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FIRST  
ANNUAL REPORT

—OF THE—

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Fruit Growers' Association,

1890.

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Vancouver, B. C.:

NEWS-ADVERTISER: PRINTING, BOOKBINDING, ETC., CAMBIE STREET.

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NICOL ALLAN, Vanc  
JAMES McADAM, Poi  
J. M. BROWNING, Vi  
W. J. BRANDRETH  
Vancouver P.C  
H. B. BALES, Burton  
JOHN BOULTBEE, Van  
J. D. BRYANT, Saani  
JAMES BEST, Port Ha  
W. R. BECKETT, Por  
NORVAL BUTCHERAT,  
J. BLACKBURN, Vanc  
ROBERT BLACKSTOCK,  
THOMAS BOSOMWORTH  
THOS. CUNNINGHAM,  
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J. CANNING, Vancouv  
C. CHAMBERLAIN, Vai  
CHAS. CLARK, Vancou  
F. C.-COTTON, Vancou  
WM. CARGILL, Vancou  
C. CALDWELL, Vancou  
R. CLARK, Vancouver.  
JOHN CLAPERTON, Nic  
T. W. CLARK, Vancou  
THOMAS DUNN, Vancou  
D. DOCKLEADER, Port  
WM. DANIELS, Vancou  
GEO. ELDON, Vancouve  
REV. P. FAY, Vancouv  
PHILIP FEWSTER, Vanc  
T. R. FIGG, Mayne Isl  
H. FERGUSON, Port Ha  
JOHN FAY, Vancouver.  
J. RUPERT FOSTER, Va  
E. A. GOSNELL, Vanco  
A. H. B. MACGOWAN, '1

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# LIST OF MEMBERS

—OF THE—

## BRITISH COLUMBIA FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

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- |   |                                 |
|---|---------------------------------|
| NICOL ALLAN, Vancouver.                       | WM. MCGILVERAY, Vancouver.      |
| JAMES McADAM, Port Hammond.                   | E. HUTCHERSON, Ladners Landing. |
| J. M. BROWNING, Vancouver.                    | ALEX. HOWELL, Vancouver.        |
| W. J. BRANDRETH, North Arm,<br>Vancouver P.O. | W. J. HARRIS, Maple Ridge.      |
| H. B. BALES, Burton Prairie.                  | G. W. HENRY, Port Hammond.      |
| JOHN BOULTBEE, Vancouver.                     | J. G. HALPENNY, Nanaimo.        |
| J. D. BRYANT, Saanich.                        | T. HANEY, Port Haney.           |
| JAMES BEST, Port Haney.                       | J. C. HENDERSON, Chilliwack.    |
| W. R. BECKETT, Port Haney.                    | JOHN HAMMOND, Port Hammond.     |
| NORVAL BUTCHERAT, Port Moody.                 | G. G. MCKAY, Vancouver.         |
| J. BLACKBURN, Vancouver.                      | JOHN KIRKLAND, Ladners Landing. |
| ROBERT BLACKSTOCK, Port Hammond.              | J. C. MCLAGAN, Vancouver.       |
| THOMAS BOSOMWORTH, Port Haney.                | J. W. LAWSON, Vancouver.        |
| THOS. CUNNINGHAM, New Westminster.            | J. LAITY, Port Hammond.         |
| J. CANNING, Vancouver.                        | W. H. LADNER, Ladners Landing.  |
| C. CHAMBERLAIN, Vancouver.                    | PETER LATHAM, New Westminster.  |
| CHAS. CLARK, Vancouver.                       | ROBERT LAW, Vancouver.          |
| F. C.-COTTON, Vancouver.                      | W. H. MAY, Vancouver.           |
| WM. CARGILL, Vancouver.                       | W. J. McMILLAN, Vancouver.      |
| C. CALDWELL, Vancouver.                       | F. X. MARTIN, Vancouver.        |
| R. CLARK, Vancouver.                          | JOHN MURRAY, Spences Bridge.    |
| JOHN CLAPERTON, Nicola.                       | P. MURRAY, Port Hammond.        |
| T. W. CLARK, Vancouver.                       | JONATHAN MILLER, Vancouver.     |
| THOMAS DUNN, Vancouver.                       | T. M. MERROLL, Vancouver.       |
| D. DOCKLEADER, Port Haney.                    | W. G. NEWTON, Port Hammond.     |
| WM. DANIELS, Vancouver.                       | W. NELSON, Port Hammond.        |
| GEO. ELDON, Vancouver.                        | DAVID OPPENHEIMER, Vancouver.   |
| REV. P. FAY, Vancouver.                       | WM. PROUT, Vancouver.           |
| PHILIP FEWSTER, Vancouver.                    | J. PUNCH, Surrey.               |
| T. R. FIGG, Mayne Island.                     | J. POWIS, Vancouver.            |
| H. FERGUSON, Port Haney.                      | WM. PERKINS, Mission.           |
| JOHN FAY, Vancouver.                          | ALFRED PESTELL, Okanagan.       |
| J. RUFERT FOSTER, Vancouver.                  | SAMUEL ROBERTSON, Langley.      |
| F. A. GOSNELL, Vancouver.                     | DUNCAN ROBERTSON, Agassiz.      |
| A. H. B. MACGOWAN, Vancouver.                 | D. McRAE, Vancouver.            |
|   | C. D. RAND, Vancouver.          |
|   | R. T. ROBERTSON, Chilliwack.    |

O. D. SWEET, North Arm.  
 CHAS. SEMLIN, Cache Creek.  
 W. F. SALSURY, Vancouver.  
 J. W. SINCLAIR, Port Hammond.  
 JAS. STEPHEN, Port Haney.  
 J. F. SINCLAIR, Port Haney.  
 J. M. SPINKS, Vancouver.  
 M. SUTHERLAND, Vancouver.  
 T. A. SHARP, Agassiz.  
 C. R. TOWNLEY, Vancouver.  
 G. A. McTAVISH, Victoria.

J. D. TOWNLEY, Vancouver.  
 JCHN THOMAS, Port Haney.  
 A. W. VOWELL, Donald.  
 J. L. WALWORTH, Vancouver.  
 J. W. WHITE, Port Hammond.  
 D. C. WEBBER, Port Hammond.  
 ARTHUR WILSON, Vancouver.  
 R. V. WINCH, Vancouver.  
 J. J. WILSON, Maple Ridge.  
 B. WINTERMUTE, Vancouver.

J. M. BRO  
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J. M. BROWNING,  
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 G. W. HENRY, Poi  
 G. G. MCKAY, Va  
 PETER LATHAM, N  
 G. A. McTAVISH,  
 O. D. Sweet, Rich  
 D. MCGILLIVRAY,  
 A. C. WELLS, Chi  
 C. B. SWORD, Mat  
 JAMES McADAM, I  
 J. PUNCH, Surrey.  
 H. B. BALES, Burt  
 WM. BULWER, Mis  
 E. HUTCHERSON, L  
 W. J. HARRIS, Ma  
 JOHN CLAPERTON, I



, Vancouver.  
Port Haney.  
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H, Vancouver.  
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Vancouver.  
Maple Ridge.  
E, Vancouver.

## 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.

## LIST OF DIRECTORS.

J. M. BROWNING, Vancouver.	W. J. ROPER, Kamloops
THOS. CUNNINGHAM, New Westminster.	ALFRED POSTELL, Okanagan.
G. W. HENRY, Port Hammond.	DONALD GRAHAM, Spallumcheen.
G. G. MCKAY, Vancouver.	JOHN MURRAY, Spence's Bridge.
PETER LATHAM, New Westminster.	C. A. SEMLIN, M.P.P., Cache Creek.
G. A. MCTAVISH, Victoria.	RICHARD HAY, Lillooet.
O. D. SWEET, Richmond.	JOHN. P. BOOTH, Salt Spring Island.
D. MCGILLIVRAY, Sumas.	THOMAS P. DEMERAU, Denman Island, Comox.
A. C. WELLS, Chilliwack.	J. D. BRYANT, Saanich.
C. B. SWORD, Matsqui.	T. R. FIGG, Moyne Island.
JAMES McADAM, Langley.	W. GRIMMER, Pender Island.
J. PUNCH, Surrey.	J. G. HALFPENNY, Nanaimo.
H. B. BALES, Burton Prairie.	HON. C. E. POOLEY, Esquimalt.
WM. BULWER, Mission.	H. FRY, Cowichan.
E. HUTCHERSON, Ladner's Landing.	EX-GOVERNOR CORNWALL, Ashcroft.
W. J. HARRIS, Maple Ridge.	W. J. BRANDRETH, North Arm.
JOHN CLAPERTON, Nicola.	A. W. MANUEL, Donald.

NORVAL BUTCHERAT, Port Moody.

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REPRESENTATIV  
GATES

Pursuant to notice  
sent in the Board of Trade  
Growers' Association  
Chas. Semlin, M.P.P.  
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G. W. Henry, Port E  
sion; H. P. Bales, Bur  
Delta; Thos. Cunning  
Alex. Craighead, latel  
ley. W. J. Brandreth,  
New Westminster; E.  
McHugh, Chas. Cham  
Thomas Dunn, A. Ho  
Powis, P. Philips, Joh  
F. C. Cotton, John Ta  
McLagan, Rev. Father

On motion His Wor  
B. MacGowan was app  
The chairman there  
speech:

GENTLEMEN:

It affords me great  
pleasure to see the  
parts of our Province at  
the City of the Pacific, for  
attendance here to-night  
affords ample proof of the im  
portance of the future of British Co

Step, by step, from  
prohibition in London, and  
Ontario, the fruit raised

BRITISH COLUMBIA  
FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

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REPRESENTATIVE MEETING HELD 1st FEBRUARY, 1889—DELEGATES PRESENT—BUSINESS TRANSACTED—OFFICERS ELECTED.

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Pursuant to notices and advertisements a respectable attendance was present in the Board of Trade Rooms to discuss the propriety of forming a Fruit Growers' Association for this Province. Amongst those present were Chas. Semlin, M.P.P., Cache Creek; A. W. Vowell, S.M. and Gold Commissioner, Donald; J. M. Browning, Land Commissioner, C.P.R.; W. J. Harris, G. W. Henry, Port Hammond; O. D. Sweet, Lulu Island; W. Perkins, Mission; H. P. Bales, Burton Prairie; W. J. McMillan, City; Ernest Hutcherson, Delta; Thos. Cunningham, New Westminster; Jas. Punch, Reeve of Surrey; Alex. Craighead, lately from Scotland; Chas. Clark, J. Nelands, C. R. Townley, W. J. Brandreth, North Arm; ex-Ald. Coldwell, City; Samuel Hobbins, New Westminster; E. A. Brown, M. J. Henry, F. Powell, L. Merchon, S. McHugh, Chas. Chamberlain, Wm. Prout, George G. McKay, Nicol Allan, Thomas Dunn, A. Howell, George Eldon, Dr. McGuigan, H. A. Bulwer, John Powis, P. Philips, John Boulbee, E. V. Bodwell, A. E. Bodwell (from W.T.), F. C. Cotton, John Taylor, W. Cargill, A. J. McPherson, Ald. Clark, J. C. McLagan, Rev. Father Fay, J. C. Kenny J. M. O'Brien, and many others.

On motion His Worship Mayor Oppenheimer took the chair, whilst A. H. B. MacGowan was appointed Secretary.

The chairman then explained the objects of the meeting in the following speech:

THE MAYOR'S ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN:

It affords me great pleasure to see so many delegates present from various parts of our Province and to have the honor to welcome you to the Terminal City of the Pacific, for the formation of a Fruit Growers' Association. Your attendance here to-night as delegates from your divers districts is in itself an ample proof of the importance which we are irresistibly drawn to attach to the future of British Columbia's fruit culture.

Step, by step, from the Provincial agricultural shows to the Colonial Exhibition in London, and later at the Industrial Fairs at Toronto and London, Ontario, the fruit raised in our Province has worked itself into the appreciation

of a wide circle, and it required but the recent successes to attract the general attention of experts to this particular branch of our resources. One of them, Mr. Alex. McD. Allan, President of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, with whom horticulture is paramount to a creed, has honored us with a visit in November last, at which occasion he was received in these rooms by the Council and some members of the Board of Trade. We must be grateful to this gentleman for his interesting speech made on this occasion and that he has plainly shown us that with the great advantages of our soil, our geographical position and the mildness of our climate, we would almost commit treason to our provincial interests, should we allow the capabilities of our country to remain dormant.

I will leave it to you to make suggestions as to the establishment of the Fruit Growers' Association of British Columbia, but I think we may safely follow the hints given us by Mr. Allan during his recent sojourn amongst us.

It seems as if the Ontario Association is a well organized body, which works properly, and having carefully examined the *modus operandi*, I believe that we may adopt their system without hesitation.

After a few suggestions as to the practical working, the chairman concluded as follows:

And now my friends, before closing, let me address you with words similar to those spoken by our well-wisher, Mr. Allan, at a meeting of the Ontario Association last year, and which so thoroughly convey what seems necessary to a successful carrying out of our plans:

"Let us one and all work, speak, write and think for the interests of horticulture.

"Enlist the sympathy of your friends and neighbors; spread everywhere the necessity of cultivation, more planting, growing only the best varieties, and buying and selling honestly.

"In our Association we want all classes of our people, especially do we want the influence of *Woman*, and I believe even now our women are fairly enlisted and willing to work for the grand, elevative interests of horticulture.

"Let us work up enthusiasm in our subject, and thus solidly and surely elevate the standard of everything that is good.

"There is room always for improvement, and we should never rest fully satisfied with the results of past experiments, but go on working up to a high ideal and encouraging others to work too."

#### LETTERS.

A number of letters were read from those unable to be present but who sent their best wishes and heartiest encouragement in writing to the Association, as follows: T. R. Figg, Mayne Island; Frank Barnard, M.P., Victoria; G. M. Sproat, West Kootenay; Colonel Prior, M.P., Victoria; Judge Vowell, Donald; E. Crow Baker, M.P., Victoria; Alex. McD. Allan, President of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario; John Bowron, Government Agent, Barkerville; Clement J. Cornwall, ex-Lieutenant-Governor, Ashcroft, and others.

The first business Cunningham moved, in relation to British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association.

After it had been read, Secretary-Treasurer moved for election to position, the elect

President, J. M. McTavish;  
1st Vice-President, James Punch;  
2nd Vice-President, Burt Delta,  
Secretary-Treasurer, E. Hutcherson

Board of Directors: J. M. McTavish; Richmond McGillivray; Matsqui James Punch; Burt Delta, E. Hutcherson; John Clapperton, (Kilumcheen) A. L. Foulloet, R. Hay; S. Island, John P. Bootl Bryant; Mayne Island, Henry Fry, Ashcroft, North Arm, J. W. La

The following resolutions

Moved by D. Oppenheimer, Secretary of the Fruit Growers' Association of British Columbia, and means of the said Association are inadequate to defray the such vital importance of British Columbia, be it requested to aid and assist with an annual grant of \$1000.00, in addition to the contribution made by the Fruit Growers' Association of

Moved by D. Oppenheimer, Secretary of the Fruit Growers' Association of British Columbia, to be held for the purpose of discussion of the Dominion of Canada in general, and, whereas, this is a most favorable circumstance do not justify the necessary travel that the Fruit Growers

The first business in order was the formation of the Association. Thomas Cunningham moved, seconded by James Punch, that a Fruit Growers' Association for British Columbia be now formed, to be known as the "British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association." Carried.

