. Hutcherson stated that he intended in the incoming spring to set out two acres of apples with the trees ten feet apart each way. It would be an experiment.

Speaking of the length of stocks for apple trees Mr. P. Latham advocated the planting of trees with short sticks, not more than four or five feet, an idea which was generally concurred in.

Mr. Stewart advocated the raising of good keeping winter apples as the most profitable.

Winter apples then came up for discussion. The Wealthy was spoken of as an excellent variety. The Baldwin and Rhode Island Greening were well spoken of.

In answer to a question from N. Bucherat, Mr. E. Hutcherson said his remedy for tree lice was one can of concentrated lye to five gallons of water, but this must never be used while the tree was growing.

Mr. Isaac Kipp, of Chilliwhack, as a veteran old fruit grower, was asked to address the meeting. He said he had come there by chance and consequently was not prepared to say nothing. He had found the Rhode Island Greening a vigorous kind and splendid keepers. He had not given much attention to varieties, having planted his trees without their being named. As to blackberries, they were such vigorous growers that he found it difficult to pick them. Mr. Harris mentioned the splendid cherries that Mr. Kipp raised and asked the varieties. Mr. Kipp gave this as the English and the English Canadian, which were large and good shippers.

Mr. Samuel Robertson, another rancher from Chilliwhack, said the Russet and Baldwin kept best with him. He had a yellow apple which he preferred, but of which he did not know the name.

Mr. Latham named the sample shown as the Newton pippin.

THE GRAPE.

The next subject brought before the Association was the grape, and Mr. G. W. Henry read a paper thereon. The paper was as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

As I was called upon at our last annual meeting to give a paper on grapes, which will be found published in our last year's report, it will be necessary for me to change the nature of this paper somewhat; I will therefore deal more particularly with the pruning and training of the vine.

In regard to the year's experience has admit I am hardly a the Province as I was We all know what an and such things as to almost entirely to con

My earliest varie scarcely brought any all. However, I coul for the unfavorable w am satisfied I should l that time did more ha seen in the more fav drawbacks, I have fai here, right at the coas profitably for market. year, no family with healthful and delicious fruit usually the seco and when properly tra

The nature of the should be dry, either r deeply worked and we exposure is essential. but whether we train i trellis (as is usually dor and careful pruning i training the vine for vi is quite different to th East; but in both case to supply the bearing would adopt the metl states: principally for t here as they do in O there should be the m principally foreign kind under glass, an undert satisfactory, but by n proved that our native over some kind of struc most favorable place t the south side of a bul most, we must, therefo

By my past experie exposed places, the graj

In regard to the best varieties for cultivation in this climate, my past year's experience has not made much alteration in my opinion; but I must admit I am hardly as sanguine of the success of grape culture in this part of the Province as I was a year ago. Yet I am not by any means discouraged. We all know what an unfavorable season the past one was for ripening fruit, and such things as tomatoes, late peaches, and most varieties of grapes failed almost entirely to come to perfection.

My earliest varieties of grapes nearly all ripened, but those a little later scarcely brought any bunches to perfection, and some kinds did not mature at all. However, I could not call the crop an entire failure, and had it not been for the unfavorable weather at the time the grapes were beginning to form, I am satisfied I should have gathered a good crop, for the cold, wet weather at that time did more harm than anything later on. Therefore from what I have seen in the more favorable seasons, and my experience of last year with its drawbacks, I have faith that with proper care and cultivation, we may even here, right at the coast, produce certain varieties of grapes successfully; if not profitably for market. Then for family use, and as I stated in my paper last year, no family with a foot of ground by their door need be without this healthful and delicious fruit. The vine comes quickly into bearing, yielding fruit usually the second year after planting, and it requires but little space, and when properly trained is an ornament to the yard, garden or vineyard.