After it had been decided that officers should be a President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer and a Board of Directors, the following were elected to position, the election in each case being unanimous:

President, J. M. Browning, Vancouver.

1st Vice-President, Thos. Cunningham, New Westminster.

2nd Vice-President, G. W. Henry, Maple Ridge.

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

Board of Directors: Vancouver city and vicinity, G. G. McKay; Westminster city and vicinity, Peter Latham; Victoria city and vicinity, G. A. McTavish; Richmond, O. D. Sweet; Chilliwack, John Reece; Sumas, D. H. McGillivray; Matsqui, C. F. Sword; Langley, Samuel Robinson; Surrey, James Punch; Burton's Prairie, H. P. Bales; Mission, William Perkins; Delta, E. Hutcherson; Maple Ridge, W. J. Harris; Yale District (Nicola), John Clapperton, (Kamloops) W. J. Roper, (Okanagan) Alfred Postill, (Spallumcheen) A. L. Fortune, (Cache Creek) John Murray, Spencer's Bridge; Lillooet, R. Hay; Sooke and Esquimalt, Hon. E. C. Pooley; Salt Spring Island, John P. Booth; Comox and vicinity, W. M. Dingwell; Saanich, J. D. Bryant; Mayne Island, R. T. Figg; Nanaimo, J. G. Halpenny; Cowichan, Henry Fry, Ashcroft, Lt.-Gov. C. F. Cornwall; Clinton, C. Semlin, M.P.P.; North Arm, J. W. Lawson.

#### RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were then put and carried:

Moved by D. Oppenheimer, seconded by O. D. Sweet, whereas the Fruit Growers' Association of British Columbia has been established and the revenues and means of the said Fruit Growers' Association are somewhat limited and inadequate to defray the expenses necessarily incurred by an association of such vital importance to the Province as the Fruit Growers' Association of British Columbia, be it therefore resolved that the Provincial Government be requested to aid and assist the Fruit Growers' Association of British Columbia with an annual grant of \$1800 (eighteen hundred) similar to the appropriation made by the Government of the Province of Ontario for the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario. Carried.

Moved by D. Oppenheimer, seconded by E. Hutcherson, whereas, it appears expedient and of the greatest importance to the interests of the Fruit Growers' Association of British Columbia that delegates should attend a large convention, to be held in Montreal or Toronto in the month of January, 1890, for the purpose of discussing subjects suitable to the fruit culture of the Dominion of Canada in general and the different Provinces of Canada in particular, and, whereas, this Association is still in its infancy, so that its necessary circumstances do not justify an expenditure of money sufficiently large to defray the necessary travelling costs of such delegates, be it therefore resolved, that the Fruit Growers' Association of British Columbia request the Dominion



Government to place a liberal sum in their estimates for the purpose of covering expenses of delegates to a large convention of fruit growers in Montreal or Toronto in the month of January, 1890. Carried.

THE MAYOR AND VANCOUVER THANKED.

Mr. Sweet moved and half a dozen gentlemen offered to second a resolution of thanks to Mayor Oppenheimer, but Mr. Thos. Cunningham claimed precedence as seconder, and, after Mr. Sweet had spoken to his motion, he took occasion to remark that the whole Province was indebted to Mayor Oppenheimer for his efforts in this matter. If there were more Oppenheimers in this Province it would be better for it. He thanked the people of Vancouver generally. Its enterprise was stimulating the whole of British Columbia and acting, if the comparison could be allowed, in the capacity of a push engine shoving them up grade. Mr. McKay also spoke flatteringly of the Mayor's efforts to promote the association. The motion was passed by a standing vote.

THE CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

The President then read the constitution and by-laws of the Montreal Horticultural Society and Fruit Growers' Association of the Province of Quebec, which with slight variations were adopted as those of the British Columbia Association: The objects are defined as follows: "The object of the Society shall be to encourage the cultivation of flowers, fruits, vegetables and pursuits pertaining to horticulture, the promotion of bee culture, holding of exhibitions and collecting information regarding the different varieties of fruits best adapted for cultivation in this Province." It is provided, briefly, that the annual meeting shall be in January of each year, the officers elected by ballot, 5 a quorum of the directors, 13 a quorum of the Society, directors hold quarterly meeting, fees \$2 a year, life membership \$20, any person outside of the Province may join for \$1 for exhibition purposes, and to receive reports, but for no other, annual exhibitions.

Moved by Thomas Cunningham, seconded by C. R. Townley, and resolved, that the Constitution and By-Laws as read be adopted.

It was decided that the directors would meet on the 2nd at 9 o'clock in the same place.

TALK ON FRUIT.

By request several gentlemen, practical fruit growers, gave their experience in fruit growing for the benefit of those present.

Mr. Thos. Cunningham spoke of strawberries in which he had had great success. Last year he had raised the Sharpless which went 12 to the pound. In regard to pears, British Columbia set the experience of all the rest of the world at defiance, and he could only attribute it to the cool nights and long season for maturing. It was generally taught that pears required a heavy, rich, compact clay soil, but here the best pears he had ever seen in his life were grown on gravelly ridges, which would produce \$300 to the acre in crop. Mr. Cunningham had grown the Silver Prune to a degree of perfection and quality he had never seen equalled. British Columbia, he said, was the home of the plum. *En passant* he advised the association to consider well and look after the insect pests in which the apple alone had 200 enemies. A sovereign

remedy against many the proportion of 1 to excessive pruning of that all the trees over was that the destruct trunk. In planting should allow the lead time. In concluding, of fruit growing. Its effects. He never saw talking to the warden many fruit-growers t one!" It brought me helping the work of tl His laws. In regard for anxiety to him. was room for all.

In reply to questi through from August the Baldwin and Nor parent the best early Clapp's Favorite the b In apples the Baldwin and Golden Russet, for G. W. Henry, Ma of some years' experie had plum trees that ha feet. He had good suc the best varieties. He stone fruit trees, the done. All the deadwo Spring. He also calle Province, which he desc should be provided wit ment.

Mr. E. Hutcherson and nursery man, which currants and gooseberr San Francisco next Fall had only seen two kinds of Paris green as infallib

Mr. C. R. Townley ence had not been exten

William Perkins, M berries seventeen years i planted eighteen years a King and it was consid



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remedy against many of them was to wash the trees with soft soap, diluted to the proportion of 1 to 6 with water. He warned fruit growers against the excessive pruning of stone fruit trees. His experience in that direction was that all the trees over-trimmed had burst the bark. The explanation of that was that the destruction of the foliage produced a too rapid growth of the trunk. In planting trees they should not cut the head too much. They should allow the leader to grow; save the centre and the tree will grow every time. In concluding, Mr. Cunningham said he was enthusiastic in the matter of fruit growing. It was an elevating profession, and had excellent moral effects. He never saw a bad man engaged in horticulture. (Laughter). In talking to the warden of the penitentiary the other day, he asked him how many fruit growers they had in the penitentiary, and the reply was "Not one!" It brought men in harmony with nature and nature's God. It was helping the work of the Creator, and through it was divined the operation of His laws. In regard to the market for fruit, he added, it was not a matter for anxiety to him. They in fact would never overtake the market. There was room for all.

In reply to questions he said he had planted strawberries successfully all through from August to December and even on the 22nd of June; he considered the Baldwin and Northern Spies the best winter apples, the Yellow Transparent the best early apple; the Italian the best prune, the Bartlett and Clapp's Favorite the best pears; Strawberries would yield \$1,000 to an acre. In apples the Baldwin is hard to improve on; for winter apple Northern Spy, and Golden Russet, for early apple Gravenstein.

G. W. Henry, Maple Ridge, as a practical nursery man and fruit grower, of some years' experience, had reaped \$300 off  $\frac{1}{4}$  acre Crescent seedlings; he had plum trees that had made  $8\frac{1}{2}$  feet growth in a season, and apple 5 to 6 feet. He had good success with raspberries, Cuthbert and Marlborough were the best varieties. He disagreed with Mr. Cunningham about the trimming of stone fruit trees, the effect being largely due to the season in which it was done. All the deadwood, which retarded growth should be cut back in the Spring. He also called attention to one insect which was at work in the Province, which he described as the black headed apple borer. The members should be provided with the entomologist's report, published by the Govern-ment.

Mr. E. Hutcherson, Ladner's, gave an account of his operations as a fruit and nursery man, which are quite extensive in apples, pears, black and red currants and gooseberries. He was going in for shipping black currants to San Francisco next Fall, where they could not raise them. As to insects he had only seen two kinds as yet. For caterpillars he recommended a solution of Paris green as infallible.

Mr. C. R. Townley spoke of experiments in his nursery, but his experience had not been extended sufficiently to judge of results.

William Perkins, Mission, a veteran fruit grower, had been raising straw-berries seventeen years in this Province. A variety of strawberries had been planted eighteen years ago by the Oblate Fathers, which he had christened the King and it was considered then the king of Strawberries. Afterwards, the

Sharpless was introduced and mixed with the King and the hybrid berry was the finest that was ever put on the market. Three years ago he measured one that was nine inches in circumference (sensation) and although since they had not attained such a size, they would go 175 to 200 bushels to the acre. He had seen Mr. Cunningham's estimate of one thousand dollars to the acre beaten all hollow. British Columbia was the home of the small fruit, which was proved by the fact that all kinds of domestic small fruit was found in the wild state in the Province. He occasioned a hearty laugh by stating that he hesitated to say anything about gooseberries, because they wouldn't believe him if he did. But nobody doubted him when he instanced berries  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter and  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches in length.

#### MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS.

The Directors of the newly formed British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association met Saturday, February 2nd, at 9:30 a.m., in the Board of Trade Rooms on Carrall street, the following gentlemen being present: Mr. J. M. Browning, president, in the chair, Messrs. Thomas Cunningham, W. J. Harris, G. W. Henry, O. D. Sweet, E. Hutcherson, H. P. Bales, Wm. Perkins, G. McKay, James Punch, Charles Semlin, M.P.P., W. J. Brandreth, and A. H. B. MacGowan, the secretary.

The object of the meeting was to arrange for meetings, for exhibits and matters of general detail in connection with the workings of the Association.

It was decided that the general meeting of the Association should be held in January, but the date was not specified, being left to be fixed at the last quarterly meeting of the current year. It was resolved that the Board of Directors should meet quarterly, the first meeting to be on the date of the general meeting and the other three to be on the first Tuesday of the months of May, August and November respectively. The general annual meeting will be advertised in two newspapers in Vancouver, two in Victoria, one in New Westminster, one in Kamloops and one in Nanaimo. The termination of the financial year was fixed for the 30th of November.

At the suggestion of the president he was empowered to purchase the necessary books for the use of the Association's officers and also to have printed a circular stating the objects of the Association, which would be sent to those interested in fruit or horticulture. A form of application for membership to be enclosed with it. In connection with this idea the members of the Board were requested to send to the president as full a list of those in their different districts likely to become members as possible.

The question of the holding of an annual exhibition of fruits and flowers was then discussed and excited lively interest.

Mr. E. Hutcherson objected to holding an exhibition at all, on the ground that the Agricultural Society made displays of their products and granted prizes. He pointed to the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, which did not hold exhibitions, and considered that this example should be followed. He held that the value of the Association lay in the information the members could obtain by discussion of the various kinds of fruits and interchange of ideas on their growth and treatment. There might be a small exhibition for the purpose of

illustrating the points was necessary. He objected to exhibitions at all.

President Brown holding of exhibits was his own opinion was that thought then that the

Mr. Wm. Perkins year in order to give strawberries and similar late fall fruits. He expressed the hope that of another ca together. At an annual would be a number of

President Brown not admit of the holdi

Mr. Chas. Semlin, suggested as the month for his district, and that C

Mr. Cunningham with the agricultural f of the meeting was the dent of any other orga

Some members poi calities that the season therefore an exhibition tricts would be made stopped them by statin their hands if they b occurred.

After some further moved a summer exhibit

Mr. James Punch October.

Mr. Cunningham s exhibition in October v

Mr. Punch replied and the date should be

Mr. W. J. Harris inhibition of such fruits a first Tuesday in August

This motion recon adopted. It was pointed out that the exhibit displayed could take place at a public exhibit.

illustrating the points made by the speakers, but this was practically all that was necessary. He considered the Association should not hold public exhibitions at all.

President Browning pointed out, by reference to the by-laws, that the holding of exhibits was one of the specified objects of the Association. His own opinion was that exhibits were not only useful but necessary, and it was thought then that the greatest good of the Association would be accomplished.

Mr. Wm. Perkins held that there should be three exhibitions during the year in order to give a proper idea of the fruits of the Province. One for strawberries and similar small fruits, and then for summer fruits, a third for late fall fruits. He explained that the fruit of one season was out of date before that of another came, and it was therefore impossible to display them together. At an annual exhibition, therefore, whenever held there of necessity would be a number of fruits not displayed.

President Browning stated that the limited funds of the Association would not admit of the holding of three exhibitions.

Mr. Chas. Semlin, M.P.P., stated that September, which had been suggested as the month for the holding of an annual exhibition was too early for his district, and that October was a better month.

Mr. Cunningham suggested that the exhibit should be held in connection with the agricultural fair, and adduced many reasons in favor, but the sense of the meeting was that any exhibit which would be held should be independent of any other organization.

Some members pointed out that the climate varied so in the different localities that the season for the ripening of the fruit was not the same, and that therefore an exhibition could not be held at which displays from all the districts would be made. Other difficulties were mooted, but the president stopped them by stating that the Association would have a large contract on their hands if they began already to provide for every difficulty before it occurred.

After some further discussion Mr. Cunningham, seconded by Mr. Perkins, moved a summer exhibition only to be held this year.

Mr. James Punch moved in amendment that the exhibition be held in October.

Mr. Cunningham said the summer fruits would by that time be gone. An exhibition in October would be too late for cherries, plums, etc.

Mr. Punch replied that pears and apples were the most important fruits, and the date should be fixed to suit them.

Mr. W. J. Harris moved in amendment to the amendment "that an exhibition of such fruits and flowers as are then ripe be held in Vancouver on the first Tuesday in August at the quarterly meeting."

This motion recommended itself to the sense of the meeting and it was adopted. It was pointed out that a discussion on the merits of the products displayed could take place and Mr. Hutcherson's idea thus combined with a public exhibit.

Mr. Sweet moved that the name of A. W. Vowell, Donald, be added to the directorate, which was carried.

A letter was read from J. B. Wurts, Green River, Ontario, asking if it would pay him to come to British Columbia and begin a factory for the manufacture of fruit baskets.

Mr. Sweet introduced the question of literature on the subject of fruit and asked if it would not be well to affiliate with the Ontario association so as to get the benefit of what papers and books they were continually getting. Mr. Hutcherson said he would like to see the members join the association mentioned and to see this society follow in its footsteps.

President Browning stated that it was his desire to gather together a library for the benefit of the members. Such books as the Dominion Government issued they would get free and they might get papers and pamphlets from colleges and associations in the States also free. There were some papers for which they would have to subscribe, but they must have the best procurable.

Mr. W. J. Harris suggested that a permanent exhibition of British Columbia fruit might be held without entailing any expense both at Vancouver and New Westminster. The only thing necessary would be to get some gentleman to see that the samples sent for exhibition were looked after.

President Browning said that a suitable window would have to be chosen for the purpose. He would look about him and secure a place and would look after any exhibit sent to him.