The nature of the soil required for the grape is not so important as that it should be dry, either naturally or made so by artificial drainage. It should be deeply worked and well manured, always bearing in mind that a warm, sunny exposure is essential. A number of methods for training the vine are adopted; but whether we train it up the side of a building, or over an arbor, or along a trellis (as is usually done in field cultivation), to secure the best results annual and careful pruning must be followed out. The manner of pruning and training the vine for vineyards in California, as you are all no doubt aware, is quite different to the mode adopted in the grape growing districts of the East; but in both cases the vines are annually cut back, leaving but few buds to supply the bearing wood for the following season. For this Province I would adopt the methods carried out in Ontario and the northerly eastern states: principally for the reason, that we can only succeed with such varieties here as they do in Ontario, therefore the systems that are most successful there should be the most successful here. In California the varieties are principally foreign kinds, and which would only succeed in this country grown under glass, an undertaking which, to those who could afford it, might prove satisfactory, but by no means profitable. And as in the East it has been proved that our native grapes can only be successfully grown by being trained over some kind of structure, so I am satisfied we will find it here, no doubt the most favorable place to train a vine, especially in this country, would be on the south side of a building; but as this would answer for only a few vines at most, we must, therefore, recommend some other plan for general culture.

By my past experience I have found that when the vines are growing in exposed places, the grapes will do much better and ripen earlier when allowed

to hang close to the ground, not so low as to be excluded from the light and air, but high enough so that sufficient air can get underneath and around them. The reason of this, no doubt, is because of the cold nights, as the earth does not become so cold as the surrounding atmosphere during the night, consequently, as the fruit hangs close to it, and is protected by the foliage above, it is not so much affected by the cold air, nor the process of ripening retarded. So whether you are training over a wire trellis, or simply on a wooden frame, do not allow the bearing canes to run high.

For field planting the best trellis is probably that of wire, this is constructed by planting a post at each end of the rows of vines, stretch the wires four in number, about 18 inches apart (the first one being from 12 to 18 inches from the ground) letting them pass through stakes at a proper distance from each other to support the wire. As the wires are contracted by the cold and are likely to break or sway the posts from their places they should be loosened during the Winter.

The following is regarded as the best method of pruning. Commencing with a two-year old vine allow it to grow the first season without pruning. Sometime in the following December cut back the growth, allowing but three or four buds to remain. The following Spring allow but two of the strongest buds to throw out shoots, these in the Fall should be from 7 to 10 feet long, and should be cut back to within four or five feet from the root. The next Spring the vine should be fastened to the lower part of the trellis, when growth commences pinch the buds so that the shoots will be from 10 to 12 inches apart, as these grow, train perpendicularly to the second, third and fourth bars of the trellis. No fruit should be allowed to set above the second bar of the trellis. During the season when the shoots have reached the upper part of the trellis, they may be pinched to prevent further growth. After the fruit is gathered and the vine has shed its foliage, the canes should be set back to two buds. The following Spring allow but one bud to throw out a shoot, and treat as on the previous year, whether we are cultivating a vineyard or but one vine.

Considerable discussion followed the reading of this paper on the best system of pruning to be adopted in this Province. Mr. Hutcherson advocated the California system in every case, both fruit trees and vines.

The discussion was transferred to apples and it was pretty generally agreed that in classifying them according to merit, they stood as follows:

Harvest Apples—1st, "Yellow Transparent;" 2nd, "Red Astrachan."

Autumn Apples—1st, "Gravenstein;" 2nd, "Duchess of Oldenburg;" 3rd, "Wealthy."

Winter Apples—1st, "American Golden Russets;" 2nd, "Baldwins;" 3rd, "Canada Red;" 4th, "Ben Davis;" and 5th, "Mann."

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Henry for his paper.

It was moved by Mr. Henry and seconded by Mr. Kirkland "that the Secretary be authorized to supply membership tickets to Directors who will be

responsible to the Treasurers and members." Carried.

It was moved by Mr. Hutcherson that a Committee of three be appointed to report on the growth in British Columbia. Mr. Hutcherson were appointed.

The following paper was read by Mr. Hutcherson on the Idaho Pear, but little known to fruit growers in this Province. It was read to Mr. Beebe.

Mr. President and Gentle

It would seem that the Idaho Pear, however, and present them in a son in this new candidate for

Nearly a quarter of a century ago, a man of Portland, Oregon, conceived the idea of other things Mrs. Mullkey from a single species of pear. So that the parentage is clear. The home was selected on the Clearwater River, in what is now Clatsop County. Mrs. Mullkey planted the tree and the four seeds germinated. In 1866 it produced its first crop. In doubt yet there is no doubt that this new variety immediately known as the Mullkey Pear was put into the hands of a Mr. Lindsay. It attracted all interest in the Mullkey Pear and it was known as the I.

In the Fall of 1886, the State Horticultural Commission sent specimens of the Mullkey Pear to the Horticultural Commission of a flatter. For fuller information. A few years ago the interest manifested in the new attraction, concluded by the State Horticultural Co. for the special purpose of that more than a local name. Mr. Lindsay to the Idaho Pear. The light was wanted regarding

responsible to the Treasurer for the amounts received for them from new members." Carried.

It was moved by Mr. Brandreth and seconded by Mr. Henry, "that a Committee of three be appointed to select the best varieties of fruit for growth in British Columbia." Carried. Messrs. Brandreth, Henry and Hutcherson were appointed on the Committee.

THE IDAHO PEAR.

The following paper was read by Mr. Geo. W. Beebe, of Agassiz, on the Idaho Pear, but little discussion followed as this pear was comparatively unknown to fruit growers of this Province. A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Beebe.

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

It would seem that there can be but little said either pro or con in regard to the Idaho Pear, however, I have collected a few items from different sources and present them in a somewhat rambling way, in hope of creating an interest in this new candidate for public favor.

Nearly a quarter of a century ago Mr. and Mrs. Mullkey, then residents of Portland, Oregon, concluded to try their luck in a new country. Amongst other things Mrs. Mullkey took with her four pear seeds that she had taken from a single species of pear, the name of the variety being unknown to her. So that the parentage is clouded in mystery. A spot of ground for the future home was selected on a piece of sage brush land, near the banks of the Clearwater River, in what was then known as the Territory of Idaho; here Mrs. Mullkey planted the four pear seeds she had taken with her, but one of the four seeds germinated, which grew nicely and in the short space of four years produced its first crop of fruit, and though the parentage of the Idaho is in doubt yet there is no doubt whatever regarding the foster parent, for the new variety immediately took upon itself the name of its guardian and was known as the Mullkey Pear. Some years later the Mullkey place passed into the hands of a Mr. Lindsay who is now the happy possessor, and with it went all interest in the Mullkey Pear, and for a time at least the name was changed and it was known as the Lindsay.

In the Fall of 1886, two persons without the knowledge of each other's intentions sent specimens of the fruit to different parties in the eastern states. Commendations of a flattering nature followed with requests for scions and fuller information. A few of the admirers of the then Lindsay Pear believing, from the interest manifested, that there was a great future in store for this new attraction, concluded to organize what is now known as the Idaho Pear Co. for the special purpose of distributing the stock. The company thinking that more than a local name would be desirable re-christened the Mullkey-Lindsay to the Idaho Pear, and went to work with a will determined that if light was wanted regarding this new acquisition they could and would furnish

it. Specimens of the fruit and scions were sent east, west, north, and south. Not satisfied to rest within the boundaries of a continent, they have reached out until England, France, Germany and Russia have been made acquainted with its merits. With the same spirit manifested in the distribution of scions and fruit the press of the country has been paid. Advertisements appearing in all the leading horticultural journals, with a result unequalled in the introduction of a new fruit. As reports have come in, the hearts of the company have been made glad by the universal statement of the excellence of growth of scions and quality of fruit, but this was not all, for the demand for trees has been such that the most sanguine anticipations have been more than realised.

These commendations are not the babble of a novice, but from sources that cannot be questioned—such men as the lamented P. Berry, Mr. Parkmans, Parker Earl, Dr. Hoskins and a host of others equally reliable including the honorable President of the B. C. F. G. Association.