P. Bales, Burton Prairie, gave a description of a fine apple tree in his orchard which last year gave a yield of 32 fifty-pound boxes. He had also had a heavy crop of peaches, etc.

Moved and seconded that the secretary be instructed to communicate with Mr. Wolverton, secretary of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, Toronto, to ascertain at what terms the British Columbia Association could affiliate with that of Ontario.

On the 7th May, 1889, a meeting of the directors of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association was held in the Board of Trade rooms at which were present Messrs. G. G. McKay, Vancouver; W. J. Harris, Maple Ridge; G. W. Henry, Port Hammond; E. Hutcherson, Ladner's Landing; O. D. Sweet, Richmond; J. W. Lawson, North Arm; H. B. Bales Burton Prairie; Mayor Oppenheimer, Vancouver; Peter Latham, New Westminster; Secretary MacGowan and a number of members who had dropped in to note the proceedings.

In the absence of the President, Mr. J. M. Browning, who sent a letter expressing his regret at unavoidable absence, Mr. G. W. Henry, Vice-President, took the chair and called the meeting to order at 7:30.

The Secretary then read the minutes of the last meeting, which were adopted, and proceeded, for the benefit of the directors, to read the correspondence, somewhat voluminous, that had taken place since the last and initial meeting. A number of replies were received from directors appointed to serve at the first meeting, who in every case accepted the trust and signified their

willingness to do all further its objects. reference to the pass and the President fi and the pleasing fact cessful and that the the appropriation fo were also read from conveying the best w most hearty and cor could be of assistance

Mr. Harris intre the position in which sary to properly cons

Mayor Oppenhei a Government measu of the session, after t become aware of the t ment officials brought been made for a priva that it was not mate achieved in the mean ated body. He exp general Act, but he d

The matter then

Mr. Hutcherson, ation with the Ontar which was pretty free

The offer of the C ation all the privileges the year, a volume t plants, at 80 cents per fairly liberal one, and ciation, so as to affilia the members the bene

A discussion resul W. J. Harris, seconde son and Reece, Chilliw wise of Agassiz for an

Mr. Harris then b their fruit. There wa but the great trouble a and in such a way as t ducts of their orchards nection with or outside of its members with ca



willingness to do all possible to advance the interests of the Association and further its objects. The correspondence with the Provincial Government in reference to the passing of an Act of Incorporation, and also that of the Mayor and the President for the purpose of obtaining a grant of \$500 were also read, and the pleasing fact announced by the Mayor that his efforts had been successful and that the Executive Committee had set aside \$500 as a grant from the appropriation for agriculture, for the benefit of the Association. Letters were also read from the Secretary of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, conveying the best wishes of the officers of that society, and promising the most hearty and cordial co-operation possible in all matters in which they could be of assistance.

Mr. Harris introduced the subject of incorporation, and desired to know the position in which the Society now stood, and what steps would be necessary to properly constitute it as a legal body.

Mayor Oppenheimer produced a copy of the Bill that had been printed as a Government measure, and said that it was not until eight days before close of the session, after the Private Bills Committee had adjourned, that he had become aware of the fact that a private Bill was necessary. Had the Government officials brought the matter to his notice sooner, arrangements could have been made for a private Bill being put through. However, His Worship said that it was not material, and that the objects of the Association could be achieved in the meantime fully as well as an informal Society as an incorporated body. He explained that the body could be incorporated under the general Act, but he did not see that it was necessary.

The matter then dropped.

Mr. Hutcherson, of Ladner's Landing, brought up the question of affiliation with the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, which he favored and which was pretty freely discussed by those present.

The offer of the Ontario Association to allow the British Columbia Association all the privileges of its own membership, viz., a copy of their paper for the year, a volume of the printed proceedings of the Association and some plants, at 80 cents per head, was considered, all things taken into question, a fairly liberal one, and it was decided to send \$52 to the secretary of the Association, so as to affiliate to the extent of 65 members, and receive for each of the members the benefits to be derived.

A discussion resulted in the following motion being carried: "Moved by W. J. Harris, seconded by E. Hutcherson, that Messrs. Henderson, Robertson and Reece, Chilliwack, be requested to report on the desirability or otherwise of Agassiz for an Experimental Farm."

Mr. Harris then brought up a very important matter, that of a market for their fruit. There was a demand for every pound of fruit that could be grown but the great trouble at the present time was to dispose of it at such a time and in such a way as to properly meet the demand, and utilise fully the products of their orchards. What was wanted was an organization either in connection with or outside of the Association. He suggested the society or some of its members with capital taking hold of the fruit to handle it for the growers,

and to dispose of the surplus at certain seasons. By the lack of facilities now the fruit is all thrown upon the market at one time, producing a glut, and very often entailing losses, and discouraging the producing. Fruit should be classified and put on the market to meet the demands. This cannot be done by farmers themselves, but by a company or an organization, who study the market and act as middlemen. Such a company could put in a canning and evaporating plant and utilise the surplus by canning and evaporating. At present thousands of dollars of canned and evaporated fruit was being imported from the outside Province. Until, Mr. Harris argued, the supply was large enough to create a market, and that market was found, fruit growing would not be profitable, but after that the greater the supply the more profitable did the trade become.

Mayor Oppenheimer corroborated Mr. Harris' remarks as to the home market. His firm imported many carloads of fruit of all kinds in a year.

Mr. Hutcherson agreed that one of the objects of the Association should be to find a market, and offered several suggestions as to how farmers individually could find a market for themselves.

Mr. Henry, Vice-President, explained how in Ontario, through combination of interests as suggested by Mr. Harris, a market was obtained and the business of fruit growing made profitable.

Mr. Sweet said it was not advisable, in his opinion, to raise Fall apples. Long-keeping varieties were what were required.

Mr. Henry contended that Summer and Fall apples were the most profitable if properly handled.

Mr. Latham suggested raising only a few of the standard varieties for shipping as the most profitable.

Mr. Lawson, North Arm, proposed a co-operative and evaporating association among the fruit growers themselves, so that they could reap the profits of handling as well as of raising fruit.

This opened up the subject of evaporating upon which various opinions were expressed. The whole matter was discussed at some length, Messrs. Henry, Hutcherson, Lawson, Harris, Sweet, McRae and others taking part. Although views differed somewhat as to details, all seemed to favor Mr. Harris' idea in the main. It was decided to adjourn that portion of the discussion until the following morning at 9:30, to go more thoroughly into its consideration.

The appointment of Mr. A. H. B. MacGowan at a salary of \$20 a month was confirmed.

On motion of Messrs. Harris and Sweet, Messrs. J. C. Henderson, Chilliwack; Duncan Robertson, Agassiz; and Bulwer, Mission, were requested to act as representatives of the Association at the places named.

Mr. Hutcherson called attention to the fact that according to the constitution and by-laws an exhibition was to be held in August of each year, and after the details had been talked over for some time it was decided, on motion of W. J. Harris, seconded by O. D. Sweet, to appoint a committee to arrange all details for an exhibition, to be held in Vancouver on the 7th August, to con-

sist of the President, and that director, having a good dis-

A communica-

"It affords me the best collection of British Columbia fruit of this city has declared."

This generous

A meeting of the Association was held in J. M. Browning's parlour, previous evening.

The question of membership among those who were present, Mr. Harris, McRae and

Mr. Winch, business manager, and a dealer in fruit. He said there was a heavy consumption of fruit by every steamer, and farmers here do not care to raise fruit. They have to take the fruit to the market in situ, and it was to pick and carry, taking care to get it to the cannery was that they always come in and the quantity not order so heavy, just as good as the fruit in British Columbia. The latter place packages, so that when they are shipped there are such as plums, cherries, the proper time not to ship, handled roughly, and Columbia fruit were



assist of the President and Messrs. McKay, Canning, Dunn, Gosnell and Townley, and that directors of each district be requested to urge the necessity of having a good display and to report probable exhibits.

A communication was read from Mayor Oppenheimer as follows:

"It affords me great pleasure to inform you that Mr. William Prout of this city has declared to me his intention to give a special prize of \$50 for the best collection of fruit and vegetables raised within the limits of the Province of British Columbia, and exhibited at the Toronto Industrial exhibition of this year."

This generous offer was received with expressions of much favor.

#### DIRECTORS' MEETING, MAY 8, 1889.

A meeting of the Directors of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association was held in the Board of Trade Rooms. The chair was taken by Mr. J. M. Browning, who apologised for his absence from the meeting held on the previous evening.

The question of gathering, selecting and shipping fruit was discussed, and among those who spoke on the subject were Messrs. R. V. Winch, Hutcherson, Harris, McRae and Henry.

Mr. Winch, by request, gave his views on the matter, he being an experienced dealer in different lines of fruit grown or imported in British Columbia. He said there was not half enough fruit produced in the Province for home consumption. The dealers in Vancouver alone import from 600 to 700 boxes by every steamer, which sails once in five days. The trouble is, he said, the farmers here do not spare the time and pains in picking and packing their fruit. They have not the proper knowledge of that and the consequence was that the retailer pays little or no attention to home grown fruit as it comes into the market in such poor condition. The proper way for the fruit grower was to pick and carefully pack his fruit in boxes made especially for the purpose, taking care to put in nothing but the choicest fruit and sending the rest of it to the cannery. Another thing the fruit growers should bear in mind was that they always have to place their fruit on a market glutted from a foreign country, whereas if they notified the dealers when their fruit would come in and the quantity of supply, the latter would be prepared for it and not order so heavily from San Francisco. The fruit of British Columbia was just as good as the fruit of any part of the world and the only difference between fruit in British Columbia and that in San Francisco, the fruit grower in the latter place packs his fruit in perfect order and in nice, clean, neat, packages, so that when it is opened it looks enticing and shows off to good advantage. There are some of our fruits far better than the San Francisco article, such as plums, cherries, strawberries and apples, but they are not picked in the proper time nor are they cared for. The grower should also pay particular attention to shipping and see that it is properly marked and that it is not handled roughly, and the face of the boxes not spoiled or broken. If British Columbia fruit were only handled rightly for one season the fruit growers would

get a higher price than the dealers pay for San Francisco fruit, because the fruit would be fresher and in good order and more readily obtained. What Mr. Winch most strongly urged upon their attention was the necessity of devising some means whereby the producer and the dealer could be kept in constant touch. The great desideratum with the latter was to know where to obtain a supply at any time he required it and of the proper quantity and quality. There should be a means devised to enable the dealer to know approximately how much available fruit there was at any given time and where to lay his hand on it. For instance he knew just what he wanted for the next two weeks and had it ordered that time ahead. When he wanted oranges or what not he sent to San Francisco stating the quantity and quality or grade he wanted, and he invariably could depend on getting just what he wanted. He could not buy native fruits in small quantities under such circumstances, because he already had his supply ordered, and on the other hand he dared not trust to the home market, and therefore to do a steady and satisfactory business he was by the necessities of trade compelled to buy in a certain market. When, Mr. Winch said, the British Columbia Market can be supplied in the same way by home growers, fruit growing would be a successful and profitable business, and towards that end the Fruit Growers' Association should direct its efforts.

Mr. Winch's remarks were well received, and were followed by considerable discussion as to how the object he had pointed out could be best attained, and a number of suggestions made.

The following committee was appointed to collect information concerning the supply of fruit and to look into the matter of marketing it, and also to act as a medium between the producer and dealer: G. W. Henry, chairman, Port Hammond; J. C. Henderson, Chilliwack; E. Hutcherson, Ladner's Landing; J. L. Walworth, Vancouver; W. J. Harris, Maple Ridge; R. V. Winch, Vancouver; D. McCrae, Chilliwack; O. D. Sweet, Richmond.

President Browning donated \$50 to the Association to be given as prizes for the best kept and arranged gardens in Vancouver City, to be owned and worked by amateurs only. There will be three prizes, one of \$25, one of \$15, and one of \$10.

#### EXHIBITION.

On 7th August the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association held their first exhibition in the Van Horne Block, Granville street, Vancouver.

It was considered by all who visited it a grand success and such an one as must produce a good effect on the important industry of fruit growing in the Province.

As will be seen by the prize list the different parts of the Province were fairly represented.

The initiatory exhibition being such a perfect success will no doubt lead to a more wide spread interest being taken and it is expected that the show of 1890 will in extent at least much surpass this one.

To begin in the exhibitors:

Mr. G. W. J. flowers and vegetables

Mr. Peter Lat in which he entered

Mr. W. G. Ne

The exhibit fine one worthy of the Latham, almost equal

Mr. A. Wilson about 20 in flowers, material contributed

Port Haney was exhibits in apples, 1

Jubilee Farm, 1 fruits and vegetable containing 20 varieties

Mr. J. M. Spin creditable display.

Mr. C. R. Town

Mr. O. D. Sweet tables.

A large exhibit Thomas McNeely, 1 D. C. Webber, Port Moody, 3 entries in vegetable some fine sago and 1 fruit, 8 entries.

The exhibit of Mrs. his display of fruit, peaches, grapes, small made a splendid show

Mrs. Evans, City exhibitors. Mr. Lav tion of native ferns, fine hydrangea.

The choicest selection who though not entered

The prize list was

Annuals—1st, G. McTavish; 2nd, G. V. R. Townley.

## THE EXHIBITORS.

To begin in the order in which they entered, the following are among the exhibitors:

Mr. G. W. Henry, Port Hammond, had about 35 entries, cut flowers, flowers and vegetables.

Mr. Peter Latham, Westminster, made 30 exhibits, all in class A, flowers, in which he entered for nearly every prize on the list.

Mr. W. G. Newton, boquet of Annuals.

The exhibit from Victoria of G. A. McTavish, by Wm. Dodds, was one worthy of the Queen City's wealth of flowers—Mr. McTavish, with Mr. Latham, almost exhausted the prize list in flowers.

Mr. A. Wilson, of Cedar Cottage, made 22 exhibits in vegetables, and about 20 in flowers, the latter including nearly as many varieties. This was a material contribution in every respect.

Port Haney was well and largely represented, Mr. Robertson showing 8 exhibits in apples, plums and peaches, two of these being collections of apples.

Jubilee Farm, Mr. Hutchieson, Ladner's Landing, had 9 entries, in small fruits and vegetables. Mrs. Hutchieson showed a bunch of natural grasses containing 20 varieties. It was very unique.

Mr. J. M. Spinks, 20 entries in vegetables and flowers, making a very creditable display.

Mr. C. R. Townley had a very choice collection of flowers, 8 entries.

Mr. O. D. Sweet, North Arm, made 10 entries in choice fruit and vegetables.

A large exhibit of vegetables and fruit, 21 entries, was made by Mr. Thomas McNeely, Ladner's. Mrs. Sutherland exhibited a boat of flowers, etc. D. C. Webber, Port Hammond, 6 entries in vegetables. Norval Butchard, Port Moody, 3 entries, fruit and vegetables. J. Canning, fruit. About 15 entries in vegetables were made by Mr. Wm. Cargill. Mrs. Prout sent in some fine sago and umbrella plants. Mr. Markinson, apples, vegetables and fruit, 8 entries.

The exhibit of Mr. Thos. Cunningham, Westminster, deserves mention in his display of fruit, of which he had a large number of entries in apples, plums, peaches, grapes, small fruits, etc., over a dozen in all. His bottled fruit, too, made a splendid showing.