While it is generally conceded that the Idaho is superior to the Bartlett in nearly every particular, yet it will hardly be a rival to that variety, as its season of ripening is nearly a month later, consequently instead of being a competitor on the market with that variety, it will fill a place of its own. In size it will compare favorable with that standard the Bartlett, and may be ranked as large, specimens having been grown exceeding a pound in weight. The shape is peculiarly its own, no pear approaching it except a pear of French origin known as the Crassane, and while there is some resemblance in this particular, yet Simon Bros., of Metz, and other authorities on pomological matters, who had tasted the Idaho, have stated that there is nothing in common between the two. In colour it would be difficult to imagine a more beautiful fruit well ripened, being a golden yellow slightly tinged with red, not glaring in appearance, but of that peculiar blending of color that makes it especially attractive, but with its unusual attractions in color and size the flesh is firmer than the Bartlett, with a flavor, so far as my judgment goes, surpassing that of any other variety. The growth of the tree is very similar to the Bartlett, in fact, so much so, that I think it would be difficult to distinguish any difference between the two varieties. I noticed last spring that it was much later in coming into leaf than any other pear I have, and I have reason to believe from information obtained from other sources, that this is only another peculiar thing in its favor, as in some places where all the fruit buds have been killed on account of late frosts, the Idaho coming into leaf so much later has shown no sign of injury; in fact Mr. Evans states that while the Bartlett and other pears were nearly all barren last year owing to late frosts, the Idaho had nearly a full crop of fruit.

It seems that nothing seems to affect this tree as it has stood the tests of the Idaho climate with 30 degrees below zero, and the drouth so severe as to literally parch the leaves of other trees, yet it has gone on bearing its annual crop, showing no signs of lagging, through snow and ice, cold and heat, until it would seem as if nothing more could be required.

A vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Beebe.

The following gentlemen

- Agassiz, GEORGE A. BEE
" T. A. SHARP
Ashcroft, EX.-GOVERNOR
Burton Prairie, H. P. B.
Cache Creek, C. A. SEMI
Chilliwhack, I. KIPP
" A. C. WELI
" J. H. BENT
Comox, J. A. HALIDAY
Cowichan, J. BRADWELL
Donald, A. W. MANUEL
Esquimalt, HON. C. E. F.
Hammond, G. W. HENRI
Harrison River, T. WILSON
Kamloops, H. McCUTCHE
" J. A. MARA
Nadners' Landing, E. HURD
" " J. KILPATRICK
Langley, JOHN MAXWELL
" JAS. McADAM
Lillooet, C. A. PHAIN
Lulu Island, J. RUPERT I.
Maple Ridge, W. J. HARRIS
Matsqui, C. B. SWORD
" H. F. PAGE
Mayne Island, T. R. FIGG
Nicola, JOHN CLAPERTON
Nanaimo, J. G. HARRIS

Meeting of Directors of
Growers' Association. Present
T. Robinson, Geo. W. Beel
McKay, H. F. Page, W. J. Harris,
Foster, and A. H. B. Macgregor.
W. J. Harris was re-elected
President; O. D. Sweet, Secretary-Treasurer.

On motion of Mr. Harris
ordered to be published.

Votes of thanks were
passed on the use of their rooms, and to the
interest he has displayed in