Mrs. Evans, City, and D. J. Kennedy, Chilliwack, were among the other exhibitors. Mr. Law, Poincinal of the public schools, had a splendid collection of native ferns, while George Black, Hastings, took the cake with a very fine hydrangea.

The choicest selection of his green house exhibited by Mr. W. F. Salsbury, who though not entering for competition made a splendid exhibit.

The prize list was as follows:

## CLASS A—CUT FLOWERS.

Annuals—1st, G. W. Henry; 2nd, G. A. McTavish. Astors—1st, G. A. McTavish; 2nd, G. W. Henry. Hand bouquet—1st G. A. McTavish; 2nd, C. R. Townley.

Cut Flowers, basket of not more than 12 inches in diameter—1st, G. A. McTavish.

Cut Flowers—Vase of not more than 12 inches in diameter—1st, G. A. McTavish; 2nd, G. W. Henry.

Cut Flowers—collection of not more than 12 inches in diameter—1st, G. A. McTavish; 2nd, G. W. Henry.

Dahlias, double—1st, G. W. Henry; 2nd, G. A. McTavish.

Dahlias, Dwarf Pompon—1st, G. W. Henry; 2nd, G. A. McTavish.

Gladio—1st, G. A. McTavish; 2nd, G. W. Henry.

Pansies—2nd, G. A. McTavish.

Petunias, double—1st, G. A. McTavish.

Petunias, single—1st, G. A. McTavish; 2nd, J. M. Spinks.

Philox Drummondi—1st, G. A. McTavish; 2nd G. W. Henry.

Roses, Hybrid Perpetual, 6 dissimilar named—1st, G. W. Henry; 2nd, G. A. McTavish.

Roses, Tea, 6 dissimilar named—1st, G. A. McTavish; 2nd, J. M. Spinks.

Stocks, 6 spikes, dissimilar—1st, G. A. McTavish.

Verbenas, collection—1st, G. A. McTavish; 2nd, G. W. Henry.

39 Zinnias—1st G. A. McTavish; 2nd, G. W. Henry.

Honorable Mention: Basket of Cut Flowers—C. R. Townley.

Cottage Garden Bouquet—Mrs. Morris. Hand Boquet—J. M. Spinks.

Collection of Decorative and Flowering Plants, 15 square feet of table—1st, G. A. McTavish; 2nd A. Wilson.

Begonias, in bloom—1st, Peter Latham; 2nd, A. Wilson.

Begonias, 1 box—1st, Peter Latham; 2nd, C. R. Townley.

Special Prize for Begonias, Tuberos—G. A. McTavish.

Ferns, 6 distinct species—1st, Peter Latham.

Foliage Plants, 4 dissimilar, (Coleus excluded)—1st A. Wilson; 2nd, Peter Latham.

Fuchias, 3 in bloom—1st, Peter Latham; 2nd, G. A. McTavish.

Fuchias, 1 in bloom—1st, J. M. Spinks; 2nd, Peter Latham.

Honorable mention—A. Wilson.

Geraniums, double, 2 in bloom, dissimilar—1st Peter Latham; 2nd, A. Wilson.

Geraniums, semi-double, 2 in bloom, dissimilar—2nd, Peter Latham.

Geraniums, single, 2 in bloom, dissimilar—1st, A. Wilson.

Hanging Basket—1st, Peter Latham; 2nd, A. Wilson.

Heliotrope, in bloom—1st, C. R. Townley; 2nd, A. Wilson.

Hydrangea, in bloom—Special prize, Geo Black.

Mignonette, 2 pots, in bloom—1st, Peter Latham.

Petunias, double, 2 pots, in bloom—2nd, Peter Latham.

Honorable mention—Specimen Begonias, Mrs. Evans.

Floral boat—Mrs. Sutherland.

Coleus—Peter Latham.

#### CLASS B.

Apples, 5 specimens of each variety—1st, Samuel Robertson.

Apples, best co  
D. Sweet; 2nd, Sa

Apples, 5 heav  
Cunningham. Hor  
Apples, plate  
McNeely.

Crab Apples, c  
Sweet.

Pears, collectio  
Plums, collecti

Samuel Robertson.  
Peaches—1st, S

Grapes, collecti

Blackberries—1

Plums, Clusters

Basket Fruit—

Honorable mention

Display of Fru

Special mentio

hibited by D. J. Ke

length, and had at l

The Glengary F

plums, with a very l

Beans, green, 1

Beets, for table

Brussels Sprout

Carrots, for tabl

Carrots, for tabl

Celery, white, 6

Sweet Corn, 6 e

Cucumber, colle

McNeely.

Cabbage, winter

Cabbage, summe

Cabbage, red, 2

Cabbage, Savoy,

Cauliflowers, 2 l

Lettuce, 6 head

Onions, collectio

Onions, white, 6

Onions, red, 6 o

Onions, yellow, 1

Parsnips, for tal

Potatoes, collect



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McTavish.

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V. Henry; 2nd,

; 2nd, J. M.

Henry.

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J. M. Spinks.

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Wilson; 2nd,

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a.

Apples, best collection for commercial purposes, 5 of each variety—1st, O. D. Sweet; 2nd, Samuel Robertson.

Apples, 5 heaviest, one of a kind—1st, Samuel Robertson; 2nd, Thomas Cunningham. Honorable mention, B. Markinson.

Apples, plate one variety, 5 specimens—1st, O. D. Sweet; 2nd, Thomas McNeely.

Crab Apples, collection, 5 of each variety—1st, Jubilee Farm; 2nd, O. D. Sweet.

Pears, collection—1st, Samuel Robertson.

Plums, collection, 6 of each variety—1st, Thomas Cunningham; 2nd, Samuel Robertson.

Peaches—1st, Samuel Robertson; 2nd, Thomas Cunningham.

Grapes, collection, 2 bunches of each kind—1st, Thomas Cunningham.

#### SPECIAL PRIZES.

Blackberries—1st Thomas Cunningham; 2nd, O. D. Sweet.

Plums, Clusters—1st, D. J. Kennedy; 2nd, Glengary Ranch.

Basket Fruit—1st, Arthur and Ernest Howison; 2nd, John Laitey. Honorable mention and Special Prize, W. J. Harris.

Display of Fruit—honorable mention, F. Bennett and F. Robertson.

Special mention should be made of the wonderful cluster of plums exhibited by D. J. Kennedy, of Chilliwack. The branch was about three feet in length, and had at least 100 plums on it, weighing not less than 15 pounds.

The Glengary Farm, Chilliwack, also sent a splendid cluster of black plums, with a very large amount of fruit covering the branches.

#### CLASS C—VEGETABLES.

Beans, green, 1 dish—1st, Jubilee Farm; 2nd, W. Cargill.

Beets, for table, 6—1st, O. D. Sweet; 2nd, Thomas McNeely.

Brussels Sprouts—1st, J. M. Spinks.

Carrots, for table, 5 early—1st, B. Markinson; 2nd, Thomas McNeely.

Carrots, for table, 6 late—1st, F. Robertson; 2nd, A. Wilson.

Celery, white, 6 heads—1st, A. Wilson.

Sweet Corn, 6 ears, named—1st, G. W. Henry; 2nd, D. C. Webber.

Cucumber, collection, 2 of each kind—1st, J. M. Spinks; 2nd, Thomas McNeely.

Cabbage, winter—1st, J. M. Spinks; 2nd, Thomas McNeely.

Cabbage, summer, 2 head—1st, Thomas McNeely; 2nd, G. W. Henry.

Cabbage, red, 2 heads—1st, A. Wilson.

Cabbage, Savoy, 2 heads—1st, J. M. Spinks; 2nd, A. Wilson.

Cauliflowers, 2 heads—1st, Jubilee Farm; 2nd, W. Cargill.

Lettuce, 6 heads—1st, B. Markinson.

Onions, collection, 6 of each—1st, Thomas McNeely; 2nd, A. Wilson.

Onions, white, 6 of each—1st, A. Wilson; 2nd, Thomas McNeely.

Onions, red, 6 of each—1st, A. Wilson; 2nd, D. C. Webber.

Onions, yellow, 6 of each—1st, D. C. Webber; 2nd, Thomas McNeely.

Parsnips, for table, 6—1st, Thomas McNeely; 2nd, A. Wilson.

Potatoes, collection, 6 of each—1st, G. W. Henry; 2nd, Jubilee Farm.

Rhubarb, 12 stalks—1st, G. W. Henry; 2nd, F. Robertson.

Squash, table, 2—1st, Jubilee Farm.

Turnips, white, 6—1st, A. Wilson; 2nd, B. Markinson.

Turnips, yellow, 6—1st, A. Wilson.

Tomatoes, 2 varieties, 6 specimens of each—1st, G. W. Henry; 2nd, A. Wilson.

Vegetables, best collection displayed, not less than 40 foot area—1st, A. Wilson.

Special prizes: White Wax Beans—1st, O. D. Sweet; 2nd, G. W. Henry.

Honorable Mention: Melons—F. Bennett, Maine Island. Collection Peas—W. Cargill.

The judges were: Vegetables—A. C. Wells and W. J. Brandreth. Fruit—G. W. Henry and E. Hutchieson. Flowers—R. T. Robinson and J. Canning. That they did their work satisfactorily and well seems to be evident from the fact that there was little or no dissatisfaction, something which is very rare in exhibitions of this kind.

The Directors of the B. C. Fruit Growers' Association held a meeting in the Van Horne block, first floor, at 9:30, August 8th, 1889, the president, Mr. Browning, in the chair.

The first matter for discussion was the distribution of the prizes offered by the *News-Advertiser*. After that had been arranged, as far as possible, it was moved by Mr. Mackey, seconded by Mr. Hutchinson, that the thanks of the Association be tendered to the press of the Province, special reference being made to the *News-Advertiser* for its efforts in promoting the success of the exhibition, also to the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, the Hotel Vancouver, Mr. A. Wilson, and all those who had assisted in getting up and who had contributed in various ways.

The special prizes ordered for distribution were as follows: Blackberries, first, \$2; second, \$1; baskets of fruits, \$2, \$1; clusters of plums, \$2, \$1; special prize for plate of 5 dozen of apples; green peas, \$1; white beans, \$1.50, \$1; water melons and musk melons, \$1.50; the special prizes for flowers were left over for further consideration.

It was moved and carried that honorable mention be awarded all fruits put up in jars for exhibition at the Toronto Exposition, considered worthy of the same, and that Mr. Wells and Mr. Sweet be a committee to report upon them. Mr. Henry and Mr. Hutchinson were appointed a committee to name the different specimens of fruit on exhibition. Cullings from same to be forwarded to Montreal for further naming.

On motion the committee appointed to report on the experimental farm at Agassiz was dismissed.

*Re Packing and Shipping Fruit*, it was moved by Mr. Cunningham, seconded by Mr. Hutchison, that the committee appointed on the 8th of May be discharged, and that a committee of three, composed of Messrs. Henry, Cunningham and Hutchison, be appointed to carry out the work and report at the next regular meeting of the directors, Mr. Henry to be chairman. Carried.

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The report of the committee upon the fruit put up for exhibition was presented and adopted.

The report was as follows:

"Your committee appointed to examine the bottled fruits now on exhibition which have been specially prepared for the 'Toronto Exhibit,' beg to report the following names appearing as exhibitors in this department: Thos. Cunningham, John Kirkland, Newton, William Teague, 'Jubilee Farm,' Thomas McNeely and A. S. Vedder, for which we beg to recommend honorable mention, especially for that of Mr. Thomas Cunningham, of New Westminster, who has 33 specimens on exhibition.

"These are all nicely put up in glass jars containing a preserving liquid prepared especially for that purpose, and we believe the fruits and vegetables thus prepared will bear a favorable comparison with anything of the kind produced in any part of the Dominion.

"We would strongly recommend that an effort be made to procure a liquid which, while preserving the fruit will not take the color out of it."

The question of marketing fruit then came up, and a number of opinions were expressed. The fact that British Columbia was at present simply a slaughter market for the California dealers was commented on.

A gentleman said that what British Columbia wanted particularly was more fruit grown. The dealers complained that they could not depend upon a sufficient supply from the Province, and therefore were compelled to go outside for a regular supply upon which they could always depend. Until the fruit farmers could supply all the local market demanded, the fruit industry would never prosper as it should.

Mr. Mackay introduced the matter of growing fruit trees among stumps. In the Capilano Valley, and many parts of British Columbia, if it was first necessary to stump the ground, as many contended, the expense would be so great as to practically discount the crop value, but if fruit trees could be planted among stumps and flourish, as he himself believed, it would bring into cultivation and make profitable large acres of land that were now practically waste. He himself had planted a large number of trees among stumps two years ago and so far they had succeeded admirably. The question was would they continue.

The introduction of this subject produced a lively discussion, and one which brought out a great many varying opinions. Mr. Henry thought if the trees were planted a year or so after the forest was cut down, it would do all right, but not otherwise. Others, however, gave instances of where orchards had been successfully planted among stumps with good results.

A proper packing box next came up for consideration as one of the things most important to shippers. It was referred to the committee having the matter of markets to deal with.

Mr. O. D. Sweet asked for an expression of opinion on the spotting of fruit, and its causes, and, if possible, the suggestion of a remedy. He said some of his apples were shrivelling up and cracking. It seemed to be a blight.

Opinion differed on this considerably. Mr. Henry thought the season had a good deal to do with it. It seemed to be periodical, and afflicted the east as well as the west at times.

Proper cultivation was generally regarded as the best remedy. Some varieties were more subject to it than others, and as a rule the strongest and healthiest trees came out the best. There was also a comparison instituted between uplands and lowlands, but no definite information was elicited on this score.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

Upon assembling in the afternoon at 2:30 the question of protection to British Columbia fruit growers was taken up and discussed, which resulted in the following motion being put and carried: Moved by Mr. Hutcherson, seconded by Mr. Cunningham, that a memorial be forwarded to the Dominion Government, calling its attention to the unjust position in which the fruit growers of British Columbia are placed in regard to the duty on fruit, and that a respectful address be presented to the Provincial Government requesting its influence with the Dominion Government in urging this matter, and that a committee composed of Messrs. Cunningham, Henry and Hutchieson be appointed to draft the necessary documents. The motion was adopted.

A letter of resignation from Mr. Samuel Robertson, Maple Ridge, as director was read and accepted and Mr. James McAdam, of Langley, was appointed in his stead.

A similar letter was read from John Reece. Mr. A. C. Wells, after Mr. Reece's resignation had been accepted, was elected to the vacant place in the directorship.

A most important matter was next brought before the meeting by Thos. Cunningham, Vice-President, and that was pedlars from Eastern nurseries going through the Province and selling from catalogue. It was recognised that it was necessary and desirable to introduce new varieties, but that in many instances these tree agents represented poor nurseries, were irresponsible in themselves, and by talking glibly from a many colored and tempting looking specimen book induced the people to buy largely on the prospects of the Province in fruit. These agents could not be depended on either for the varieties or quality of the fruit they represented, nor could the fruit trees be obtained in as good condition as it was possible in buying from a local nursery. It was also pointed out that the fruit grown in home nurseries was fully climatised and had much better prospects of success than imported stock.

Mr. Hutchieson said that the reason for Eastern nursery agents having such good success in selling was the impression that fruit trees could not be had in British Columbia, and more especially the varieties best suited to the climate and soil. He stated that he had 30,000 apple trees in his nursery from two year's crop of the following varieties: Early—Red Astrachan, Keswiche Codlings, Duchess of Oldenburgh; Fall—Gravenstein, 20 oz. Pippin; Winter—Spy, Golden Russetts, Canada Red.

Mr. Henry said that he had also all those varieties and many others.

Mr. Browning suggested that it would be well for the local nursery men to do a little more advertising.

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No legitimate means was suggested by which the pedlar nuisance could be done away with perforce, so it was considered advisable to warn the public against these itinerant agents through the press, and Mr. Thos. Cunningham moved the following resolution:

"Whereas there is information before this Society that great damage is being done to the interest of fruit growing in this Province by the sale of unsuitable and unreliable nursery stock; be it therefore resolved that it is the duty of this Society to caution orchardists and fruit growers against purchasing trees from irresponsible agents, and to encourage as far as possible the purchase of stock from responsible local nursery men, who have tested the varieties best suited to this Province, and can give such guarantees as will protect the purchaser." This motion carried without a dissenting voice.

The President suggested that a sample of each variety of fruit should be sent to Montreal to be examined there to verify or correct the nomenclature. It was very important that the Society should begin right and that all the varieties should be properly named. Otherwise confusion and evil results would follow, instead of benefits from their exhibitions. Mr. Browning's suggestion was agreed to.

Some discussion took place on the varieties mentioned by Mr. Hutchieson as being in his nursery stock, which, however, was cut short by the chairman, who asked them to defer discussion until the proper committee had reported.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA FRUIT IN MONTREAL.

September 7th, 1889.—Mr. J. M. Browning, President of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association, sent a box of apples and pears that were exhibited at the recent Horticultural Exhibition here, to Montreal, to the directors of the Montreal Horticultural Society, for examination, to see if they had been properly named, in accordance with a resolution passed at a meeting held on that occasion. Mr. Browning received a letter acknowledging the receipt of the box of fruit and giving the result of the inspection. The letter incidentally complimented the British Columbia Exhibition, and tenders the best wishes of its sister society in Montreal for the success of our Association.

After stating a few particulars in reference to the meeting at which the British Columbia fruit was examined the verdict is given as follows: "Apples, appear to be all correctly named, with the exception of one marked 'Pippin.' There are a number of Pippins (different) but this apple appears to resemble our 'Gloria Mundi,' though with a little more color."

"It is a very difficult matter to identify an apple from a single specimen, especially when gathered before maturity. The difference in climate also gives your apple a different appearance. This is particularly noticeable in some varieties. The 'Duchess' and 'Wealthy' are not so well formed as ours, and not so well colored. The '20 oz. Pippen' is higher colored but much smaller, while the 'Golden Russet' is similar in size and color. The pears, 'Flemish Beauty' and 'Bartlett,' do not seem to vary much, but the 'Louis Bonne de Jersey,' though possessing the shape and color of that variety, is not more than half the size of these grown here." \* \* \*

"The Directors were highly pleased to hear of your society's success, and express their opinion that the specimens of apples and pears were very fine

and that you had great inducements to further the interests of your society, at least in the pomological line."

All our fruit was returned from Montreal in perfect order, with the exception of the Bartlett pears, which shows the great possibilities there are for the shipment of fruit across the continent.

November 5th, 1889.—A regular meeting of the directors of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association was held yesterday afternoon, the President, Mr. Browning, presiding. Although the attendance was small the work done was considerable as well as practical and important.

The most important matter for consideration, the incorporation of the Association, was brought to notice by the President. The idea was to have the Association incorporated under the auspices of the Government, in the same way as the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, making the society responsible and accountable to the Government, but having full control of its own affairs, the Government publishing its annual reports and subsidising it by an annual grant. The matter was left in the hands of Mr. Browning, who, with the assistance of one or two of those interested, will have it in shape to be submitted to and discussed by the annual meeting in January. This proposal was very favorably received.

Those present advised subscribing at once to the Ontario *Horticulturist*, each member of the Association receiving a copy free, together with a share in the annual distribution of plants, and the published reports of the Ontario Association, was agreed to, so that members will receive, if possible, the journal for the present month. This was decided on at a meeting last Spring, but the state of the finances did not justify the expenditure heretofore.

It was also suggested by Mr. G. W. Henry, and generally regarded as desirable, that at the annual meeting, to be held on the second Tuesday in January, a programme of discussions should be arranged to be introduced by papers on topics of fruit culture by Messrs. Thos. Cunningham, G. W. Henry, Hutcherson, Harris, D. O. Sweet, A. C. Wells and others. The programme will also include an address by the President.

Mr. Hutcherson, of Ladner's Landing, sent half a dozen Early Winter apples and a bunch of second crop red raspberries for examination and discussion, but as Mr. Hutcherson himself did not appear, as he had intended doing, the directors ate the apples, declared them of excellent flavor and quality, and thanked the donor.

The meeting then adjourned.

As announced the first annual meeting of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association began its session at 3 o'clock p.m., Tuesday, 14th Feb., 1890. President J. M. Browning was in the chair. The following were present: A. H. B. McGowan, secretary, and Messrs. G. W. Henry, Port Hammond; E. Hutcherson, Ladner's Landing; W. J. Harris, Maple Ridge; O. D. Sweet, North Arm; Norval Butcherat, Port Moody; J. R. Foster, Vancouver; John A. Hall, New Westminster; J. R. White, Maple Ridge; Thos. Bosom-

worth, Port Hammond; Peter Latham, New Westminster; Alex. Robertson, Ladner's Landing; McRae, B. E. Wirgin, Port Moody; City; F. Fooks, St. James' City; W. J. Branigan, New Westminster Road; D. C. Webber, Port Moody; Emigration Agent; Chipman and H. H. Harris, Vancouver.

On motion, a resolution was fully published, it was a copy of correspondence v

The President called on Messrs. W. J. Harris and

I have much pleasure in the Association, for the contributions of myself and others, have not been without difficulties to surmount the Association's difficulties of reaching the Province, and the help called upon to bear the burden, possible to make it a success. As time advances, however, branch railways and the Province, the present connection with distant

The Association meeting called by Mr. Vancouver. At this meeting which most interesting kinds of fruit, in which G. W. Henry, of Port Moody and others took part, all of which very profitable upon various subjects.

In accordance with the prohibition of fruit, flow August last, when 26 prohibition may be considered in connection with this part of the report that I publicly accede to both the Vancouver *World* for the gratuity



worth, Port Hammond; H. Ferguson, Port Hammond; Charles Clark, City; Peter Latham, New Westminster; D. R. Robertson, H. H. Mackay, City; Alex. Robertson, Port Haney; J. G. Halpenny, Nanaimo; R. E. Gosnell, D. McRae, B. E. Wintemute, City; F. F. Sinclair, Port Haney; R. V. Winch, City; F. Fooks, Sumas; Elliott Bell, John Coverton, Walter Taylor, J. Jones, City; W. J. Brandreth, North Arm; A. W. Ogilvie, City; W. McGillvray, Westminster Road; Donald McKay, Cannington, Ont.; J. Summers, City; D. C. Webber, Port Hammond; J. W. Lawson, North Arm; M. Sutherland, Emigration Agent; R. C. Townley, J. Kirkland, R. C. Clark, Mr. Bell, Geo. Chipman and H. H. Spicer.

On motion, as the proceedings of the different meetings had been pretty fully published, it was decided to take the minutes as read. A large amount of correspondence was laid on the table.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

The President then presented the following report, which on motion of Messrs. W. J. Harris and O. D. Sweet was adopted:

I have much pleasure in presenting this the first annual report of the Association, for the year ending 30th November, 1889. While the anticipations of myself and co-directors regarding the work we had hoped to accomplish, have not been as fully realized as we could have wished, still, considering the difficulties we had to contend with, I think we have reason to congratulate the Association upon the result of this first year's operations. The difficulties of reaching the fruit growing interests, so widely scattered over the Province, and the heavy expense which those engaged in this industry are called upon to bear in attending the meeting of the Society, renders it impossible to make it at first as complete a provincial work as could be desired. As time advances, however, and greater facilities are furnished by means of branch railways and new public highways, for reaching the different parts of the Province, the present difficulties will be gradually overcome and intercourse with distant parts made more easy.

The Association was organized on the 1st of February, 1889, at a public meeting called by Mayor Oppenheimer and held in the Board of Trade rooms, Vancouver. At this meeting officers were appointed and by-laws passed, after which most interesting discussions followed upon the cultivation of various kinds of fruit, in which Messrs. Thomas Cunningham, of New Westminster, G. W. Henry, of Port Hammond, Ernest Hutcherson, of Ladner's Landing, and others took part. Three other public meetings have since been held, at all of which very profitable discussions of the highest importance took place upon various subjects relating to the objects of the Society.

In accordance with a resolution passed at a meeting of the Society, an exhibition of fruit, flowers and vegetables was held in Vancouver on the 7th August last, when 260 prizes were offered, amounting to \$243.50. The exhibition may be considered as having been a success in every respect. In connection with this particular part of the Society's work, it is with much pleasure that I publicly acknowledge the great obligation under which the Society rests to both the Vancouver newspapers (the *New-Advertiser* and the *Evening World*) for the gratuitous advertising done, and without whose able assistance

Columbia Fruit day, 14th Feb.,  
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and interest taken in the Society by both, the exhibition would have been at best only a partial success. Considering that this exhibition offered a favorable opportunity for perceiving specimens of apples to test the correctness of the nomenclature in use in this Province, I forwarded specimens of 12 kinds of apples and 4 kinds of pears to the Montreal Horticultural Society, for their experts to examine and report upon. On the 31st of August, Mr. Maxwell, one of the directors to whom I wrote, replied as follows: "We had a meeting of the directors of our Society on the evening of the 20th inst., when we opened the box of apples." The verdict on the fruit was as follows: "Apples appear to be all correctly named with the exception of one marked 'Pippin,' there are a number of Pippins (different) but the apple appears to resemble our 'Gloria Mundi,' though with a little more color. It is a very difficult matter to identify an apple from a single specimen, especially when gathered before maturity. The difference in climate also gives your apples quite a different appearance, this is particularly noticeable in some varieties. The 'Duchess' and 'Wealthy' are larger but not so well formed as ours, and not so well colored. The '20 oz. Pippin' is higher colored but much smaller, while the 'Golden Russett' is similar in size and color. The pears, 'Flemish Beauty' and 'Bartlett' do not seem to vary much, but the 'Louise Bonne de Jersey' though possessing the shape and color of that variety, is not more than half the size of most grown here. The directors were highly pleased to hear of your Society's success and expressed their opinions that the specimens of apples and pears were very fine, and that you had great inducements to further the interests of your new Society, at least in the pomological line.

As there were only single specimens, the judges (not tasting them) were undecided whether they were well flavored or not—later on we hope to be able to test them in this particular."

The specimens referred to were all returned, and with the exception of the Bartlett pear, were in perfect order.

This report is, I think, most satisfactory, and settles the question as to the general correctness of the naming of the apples grown by our nurserymen.

The fine collection of fruit put up in bottles and exhibited in Vancouver by Mr. Cunningham, of New Westminster, and Mr. Henry, of Port Hammond, was afterwards forwarded (through the Provincial Exhibit Association) to Toronto, for exhibition in that city; this part of the British Columbia exhibit was such as to reflect the greatest credit upon the exhibitors, and could not fail to benefit the Province.

The question of establishing a business for canning and drying fruit in Vancouver should, I think, receive the early attention of fruit growers and others interested in this industry. Such an establishment would furnish a certain and ready market in the Province for any quantity of fruit which might be offered, and save the heavy losses growers now suffer from the large quantity of fruit which goes to waste. The difficulty experienced in shipping some kinds of fruit in large quantities to a distance with any degree of safety is found to be very great, and as the population of the Western prairie country is yet too small and scattered, Manitoba would really be the nearest and best market, and the heaviest consumers to the East of us.

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The matter of handling and marketing fruit is a subject requiring attention. A Committee, composed of Messrs. G. W. Henry, E. Hutcherson and P. Latham, was appointed to examine into and report upon the subject; their report will be submitted for your consideration, to take such action on the recommendations contained in it as you may think best. There can be no doubt that whichever of their suggestions you may adopt will result in much benefit to the fruit-growers.

No question can, I think, be brought before your notice at this meeting, which is of greater importance, and requires more serious consideration and prompt action than this.

Arrangements have been made for affiliation of this Society with the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, by which the members of the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association will receive the reports, etc., issued by that Society. It was hoped that our members would have been placed in possession of these for the past year, but on application it was found that no spare copies remained except for the month of December, the others being out of print. A Convention of Fruit Growers will be held in Ottawa in the month of February. Delegates are expected to be present from the different Provinces, and it is most important that British Columbia be ably represented. The Dominion Government has granted an appropriation of \$2,000 towards the general expenses, but as these will be heavy, only \$800 out of that sum will be available for the expenses of delegates from the various Provinces, and as that amount will not be sufficient, it will be necessary for Associations to provide whatever may be required over the amount allowed them. It has been suggested by Mr. Allan, President of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, that Mr. R. E. Gosnell write a paper on British Columbia, its horticultural standing, capabilities, etc., which that gentleman has consented to do, and I would respectfully recommend that, if agreeable to the Association, and Mr. Gosnell can make it convenient to go to Ottawa, he should be appointed delegate from this Province. I know of no one more able, or who has taken a deeper interest in the Society since its formation. While thoroughly conversant with the capabilities and wants of the Province, he will be a worthy representative, and able both to impart and collect such information as will be valuable in the future.

I would strongly urge that the Society publish an annual report containing statements of the work done during the previous year, the receipts and expenditure, and all papers read at the different meetings of the Association. Copies should be sent to members, the various Provincial Societies, Members of the Local Legislature, and any others now interested, or likely to become interested in the work of the Association. With a view to obtaining information relating to the resources of the various parts of this Province, and getting suggestions as to the best means of its development, questions were prepared by Mr. Gosnell and sent to all practical experienced men who would be likely to take an interest in the matters referred to, and who are supposed to be able to furnish the information asked for. It is to be hoped that all will return these papers to the Secretary of the Association at their earliest possible convenience.

I am sure it will be acknowledged that it is the duty of every one feeling any interest in the welfare of the Province, to render every assistance to aid in its advancement.

The necessary steps are being taken to have our Association incorporated at the next session of the Provincial Parliament.

There will be submitted by the Secretary a statement of receipts and disbursements of the Association, from its organisation to 30th November last, the date fixed by the By-Laws for the close of the financial year. Also certain correspondence for the consideration of the meeting.

Through the instrumentality of Mayor Oppenheimer—who still continues to take a deep interest in the Society—the Provincial Government contributed the sum of \$500, without which we would have been unable to overtake what has been done during the past year. At this meeting it will be the duty of the members, in accordance with the By-Laws, to elect (by ballot) the following officers for the ensuing year: A president, two vice-presidents and board of directors. Those entitled to vote must be members for the present year and have paid their subscriptions for next year.

In retiring from the office of President, to which you did me the honor of electing me, I beg to thank the Directors and all with whom I had the pleasure of coming in contact with during my term of office, for their kind forbearance with me in the performance of my duties, which I have to acknowledge were, through inability and lack of time, very imperfectly performed, while press of business will prevent my taking as active a part in the work of the Association next year as I would have liked. I will still feel a deep interest in its welfare and always be ready to do anything in my power for its advancement. Before closing I wish to express my thanks to Mr. Macgowan, the Secretary, for his able and interested assistance in conducting the business of the Association during the past year. Upon him really has rested the greater part of the work, as I was quite unable to devote the time necessary for the proper fulfilment of all the duties of President; and to show that he has not been altogether idle, I may state that in addition to the regular work of the Secretary's office, 800 letters and circulars, 120 pamphlets and reports and 500 newspapers were sent out during the year, and over 150 communications received.