The following gentlemen were elected Directors :—

Agassiz, GEORGE A. BEEBE	North Arm, W. J. BRANDRITH
“ T. A. SHARP	New Westminster,
Ashcroft, EX.-GOVERNOR CORNWALL	“ PETER LATHAM
Burton Prairie, H. P. BALES	“ THOS. CUNNINGHAM
Cache Creek, C. A. SEMLIN, M.P.P.	“ JOHN LISTER
Chilliwack, I. KIPP	“ T. R. PEARSON
“ A. C. WELLS	“ MARSHALL SINCLAIR
“ J. H. BENT	Okanagan, ALFRED POSTILL
Comox, J. A. HALIDAY	“ GEO. WHELAN
Cowichan, J. BRADWELL	Pender Island, W. GRIMMER
Donald, A. W. MANUEL	Port Haney, HECTOR FERGUSON
Esquimalt, HON. C. E. POOLEY	Port Moody, NORVAL BUTCHART
Hammond, G. W. HENRY	Richmond, O. D. SWEET
Harrison River, T. WILSON	Saanich, J. D. BRYANT
Kamloops, H. McCUTCHEON	Salt Spring Island,
“ J. A. MARA	J. P. BOOTH, M.P.P.
Madners' Landing, E. HUTCHERSON	Spallumacheen, DONALD GRAHAM
“ “ J. KIRKLAND	Spence's Bridge, JOHN MURRAY
Langley, JOHN MAXWELL	Vancouver, J. M. BROWNING
“ JAS. McADAM	“ G. G. MCKAY
Lilloet, C. A. PHAIN	“ R. E. GOSNELL
Lulu Island, J. RUPERT FOSTER	“ R. T. ROBINSON
Maple Ridge, W. J. HARRIS	“ WALTER TAYLOR
Matsqui, C. B. SWORD	“ A. H. B. MACGOWAN
“ H. F. PAGE	Victoria, G. A. McTAVISH
Mayne Island, T. R. FIGG	“ D. W. HIGGINGS
Nicola, JOHN CLAPERTON	“ MR. JAY.
Nanaimo, J. G. HALPENNY	

DIRECTORS' MEETING.

VANCOUVER, January 8th, 1891.

Meeting of Directors of British Columbia Horticultural Society and Fruit Growers' Association. Present—W. J. Harris, O. D. Sweet, P. Latham, R. T. Robinson, Geo. W. Beebe, J. Kirkland, E. Hutcherson, T. Wilson, G. G. McKay, H. F. Page, W. J. Brandreth, G. W. Henry, N. Bucherat, J. R. Foster, and A. H. B. Macgowan.

W. J. Harris was re-elected President; John Kirkland, First Vice-President; O. D. Sweet, Second Vice-President, and A. H. B. Macgowan, Secretary-Treasurer.

On motion of Mr. Henry, seconded by Mr. Wilson, the reports were ordered to be published.

Votes of thanks were passed to the Vancouver Board of Trade for the use of their rooms, and to Mr. A. H. B. Macgowan, the Secretary, for the interest he has displayed in the Association's work.

It was arranged that the quarterly meeting should be held at Ladner's Landing.

Messrs. Latham, Sweet and Foster were appointed a committee on next Exhibition, to report at May meeting of Directors.

The following resolution was, on motion, unanimously adopted:—
“Whereas the British Columbia Horticultural Society and Fruit Growers Association is doing much to forward the objects indicated by its name by holding regular meetings at different places, by discussions and the reading of papers, the publication and circulation of full reports and literature, by holding Exhibitions and giving away considerable sums in prizes, by the gratuitous distribution of plants, trees, shrubs, etc., and in other ways materially encouraging the development of lines for which the Province is peculiarly adapted. And whereas the sum of five hundred dollars per annum kindly granted for the past two years has been found insufficient to meet the requirements of the Association, resolved—That while appreciating the assistance already granted by the Government of British Columbia the Association would respectfully request that the grant be increased to fifteen hundred dollars, which sum the Association would submit can and will be used in furthering the immensely beneficial objects for which it was formed.

Messrs. O. D. Sweet, W. J. Brandreth, and E. Hutcherson were appointed a committee to arrange for publication of extracts and original matter in June paper in British Columbia.

Moved by Mr. Sweet, seconded by Mr. Foster, and resolved—That the *Horticulturist* be ordered for all members who have paid their fees.

The meeting then adjourned, and all interested visited the factory of “The British Columbia Fruit Canning and Coffee Company,” the president of that company, Mr. E. L. Phillips, and the manager Mr. Walter Taylor, doing all in their power to make this visit agreeable.

At the last meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association a special committee consisting of W. J. Brandreth, Chairman, G. W. Henry and E. Hutcherson, was appointed to gather what information they could and report upon what varieties of fruit they thought were best to grow for profit in British Columbia. After considerable investigation by this Committee it was decided to recommend the following varieties:—

Apples—Early summer, Yellow Transparents, Red Astrachan; late summer, Oldenburg, Gravenstein; fall, Wealthy, King; winter, Northern Spy, Baldwin, Golden Russet, Ben Davis, Canada Red. Sweet apples—Summer, Golden Sweet; fall, Bailey's Sweet; winter, Talman's Sweet.