J. M. BROWNING, PRESIDENT.

Moved by W. J. Harris, seconded by O. D. Sweet and resolved, that the President's address be adopted.

#### MARKETING FRUIT.

Mr. Henry, chairman of the committee appointed at a former meeting to report on the marketing problem, read the following report:

At a meeting held in New Westminster on December 20th we, the undersigned committee appointed to devise the best ways and means for handling and marketing of fruit, beg leave to report:

That, owing to the lack of a system amongst the fruit growers for the disposal of their fruit, many tons of fine fruit, especially plums, annually go to waste, or are slaughtered in the market, while, at the same time, fruit of an

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inferior quality is constantly being shipped in from California and elsewhere to supply the demand.

As a remedy to this evil we would suggest that one of the three following methods be adopted:

1st, that the Fruit Grower's Association engage a competent man to visit the different fruit growing localities before the shipping season commences and ascertain what amount of fruit there will probably be for sale in these places, in order that a market may be opened up in our cities and along the line of the C. P. R. for its disposal; And afterwards be employed to see that the fruit is gathered in season, the proper packages used, and to look after the assorting, labelling, shipping, etc., so that the fruit may be forwarded in good condition to such places as the markets may require, and become known by the brand of "British Columbia Fruit."

2nd, that such members of the Fruit Growers' Association as are fruit producers, form themselves into a company for the purpose of disposing of their fruits, whereby a sufficient amount will be brought together to employ an experienced hand to look after the putting of it up for shipping, etc., and by thus having a standard brand of British Columbia fruit, and becoming known as producers and shippers of such, a market will soon be opened for all the overplus. At the present time dealers at a distance requiring our fruit ever so much, do not know from whom to order, or how to get it, for in all probability if they send to any of the merchants of our cities they would be supplied with California fruit. The Fruit Growers' Association, to render all assistance in their power to the company in the way of advertising and generally making known the superior quality of their fruit, where to procure it, besides giving all information possible on the points of putting up, shipping, and best packages to use. An evaporator could also be put up in each locality by the company to save all bruised or inferior fruit.

3rd. That an auction market be established in the cities of Vancouver and Victoria, or other places thought necessary, for the purpose of selling all the fruit as soon as arriving. Certain days being appointed for making shipments to each of these points in order that the public generally may be made aware of the sales. Every person then wanting good fresh fruit, whether dealers or private individuals, would know how and where to procure it. All these extra expenses in the way of cartage, storage, etc., would then be saved, besides sometimes passing through two or three hands before reaching the consumer, also preventing all losses occasioned by waste in decay when not properly disposed of, and would give the producer immediate cash returns for his fruit. This method where in use gives good satisfaction to the growers; and is becoming quite general where the fruit has to be shipped for a distance into the market and the growers themselves cannot take it in with wagons.

The fruit Growers' Association should employ a competent man to go amongst the farmers and give them all the information necessary, and probably for a season look entirely after the gathering, assorting labelling and shipping, etc.

This we believe to be a method which will give entire satisfaction to the farmers and be a sure disposal of all their fruit, giving quick sales and prompt

returns. We would recommend that the report be printed in all the weekly papers, before the annual meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association on January 14th, and also that the Secretary issue circulars to be sent to all the members, for distribution among the fruit growers, requesting their attendance at a meeting when these methods will be put before them and thoroughly discussed, and such one as may seem to nearest meet their wishes, with such alterations as desired, be adopted.

We would further recommend that at the annual meeting a committee be appointed (provided any of those methods be decided upon) to, sometime during winter or spring, visit each of the largest fruit growing sections if desired, to hold meetings and learn the wishes of the people and the especial requirements of each locality for the carrying out of such methods as may be adopted; the expenses of such committee to be paid by the Association.

Committee { G. W. HENRY, Chairman.  
E. HUTCHERSON.  
P. LATHAM.

The discussion of the report was proceeded with clause by clause. Mr. Harris agreed with the first clause. He thought the suggestion a good one and favored its adoption.

Mr. Browning said the objection he would make was that he did not think the Association had the power to carry out the recommendation. Although most important, it was a private matter, and not desirable to proceed in that way. It was within the province of the Association to make any suggestions, but not to engage in a private enterprise.

Mr. Henry was of the opinion that it was quite within the scope of the Association to do as recommended. His idea was that a man might be employed for the purpose of explaining to the farmers what should be done in the way of picking, packing and shipping and obtaining all possible information. Mr. Sweet could not support the clause fully, and thought the same end could be accomplished in another way.

Mr. Hutcherson, in a general way, took up the improvement that had taken place during the year in the matter of marketing fruit. He thought with the President that the clause could not be carried out just as it was. His idea was that in case of a company being formed the Association would give all the assistance possible. What the people wanted was to be instructed as to the right time to ship and pick.

Mr. MacRae thought it was impossible for one man to take in the whole Province, and he suggested appointing the director of each district to look after that.

Mr. Henry was strongly in favor of the third clause, that of establishing auction marts, referring to the successful operation of the system in Toronto.

Mr. White, of Maple Ridge, did not favor the appointment of a man to look after fruit; it was outside the province of the Association, and farmers should be competent to look after themselves.

Mr. Latham agreed with Mr. Henry, and his experience of what had been done in Toronto agreed with the former.

Mr. Hutcherson said that farmers during fruit time were usually so busy

as to be unable to proper standard box and a stand

Mr. Browning, in regard to the quality of his own

Mr. Harris referred to the cheese making in the east

Association, and he suggested

Mr. Hutcherson suggested a

Mr. Browning thought the suggestions, on the following

At this point it was suggested

Morgan & Co., in reference to Mr. Bell, a member of the Fruit Growers' Association

GENTLEMEN: Last year we shipped to our correspondents orders with San Francisco largely, as the apples are not those of Oregon and California

Several complain that in consequence it is much better tissue paper and packed closely placed loosely in a box. To Frisco, and as a consideration Siberia and to Corea, especially should have more attention

The boxes sent from Frisco we can assure our correspondents packing, we have no hesitation orders would come to this Province and Frisco, and with more care, British Columbia should

We would suggest that the whole width of box, and ends for that purpose. That being excluded) wrapped around bruising one another, *i. e.*, and when packed the corners cost of this mode of packing Mr. Bell, who was in Kobe was turned out of the original box boxes which had contained apple shipment being saleable.



as to be unable to properly attend to it. He recommended the adopting of a standard box and a standard brand.

Mr. Browning, in regard to a standard brand, said that was hardly practicable as yet, and he much preferred each grower vouching by his own name for the quality of his own fruit.

Mr. Harris referred to the success that had been achieved in dairying and cheese making in the east through the instrumentality of the Dairymen's Association, and he suggested following the method of the latter.

Mr. Hutcherson suggested memorialising the Government for a Fruit Inspector, as was done in Oregon.

Mr. Browning thought the idea a good one, and suggested that the report be referred to the Committee for a further report, after having heard all the suggestions, on the following evening.

At this point it was suggested that a communication by Messrs. Chipman, Morgan & Co., in reference to trial shipments to China and Japan, be read. Mr. Bell, a member of the firm was present, and read the letter addressed to the Fruit Growers' Association, as follows:

GENTLEMEN:

Last year we shipped to China and Japan several consignments of apples, and our correspondents assure us that, had they not previously placed their orders with San Francisco and Portland houses, they would have ordered largely, as the apples are not only hardier, but of finer quality and flavor than those of Oregon and California.

Several complain that the packing is insufficient to protect the fruit, and in consequence it is much bruised. The Oregon apples are each wrapped in tissue paper and packed closely, while the British Columbia apples are merely placed loosely in a box. The boxes themselves are not as good as those from 'Frisco, and as a considerable portion are transhipped to Vladivostock in Siberia and to Corea, especially about Xmas time, this is a matter which should have more attention paid to it.

The boxes sent from 'Frisco have the ends bound with thin hoop iron. If we can assure our correspondents that more care will be paid to the matter of packing, we have no hesitation in saying that a large and increasing number of orders would come to this Province instead of, as at present, going to Portland and 'Frisco, and with more careful handling and the contemplated fast steamers, British Columbia should work up a large and lucrative trade.

We would suggest that the boxes be made with top and bottom to cover the whole width of box, and if ventilation be required, holes be bored in the ends for that purpose. That the apples be carefully selected (all wind-falls being excluded) wrapped and packed in such a manner as to prevent their bruising one another, *i. e.*, packed in layers and rows of equal sized apples, and when packed the corners of boxes at least be bound with iron, the extra cost of this mode of packing would be willingly borne by parties ordering. Mr. Bell, who was in Kobe when one of our shipments arrived, saw the apples turned out of the original boxes, selected, wrapped in paper and re-packed in boxes which had contained apples from 'Frisco, only about 55 per cent. of the shipment being saleable.



Our experience in shipping apples shows us that barrels are preferable to boxes. The apple should be packed stalk down at the bottom of the barrel towards the middle so much care is not necessary, but when near the top they should be packed stalk up, so as to make a good showing when opened at either end. The hoops having been loosened before packing are tightened when the barrel is filled.

We have used both sugar and flour barrels in the absence of regular apple barrels and found them answer the purpose. We are now in communication with the manufacturers of ventilated barrels, made especially for apple packing, and hope before long to have samples on view.

The length of voyage from here to Yokohama in Japan is about thirteen days, from there to Kobe and Nagasaki about two and four days respectively when transhipped by direct steamers of the Nippon, Juseu Raisha and Hong Kong, is about a week's voyage further without transhipment. The voyage from Vancouver to Japan is by no means a warm one; in winter it is extremely cold, so with ordinary care in the selection and packing of apples they should arrive at their destination in good order. Taking the average time of maturing the Bartlett pears at fourteen days after packing, we think there should be a good business in these in Japan, where all varieties of European fruit are woolly and tasteless.

Fruit is always "at shipper's risk," therefore it behooves shippers to see that it is put on board in packages strong enough to stand handling without risk of breaking. Once a box breaks the chances of its contents reaching the consignee are very small, as stevedores' stowing and discharging, and the crew and rats on the voyage, have to be taken into account. Officers of steamers, well knowing the proclivities of the latter, to save claims refuse to give a "clean receipt" for packages of fruit if they have the slightest cause for doing so.

In the steamers plying between the Mediterranean and New York and in the Atlantic fruit carrying steamers great attention is paid to the stowage and ventilation of fruit by means of wooden trunk ways, and were the foreign fruit trade of this seaboard developed there is every reason to believe that equal care would be exercised on the Canadian Pacific steamers, but as long as it is only a small shipment per voyage no such provision can be expected. Fruit at present is stowed as near the square of the hatchway as possible, so that, when occasion offers, the hatches are taken off for ventilation.

The present rate of freight on fruit to Yokohama and Hong Kong is \$10 per ton of 40 cubic feet, with \$2.50 per ton additional to other ports.

Vancouver, January, 1890.

Mr. Henry stated that his experience in fruit shipping, which extended over a number of years, was that barrels were preferable to any other style of packages.

Mr. Foster also related his experience of fruit shipping in Annapolis Valley, and agreed that barrels were the proper kind of packages to be used. He suggested adding three names to the committee. Messrs. Harris, Foster and Sweet were also added.

On motion of Mr. Hutcherson was passed to Messrs. Chipman and Foster.

Moved by J. R. Foster, Committee on Packing and Shipping, Messrs. Harris, Foster and Chipman report and on paper read by Mr. Foster.

The attendance in the evening session. A report prepared by Mr. Foster was read and discussed as follows:

"We would recommend a standard set of packages for the various markets."

"We would recommend the appointment of an instructor, and that the Association inspector and instructor will be divided into three classes of fruit, and to see that they perform other duties that this Association may require."

"We would further recommend that the cities of Vancouver and Victoria be invited to the purpose of selling all the fruit produced in the neighborhood for making shipment generally may be made and to appoint salesmen in different places, he being under the report was signed by G. W. Hutcherson and O. D. Sweet."

The first clause was discussed by Messrs. Harris, Butcherat, R. V. Winfield, and also Mr. Butcherat. Mr. Winfield gave some very valuable hints as to the best way to pack heavy fruit. A 5 lb box is best for heavy fruit. Baskets, plums in large handy boxes with partitions carry 10 lbs. 6 1/2 deep. Have had as fine plums as ever seen in 5 lb boxes cost 5 cents each, 1 lb per box.

Mr. Hutcherson said boxes of 5 lb boxes cost 5 cents each, 1 lb per box.

Mr. Butcherat—My 5 lb boxes cost 5 cents each, 1 lb per box.

The clause was finally adopted. Messrs. Harris and Butcherat were appointed to report at the next meeting.

The second clause was a recommendation that the Association be afraid such a recommendation should be made, if it were tacked on to the duties of this inspector and

On motion of Mr. Hutcherson, seconded by Mr. Harris, a vote of thanks was passed to Messrs. Chipman, Morgan & Co. for their valuable suggestions.

Moved by J. R. Foster, seconded by O. D. Sweet, resolved, that the Committee on Packing and Shipping Fruit be increased by adding the names of Messrs. Harris, Foster and Sweet, and that they be requested to report on the report and on paper read by Mr. Bell.

EVENING SESSION.

The attendance in the evening was fair, but not so large as in the afternoon. A report prepared by the committee appointed in the afternoon was read and discussed as follows:

"We would recommend that a committee be appointed to adopt a standard set of packages for the different varieties of fruit for home and foreign markets.

"We would recommend that this Association appoint an inspector and instructor, and that the Association request the Provincial Government to pay said inspector and instructor an annual salary. The duties of the said inspector and instructor will be to look after the packing and shipping of all classes of fruit, and to see that fruit and package are up to standard, and any other duties that this Association may require of him from time to time.

"We would further recommend that auction marts be established in the cities of Vancouver and Victoria, or other places thought necessary, for the purpose of selling all the fruits as soon as arriving, certain days being appointed for making shipments to each of these points, in order that the public generally may be made aware of the sales, and that the inspector be empowered to appoint salesmen and look after the marketing of the fruit in the different places, he being under the supervision of the Board of Trade." The report was signed by G. W. Henry, W. J. Harris, Peter Latham, J. R. Foster, E. Hutcherson and O. D. Sweet.

The first clause was discussed by Messrs. Henry, Hutcherson, Sweet, Harris, Butcherat, R. V. Winch, the President, and others. Mr. Winch gave some very valuable hints as to the best boxes to be used for various fruits sold, and also Mr. Butcherat. Mr. Winch said packages are usually too rough and heavy. A 5 lb box is best for strawberries. Raspberries should come in quart baskets, plums in large handy boxes. 20 lb boxes are good for cherries. Layer boxes with partitions carry well. A 5 lb box is 15 inches long, 7 wide, and 6 $\frac{3}{4}$  deep. Have had as fine plums from Chilliwack as anywhere.

Mr. Hutcherson said boxes from Brunette mill have been used at Delta. 5 lb boxes cost 5 cents each, 10 lb boxes 7 cents and 20 lb boxes 13 cents.

Mr. Butcherat—My 5 lb boxes cost me 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents each.

The clause was finally adopted, and Messrs. Henry, Hutcherson, Sweet, Harris and Butcherat were appointed a Committee on Packages, to report fully at the next meeting.

The second clause was a bone of contention. The President was rather afraid such a recommendation might interfere in obtaining an act of incorporation, if it were tacked on to the Bill. Mr. MacRae wanted to know the duties of this inspector and the cost. He was afraid the expense would be

against the proposal, besides, he did not see how it was practicable. Mr. Harris explained that he would be an official to instruct the farmers as to the proper methods of packing and shipping, and to refer complaints and disputes to. Messrs. Henry and Hutcherson both favored the clause, though Mr. Hutcherson was free to admit that he could not fully see through the difficulty involved.

Mr. Halpenny, Nanaimo and Alberni, could not see very well how an inspector could be in so many places at once, and, moreover, he did not believe the Government would appoint a man whom they did not control, and whose duties would not prescribe. After some more discussion the clause was withdrawn, and the third taken up. Mr. White, Maple Ridge, though the time had not arrived when an inspector could be asked for. *The third clause was also, after a long discussion, substituted by one requesting the various city councils in the Province to provide auction marts for the disposal of fruit, the same to be conducted under regulations laid down by the Fruit Grower's Association.*

Mr. Hutcherson then brought up the matter of one of the recommendations of the original report of the committee with reference to appointing men to go around the Province and attend meetings in the interests of fruit growing and the objects of the Association. He thought that it would be a capital idea to create interest and familiarise the farmers with the society methods. The idea was generally acceptable to the meeting, and Mr. Hutcherson suggested a committee to draw from as follows, for this purpose: Messrs. McTavish, Henry, Latham, Hutcherson, Gosnell, and the Secretary, and a motion to that effect was adopted.

### FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION ; THEIR OBJECTS.

PAPER READ BY R. E. GOSNELL, ESQ., CITY EDITOR NEWS-ADVERTISER.

As all other papers to be read at this convention are on special subjects I have decided to consider in a general way some matters in connection with the Fruit Growers' Association. As variety is a characteristic of nature, the study of which is peculiarly the work of the horticulturist, so should it be of the literature of his profession and I want to devote myself to the consideration of the uses of a Fruit Growers' Association. Meritorious though that may be in itself, it is neither intended to be a debating club nor yet a fraternal society. It may be both, and undoubtedly not a little of the benefit is the mutual improvement and friendly relations consequent upon meeting together and discussion of subjects by all. But a Fruit Growers' Association that aimed no higher than that would deserve the inevitable fate of the societies of Oratory that are indigenous everywhere on American soil and usually as ephemeral as Jonah's Gourd. The primary object of our society is essentially a selfish one—*how to make fruit growing pay*, and stands in the same relation to horticulture as a Board of Trade to commerce, a Law Society to the profession of the Bar, or the Medical Society to the practice of surgery and physic.

It should be to make horticulture members as much upon interest of any other calling in life. I want, if possible, in benefit an association is, what association; and to enquire in the objects for which it was utilised to promote the interest; because competition in same as in all other walks of longer be left to haphazard a but must be reduced to a science establish that science in their methods. As previously intended discuss them, but if we stop a juvenile polemics solely engaged fitted, instructed and stimulate proceedings, from lack of real interest and to commend it of their own voice—like the I do not wish to be mistaken a society, because they are improving and creating interest, forming the members; but what I want thing, as so many imagine; co-work to be performed. As so by attending church regularly formed the whole gamut of the creed that "attending convent satisfied with having sat through hearing. An organisation plausible *raison d'être*.

What a Fruit Growers' Association means, is best illustrated to us in and Quebec. In these Provinces horticulture has become the most most engrossing in nature and we are told, and do verily believe applicable in degree and not may be equal in the sense in and yet how unequal. A farmer be a practical botanist, and that which exists between some phases referred to, been brought associations.

Victor Hugo has heroised, science of gardening, and in two

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It should be to make horticulture a profession, dependent for the success of its members as much upon intelligence, skill, knowledge and experience as that of any other calling in life. It should be stimulative, educative and protective. I want, if possible, in view of the fact that many have asked of what benefit an association is, what, for instance, has been accomplished by this association; and to enquire into the means by which it may be made to achieve the objects for which it was called into life; or in other words, how it can be utilised to promote the interests of Fruit Growers in making their profession pay; because competition in agriculture and its various subdivisions, the same as in all other walks of life, has produced conditions whereby it can no longer be left to haphazard and the fruitfulness of the soil to be remunerative, but must be reduced to a science of methods. It is our duty as a society to establish that science in this Province by discovering and enforcing these methods. As previously intimated, it is well to meet and read papers and discuss them, but if we stop at that we are not entitled to rank higher than if juvenile polemics solely engaged our attention, for while a few might be benefited, instructed and stimulated, no permanent good would result, and its proceedings, from lack of results, would soon become so passive as to excite no interest and to commend it to none others than those who loved the sound of their own voice—like the Pickwickian Club or the society of Stanislaus. I do not wish to be mistaken as underrating the importance of meetings of the society, because they are important factors towards success in maintaining and creating interest, forming, as they do, an organic bond of union among the members; but what I want to make plain is that meetings are not everything, as so many imagine; constitute, in fact, only a very small part of the work to be performed. As some well-meaning members of society think that by attending church regularly once or twice a week on Sunday they have performed the whole gamut of their religious duties, so it is too apt to be considered that "attending conventions" is all there is to it, and many go away satisfied with having sat through the programme and given it a respectful hearing. An organisation that accomplished no more would not have a plausible *raison d'être*.

What a Fruit Growers' Association can accomplish, by hard work between meals, is best illustrated to us as Canadians by what has been done in Ontario and Quebec. In these Provinces, with the decadence of wheat growing, horticulture has become the most profitable feature of agriculture, as it is the most engrossing in nature and most elevating in tone. All honest occupations, we are told, and do verily believe, are equally honorable, but that is a principle applicable in degree and not absolute. The statesman and ward politician may be equal in the sense in which the American Constitution intended it, and yet how unequal. A farmer may be an agricultural laborer and he may be a practical botanist, and that it seems to me about expresses the distinction which exists between some phases in farm life and one that has, in the Provinces referred to, been brought about by the organisation and work of these associations.

Victor Hugo has heroised, if I may be permitted the expression, the science of gardening, and in two of his wonderfully drawn characters, Baron

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ocial subjects l [unclear] connection with [unclear] of nature, the [unclear] should it be o [unclear] he consideration [unclear] gh that may be [unclear] aternal society [unclear] the mutual im [unclear] gether and dis [unclear] that aimed ne [unclear] ies of Oratory [unclear] l usually as [unclear] y is essentially [unclear] same relation [unclear] r to the profes [unclear] y and physic



Colonel Montpercy, awarded the Legion of Honor at the hands of Napoleon Bonaparte for services beginning in the regiment of Saintonge at Spire and culminating at Waterloo, and M. Mabeuf, a church warden. The former crowned in his latter years the heroic exploits of his younger days by the triumphs of floriculture. "By dint of labor, perseverance, attention and pails of water," says the writer of *Les Misérables*, "he had succeeded in creating after the Creator, and had invented certain tulips and dahlias which seemed to have been forgotten by nature. He was ingenious; he anticipated Soulange Bondin in the formation of little clumps of heather earth for the culture of rare and precious shrubs from America and China." The other was one who by persistent application and care in a humble position contributed his quota to the stock of botanical literature and results, what can be said of but few men. The same writer says of M. Mabeuf: "He did not understand how men could busy themselves with hating one another about such bubbles as the charter, democracy, legitimacy, the monarchy, the republic, etc., when there was in this world all sorts of mosses, herbs and shrubs, which they could look at. \* \* \* He took good care not to be useless; having books did not prevent him from reading, being a botanist did not prevent him from being a gardener. \* \* \* What the Colonel (Montpercy) did for flowers he did for fruits. M. Mabeuf had succeeded in producing seedling pears as highly flavored as the pears of St. Germain; to one of his combinations, or it appears, we owe the October Mirabelle, now famous, and not less fragrant than the Summer Mirabelle. \* \* \* He had written and published a *Flora of the Environs of Canteretz*, with colored illustrations, a highly esteemed work. \* \* \* His mania was the naturalisation of indigo in France." I introduce these two characters, to whom the great novelist has given such honor, to illustrate, not only the moral and intellectual grandeur of the occupation of horticulture, but its utility and, to a certain extent, the aims of a society of horticulturists. What organisation has done in the sister Provinces, and if necessary reference might be made to the States of New York, Ohio, Michigan, and so on, can be done in British Columbia. Heretofore, or up to not long ago, though our resources as a fruit growing province were understood in a general way, there was no incentive for lack of market and communication to farm in any other but the most primitive and easiest way possible. Population, however, owing to the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has grown much faster than the agricultural development, and we are faced now with the stern fact that we are as a farming community, in fruit at least, totally inadequate to the necessities of our market, and that, confronted with competition of Eastern, Oregonian and Californian fruits, to obtain possession of what properly belongs to us, and with resources capable of going much beyond our own market, we must improve our methods in two directions: (1) in growing the fruit, and (2) disposing of it when grown. The great difficulty now being experienced in British Columbia in regard to the Association is similar to what was experienced in Ontario and Quebec years ago—that of arousing interest in its objects among the very class whom it is intended to benefit. It is not because men do not want to be benefitted; that is not human nature. It is the result of simple

indifference, or a sort of cynicism, or a sort of indifference to see the good of it. That is all over; nor have they seen it is only by getting a few growers, interested that they come the indifference refer to an association that devolves upon the people of this Province: to benefit them, and it is so. The best way for the Association. Nothing convinces like results collectively and individually on the platform, in the legislative means to put forward its claims are in earnest and determined short-sighted and prejudiced growing means more competition if not openly, privately and persons have to learn, if they is only when this Province is great or a profitable one, and fruit growing in all countries.

But the question may be asked: "What has your Association nothing more, one of the most start. It has secured a first or three dozen good men, who objects, and even for a half do no such word as "can't" in interested the Government has held a first-class exhibition it has inaugurated several means has been the means of circulation throughout the Province, and has roused greatly increased if it stopped there and went on

As to the other benefits which and which have been suggested attempt to outline the future of the benefits derived from this work.

Discussion.—Under this to an end in all things, and of interest, all proposals or suggestions culture may be debated, the no useful purpose to dilate upon



indifference, or a sort of cynical unbelief in the association itself. They don't see the good of it. That is, they have not stopped long enough to consider it all over; nor have they seen any practical results directly exemplified. And it is only by getting a very large number of farmers, and especially fruit growers, interested that the good can be done which is desired. It is to overcome the indifference referred to and create an interest in the work of the association that devolves upon the members as a primary duty—to force upon the people of this Province the conclusion that it is the *intention* of the Association to benefit them, and it is within its power, with their assistance, to do so. The best way for the Association to achieve that end is to *do something*. Nothing convinces like results. A duty which devolves upon the Society collectively and individually is to lose no opportunity through the press, on the platform, in the legislative halls, and by all other honorable and judicious means to put forward its claims and exemplify its uses. Once show that we are in earnest and determined, and the rest is plain sailing. There are some short-sighted and prejudiced enough to imagine that the development of fruit-growing means more competition and less market for their own products, and, if not openly, privately and underhandedly, oppose the Association. Such persons have to learn, if they be capable of the mental process involved, that it is only when this Province has a surplus of fruit will the industry become a great or a profitable one, and not till then. That has been the experience of fruit growing in all countries.

But the question may be and has frequently, of my own knowledge, been asked: "What has your Association done yet?" Well, it accomplished, if nothing more, one of the most important steps in a useful career: It has made a start. It has secured a fair membership; it has thoroughly interested two or three dozen good men, who are willing to work for the accomplishment of its objects, and even for a half dozen earnest, energetic and intelligent men there is no such word as "can't" in the lexicon of the fruit growing industry; it has interested the Government to the extent of obtaining an annual subsidy; it has held a first-class exhibition in this city, the best ever seen in the Province; it has inaugurated several movements of vital importance to its members; it has been the means of circulating a considerable amount of valuable literature throughout the Province, and made a distribution of plants and seeds; it has roused greatly increased interest on the subject of fruit growing; and if it stopped there and went out of existence it would not have lived in vain.

As to the other benefits concerning which you may be impatient to know and which have been suggested. I am not a prophet and will therefore not attempt to outline the future of this Association, but I will say what ought to be the benefits derived from it, and outline as well as I can the scope of its work.

Discussion.—Under this head I need but say that discussion is a means to an end in all things, and at the annual or semi-annual meetings all topics of interest, all proposals or suggestions lying between the wide limits of horticulture may be debated, the number and importance of which it would serve no useful purpose to dilate upon.

Union.—In union there is strength, is a maxim so old as to deserve apology for reference to it, and its advantages are so manifest in this connection that it would be undue prolixity to enlarge on them. As numbers constitute power and political influence, privileges, concessions or legislative enactments, which an individual fruit grower, or fruit growers, acting individually, might not or could not obtain, when a combination of interests presents itself, the task is easy. To prevail in the legislative halls we must have political influence—a factor in moulding public opinion. That is only possible by becoming numerically strong, formulating our wants and pressing them for consideration. One of our objects, therefore, is to *influence legislation*. Do we know what special legislation we require in the interests of horticulture? Are our tariff laws so adjusted as to place us on an equal footing with our neighbors? Are there any respects in which the tariff inflicts an injury upon us? Do fruit growers require more protection? What birds should be protected by law? What birds the destruction of which should be encouraged? These and many other questions affecting the laws of the country, as relates to fruit growing, should be considered, and it is for the representatives of that industry to define the policy which they, above all others, are best qualified to formulate.

The next subject, and perhaps it should rank first, is the collection of local experience. A primary step in reducing the industry to a profession to know what kinds and varieties of fruits, flowers, etc., are best adapted to our soil and climate. Do we know in British Columbia? I needn't reply. The best fruitist in the Province is an infant in this knowledge. Horticulture is in its incipency here. We know certain things will succeed, because they are here and do well, but that is about all we do know. Some certain other varieties or kinds will do, we can only judge by a sort of speculative reasoning, assisted by our knowledge of Comparative Botany. If we want to find out it is only possible to a very limited degree, because we have not the data, and any system of ascertaining it is absent. It is only by a long and patient series of experiments, similar to what is being carried on in other countries and Provinces, can we know the capabilities and adaptabilities of British Columbia. Every kind and variety of fruit, flower or plant, must be experimented with in every part of the Province, and then only by the collection and comparison of results obtained, can a definite conclusion be arrived at as to whether any certain one can be cultivated with profit. If at the present time we are doubtful about the success of such crops as grapes, peaches, melons, tomatoes, wheat, hops, etc., not at all taking into account the hundreds of fruits and plants, foreign and domestic, concerning which favorable suggestions have been made, can there be any doubt as to the necessity of an experimental department to this Association. This necessity is intensified by the fact, familiar to you all, that the *flora* of British Columbia is of an unusual character, that is, you cannot predict in regard to it with the certainty possible in other parts of Canada. There are, too, three or four distinct zones of vegetation delimited by the conditions of climate and geological conformations. That, you will remember, was the reason the Dominion Experimental Farm was located where it is, because it represented more nearly an average condition than any other that

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could be selected. And here comes in the utility of practical Botany. A careful study of the wild or indigenous flowers and plants and trees, is a pretty sure guide as to the possibilities of domestic *flora*. To find out all this and to do all this is probably the work of the Fruit Growers' Association. Not speaking of the more scientific methods of accomplishing it, every member should become an experimentalist and understand it as his duty to work on one or more lines and report to the Association through the Secretary the result of his labor and observations. In the proper compilation and reduction of all this varied local experience will be found the results we seek for. And in this connection comes properly the annual or semi-annual distribution of plants and trees among the members for the purpose of experiment.