Crabs—Transcendent, Hyslop, Montreal Beauty.

Pears—Summer, Clapp's Favorite, Bartlett; fall, Beurre, Clairgeau, Beurre D' Anjou; winter, Lawrence, Beurre Easter.

Plums—Peach plums, Bradshaw, Imperial Gage, Lombard, Red Egg, Yellow Egg, Reine Claude de Bavay.

Prunes—Italian, F

Cherries—Sweet, F
Napoleon Bigarreau (R
May Duke, Large Mont

Peaches — Alexan
Crawford and Wager.

Apricots and Necta

Quince—Orange.

Grapes—Moore's Ea
red; Niagara, white; C

Strawberries—Cres
Jocunda.

Raspberries—Marll

Black caps—Louheg

Black berries—Snid

English gooseberries

American—Champie

Red currants—Lay'

White—White Gray

Black—Lee's Prolifi

List of varieties n
summer, Keswick, Codl
Maiden's Blush, Red l
Hubbardson's Nonesuch
Golden, Stark, Newtowr

Pears—Summer, Ma
Bosscock, Duchess D'Ar
Malines.

Plums—Genii, McL
Smith's Orleans.

Cherries—Rockport

Peaches—Foster, Sh

Grapes—Moore's Dia

Strawberries—Have

Apricots—Moorpark,
Montgamet.

Nectarines—Boston,

Quince—Rhea's Man

Prunes—Italian, French, Pond's Seedling, Coes' Golden Drop.

Cherries—Sweet, Early Purple Guigne, Governor Wood, Black Tartarian, Napoleon Bigarreau (Royal Arm), Yellow Spanish, Windsor. Cherries—sour, May Duke, Large Montmorenci, English Morello.

Peaches—Alexander, Waterloo, Early Rivers, Hale's Early, Early Crawford and Wager.

Apricots and Nectarines—Not sufficiently tested to be recommended.

Quince—Orange.

Grapes—Moore's Early, black; Worden, black; Delaware, red; Brighton, red; Niagara, white; Concord, black.

Strawberries—Crescent, Wilson, Sharpless, Bubach No. 5, Improved Jocunda.

Raspberries—Marlborough, Cuthbert, Golden Queen.

Black caps—Louhegan, Tyler, Gregg.

Black berries—Snider, Kittatiny, Erie, Taylor.

English gooseberries—Industry, liable to mildew in some localities.

American—Champion, Downing.

Red currants—Lay's Prolific, Moore's Ruby, Cherry currant.

White—White Grape.

Black—Lee's Prolific, Black Champion, Black Naples.

List of varieties not thoroughly tested but worthy of trial—Apples, summer, Keswick, Codlin, Alexander; fall, Haas, Colvert, Princess Louise, Maiden's Blush, Red Bertigheimer; winter, Pewaukee, McIntosh's Red, Hubbardson's Nonesuch, Seek-no-further, Rhode Island Greening, Grimes' Golden, Stark, Newtown Pippin, Yellow Bellflower.

Pears—Summer, Madeline, Marguerite, Brockworth Park: fall, Beurre Bossock, Duchess D'Angouleine, Howell, Sheldon; winter, Josephine de Malines.

Plums—Genii, McLaughlan, Moore's Arctic, Jefferson, Shipper's Pride, Smith's Orleans.

Cherries—Rockport Bigarreau, Olivet, Mezel, Black Republican.

Peaches—Foster, Shumaker, Wheatland and Coolidges Favorite.

Grapes—Moore's Diamond, Meyer.

Strawberries—Haverland, Warfield No. 2, Triomphe de Gand.

Apricots—Moorpark, Early Golden, St. Catherine, St. Ambrose, Early Montgamet.

Nectarines—Boston, Early Violet.

Quince—Rhea's Mammoth, Champion.