I only need to refer to the holding of horticultural exhibitions, as it is already recognised as an object of the Society and provided for in the By-Laws. I would suggest that later on two or three exhibitions should be held yearly, so as to take in the flowers and fruits of each season. Last year our exhibition was held at a season when it was representative in no department. It was too early and it was too late; too early for the later fruits, such as apples, grapes, pears, plums, and many vegetables and flowers, while it was too late for roses, small fruits, wild flowers, etc. It was a success, however, in spite of that, and I may say in spite of the apathy of many of the members and others whose interests are closely bound up in its welfare. Pardon me for making one or two more suggestions. Speaking of wild flowers and native plants and shrubs, I would strongly urge making them a prominent feature of the exhibitions. The woods and mountains and islands are rich with native vegetation, a list of which you would find most interesting. No better means could be found of exemplifying the capabilities and adaptabilities of the Province, while I am quite confident that many could be cultivated with profit. And then simply as a feature of attractiveness nothing can equal such a display. It would be a good idea, in my opinion, if the Society would eventually take under its auspices, or make provisions for minor departments, such as a natural history bureau, an experimental bureau, or an entomological society. They are all closely allied as throwing light upon the profession of horticulture. Another thing I would suggest is that in any act of incorporation the autonomy and individuality of the Society be provided for. I agree with the President that by no means should the name Provincial or spirit of the term be departed from. Our Society should be one for the whole Province, and its objects kept clearly distinct from agricultural associations, no matter how closely related in a sense. Any other bodies corporate having objects allied should spring from, if necessary, and flourish under the aegis of this Society. Our President also favors keeping the exhibits as distinct as possible, that is, we do not want our exhibitions to include grain, live stock and general agricultural products, nor should the members of this Society lend themselves to making of agricultural shows horticultural exhibitions. The wisdom of such a course is apparent. The future of this Province, from an agricultural standpoint, lies in the direction of horticulture, and particularly that of fruit. Therefore, we should look to making this Association a representative one,

and numerically and from the point of influence and the good it can do, a powerful organisation. There should be no division of energy, but all efforts should be concentrated upon making this a success and the central body.

While an independent organisation, and one thoroughly controlling its own affairs, the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association should be under the fostering care of the Government, as it is in Ontario and Quebec. The main reason for that is that doing a public work equal in importance to almost any function of the Government, it should be subsidised in order that its full measure of usefulness may be accomplished. An annual grant and the publication of the reports of its meetings, and the results of experiments, etc., etc. are necessary to the existence of the Association, and would render its efforts infinitely more beneficial. The Association should, too, I think, have a journal of its own. The Ontario *Horticulturist* will supply that want very well, together with other available journals, but it must be remembered that a considerable modification of methods is necessary in this Province, and that the conditions being much different, what is applicable to, or true of Ontario, might not, in fact will not, do for British Columbia. It is desirable, therefore, as soon as practicable, that British Columbia should have a journalistic medium of its own, through which its views may be properly and fully represented. This is probably sufficient on these points.

In connection with the experimental department an important work of the Association in importing seeds, plants, trees and flowers could be carried on, and these either distributed to private members or cultivated in experimental gardens under direct supervision of the Association, or in both ways. Japan, China, portions of Australia, Great Britain, Russia and the Pacific Coast of America are conditioned very much similar to British Columbia in many respects and there is little doubt that very many flowers, shrubs, ornamental trees and plants, woods, fruits and nuts can be successfully acclimatised and brought to a moderate state of perfection. Of course a study of the isothermal lines is necessary to assist in deciding this. Unfortunately the meteorology of British Columbia has been neglected by the authorities and such data is much more easily obtainable in other countries than our own and in the latter even the government itself has to depend upon private individuals for information. This could be and no doubt will be remedied by the establishment of meteorological stations in various parts of the Province, and, by the way, this is one of the things concerning which the Association should memorialise the Government.

A matter that is liable to be overlooked in a new country and in the early stages of fruit growing is the proper classification and naming of fruits. Considering that the people of this Province have been largely at the mercy of the tree agents and foreign nurseries in buying their stock of trees, the tests already made show that the naming at our exhibitions has been tolerably accurate, but there can be no doubt that a good deal of confusion and misconception exists in the minds of farmers and orchardists. One of the duties of the Association should be to appoint a classification and naming committee, whose business it would be to examine fruits at the various exhibitions and report

upon the naming, and where a competent authority. It is in the interest of science, the

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upon the naming, and where doubt exists reference should be made to competent authority. It is most essential, for commercial purposes as well as in the interest of science, that fruit growing should start right.

One more suggestion as to the first part of the subject, viz., the best methods of promoting the interests of horticulture. The consideration of pests and their remedies should form a distinct part of the work of the Association. One member some time ago suggested a rather complicated method of looking after the insects, viz., by making collections on pieces of paper and transmission to the Secretary; but the idea involved was a good one and with proper development would deserve our most serious consideration. Each member should constitute himself a committee on pests, and make a note of observations during the year. A sub-committee of two or three or more could receive the reports of members on these and collate and reduce to the form of a report for each annual or semi-annual meeting. It must be remembered that the Pacific Coast, though remarkably free from the plagues of the east, has its own peculiar diseases of moss, mildew and fungoid growths and its pests of insects and birds, which will increase with the increase of cultivated area, and growers require to be on the alert to discover diseases and pests and stem them without delay. We know the loss to growers produced by black knot and curculio as a single illustration of the importance of negligence. The assistance of a natural history or entomological or experimental department would there be invaluable.

Having discussed at some length the steps by which our Association may prove its usefulness by taking toward the development of fruit culture, allow me to discuss the still more important matter from a practical standpoint, that of the commercial aspect of the industry. And here the scope of the Association's efforts should not be less limited or successful than in the other respects already considered. After having raised fruit successfully, secured the best of varieties in the highest possible state of perfection and done all well that science demands of the husbandman, the next vital question is: How to most profitably dispose of the crop; where is the best market and how to reach it are the two momentous considerations to fruit growers of the present day. The securing of a market and the proper method of marketing are, therefore, the matters which should chiefly occupy our attention and energies after doing all that can be done to promote the interests of the profession from the point of cultivation. It may be said that the seeking for a market is not something that should cause the people of British Columbia anxiety at the present time, because the home supply is not at all equal to the demand. It, however, is a fatal mistake to suppose anything of the kind. The truth is that the fruit growers of British Columbia do not possess their own market and the effort of the Association last year was principally directed towards finding out how it could be secured and controlled to our own advantage. It is needless to give a resume of the situation. The trouble is that with plenty of resources, the industry has not yet been reduced to that business basis whereby a certain commercial ratio can be established between home supply and home demand, and dealers instead of looking to the growers of their Province—whose capability at a given time is an unknown quantity to



supply the wants of their customers, they order where a supply is certain. This practically shuts out the home grower from a market at all, because the dealer having once ordered does not as a matter of course, purchase what will interfere with the sale of a regular commodity. Thus home industry is discouraged. Now, home grown fruit is vastly to be preferred, for the reason that it can be secured for market much fresher and riper. The valuable report of Messrs. Henry, Hutcherson and Latham on this very matter precludes my dealing very extensively with it, and its discussion has already thrown much light on a difficult problem. This much is certain that the ratio of supply and demand will be established by business methods. To do this as one method of acquiring information, we should look to California and Oregon, where the market problem has been solved, and, it seems to me that whether the committee's suggestions be carried out or not, it would be wise to send a practical experienced man of business down the Coast to study closely the methods adopted there, and at the same time to post himself thoroughly in the operations in canning and evaporating. Competition is now so keen in the fruit trade that it is only in the observance of all the small economies that it can be made profitable, and here let me remark that the people of British Columbia have too long despised the economies which alone can make the great body of the people prosperous. The assistance, too, of experienced growers and shippers in Eastern Canada should be sought on all possible occasions, and it probably would be a good move to invite some of the more prominent of them to pay a visit to this Province and give us the benefit of their experience and observations, I do not think I overrate a fact in saying that it is mainly due to the visit to Vancouver of Mr. Allan, President of the Ontario Association, that the British Columbia Association is in existence and if one visit from one man can have so good an effect we cannot have too many of them come to see us. It would pay us to convey them all over the Province and entertain them free of expense. Another want towards getting a full supply of seasonable fruit is plenty of good communication with the adjacent districts. As to the amount of fruit imported, and the largeness of the home market, all that is pretty well understood, but a large proportion of that includes kinds that we cannot hope for some time, if ever, to supply but in those common fruits, apples, plums, cherries and small fruits generally for which the Province is peculiarly adapted, it would be surprising to know with any energy displayed how soon a surplus could be produced. And then our ambition would be small if we never looked beyond the local demand, nor would our destiny be a hopeful one. Still there are a few things to be considered in providing for that of exceeding importance. One is, the best way to ship and pack fruit; another is to have uniform standards of measurement and a means of enforcing honesty on the part of the grower and dealer.

But it is when you come to consider foreign markets that the greater usefulness of the Association can be made apparent. It will be said as it is often said, that a foreign market should not trouble us until we have satisfied the home demand. I may say here that fruit growing in any country can

never have said that it knows more than it knows. Recent activity shows that in a few years and discouraged. Success will have the representative is only then that transportation companies position some years everybody had it fell down and rotted had been working the problem of cold one bright day the man who came around the orchard in Ontario is worked to give up whom or what he

I desire to point change referred to most important details obtain concessions vantage. The fact and confirms what railroads will not come must assume or provide accommodation. The market. We know China and Japan, and fruit would supply means of the development, that it will be the time comes that Association to step terms and induce them to find in what the world and report tenuous position in the Canada, only we are undertaking too much one at home, because would do harm. The people. When they supply were a large compartments similar by means of air tubes

never have said to have been a success until the country has more of the product than it knows what to do with. I would not be surprised with the present activity shown in British Columbia in planting out orchards everywhere that in a few years there will be a glut of fruit and farmers will be dissatisfied and discouraged. When that stage has been reached the first step towards success will have been achieved, paradoxical as it may appear. It is then that the representatives of fruit growers begin to "rustle" for an outlet and it is only then that they are in a position to secure carrying rates from transportation companies that will admit of it being profitable. Ontario was in that position some years ago. Every farmer planted an orchard and after a while everybody had apples and nobody to buy them. So apples grew and fell down and rotted year after year. But the Fruit Growers' Association had been working away quietly to get hold of the English market, to master the problem of cold storage and to solve the difficulty of proper packing, but one bright day the farmer found he could sell his apples, that were good, to a man who came around for them and picked and packed them. To-day the orchard in Ontario is a gold mine that does not even require the trouble of being worked to give up its wealth. Not one out of a hundred, however, knows to whom or what he owes the change.

I desire to point out in what respects the Association assisted in the above change referred to. Rates and facilities of shipping as you are aware are most important desiderata in the profitable prosecution of fruit growing. To obtain concessions from carrying corporations is the work we can do to most advantage. The fact stated by Mr. Bell in his letter is important to remember and confirms what I have already contended that steamship companies or railroads will not concern themselves about small shipments, but that the trade must assume or promise proportions to justify any reduction in rates or special accommodation. There must be a large surplus before we can have a foreign market. We know already that we have a wide market, all the North West, China and Japan, Northern Australia and South America, where our northern fruit would supply the place of tropical or the interchange of products. By means of the development of cold storage, I believe with Mr. Gibb, of Montreal, that it will be possible to ship our fruit to any part of the world. When the time comes that our surplus will justify it, it will be for the officers of our Association to step in and negotiate with the transportation companies for terms and induce them to grant shippers special privileges. It will be also for them to find in what direction trade can be extended, watch the markets of the world and report upon what steps should be taken to secure an advantageous position in them. We have simply to repeat the experience of Eastern Canada, only we are able to benefit by it. I would not advise, however, our undertaking too much in foreign markets before we had fully occupied the one at home, because any failure to supply orders or other premature action would do harm. The Chinese and Japanese for instance are very conservative people. When they change they change radically and for good cause. If the supply were a large one no doubt the Western steamships would put in fruit compartments similar to those on the Atlantic steamers, which are ventilated by means of air tubes and large steam fans. A good deal has been said about

brands and standard boxes. These must be considered entirely separate as regards the home and the foreign market. In the home market, as the President suggested, every dealer must become voucher for his own fruit, but in relation to a foreign market the individuality of the grower is lost and the Province or district alone is known. It is, therefore, very essential that there should be a uniform brand or as nearly so as possible. And the closest scrutiny of shipments should be made at the port of export or some convenient place to ensure that no fruit goes abroad to prejudice the reputation of that brand. As to the advisability of appointing government inspectors, I very much doubt it, because you know government officials perform their duties in a rather perfunctory fashion and are very often appointed on account of services to the Government or some other causes rather than their fitness for the duties devolving upon them, and my idea is that the marketing of fruit must finally be conducted in a purely commercial way by supply companies, who will see that fruit is properly inspected, picked, packed and sold by officers of their own, and I don't think it would be wise for the Association to take too much on itself in that direction. Business always finds its own level and remedies the defects we are complaining of. At the best an Association cannot dictate it can only advise, and for its own success it is better to be free from all private interests. That feature of the Association is rigidly adhered to in Ontario, its work being confined rather to the conditions of the industry than any participation in it. Or in other words, it should stand in the same relation to fruit growing that a Board of Trade does to the world of commerce—standing in an aiding and advisory relation. If the Association by representations and advocacy can induce a commercial company to undertake the work it would like to see carried out, it will have achieved its objects. Nor would it be wise for the Association to act hastily in the matter of boxes, barrels, brands, etc. It should be carefully considered. The best methods of shipping has by no means been settled and is still an open question with the old associations and the oldest shippers. I am of the opinion that one of the objects of the Dominion Convention about to be held in Ottawa is to discuss these very problems and, if possible, arrive at a system applicable to the whole of Canada and decide upon a system of uniform methods. In any event, before finally deciding, it would be well to appoint a committee to communicate with all supply companies and experienced shippers the world over and enquire into the methods adopted and receive all the suggestions possible and from that data prepare a report. There is one vital point to be kept in mind that neat packages, well packed, tastily labelled will always attract attention in a foreign market and command the highest sale, other things being equal. My own idea is that a half barrel in the form of and made like a cheese box, with broad rims to prevent the sides coming in contact with objects in rolling, will best serve the purpose, and can be made to look the neatest.

Gentlemen, I have already made this paper too long, but the subject is a comprehensive one and when we come to consider, even imperfectly as I have done, the useful ends which our Association can serve, we are surprised at the result of our efforts and the apathy with which it has been regarded by so many.

On motion of that the thanks of paper. A motion Gosnell's paper in

The President o'clock in the mori would entitle then presenting his receive one-third rat in reference to the Ottawa, and the m upon.

The Secretary ending November 3

From Provincial Ge Sixty members, @ : Door receipts at Ex Special prize, News Special prize, Mr. S

Total . . . .

Prizes . . . . . Expenses of Exhibi Printing, advertisin Subscriptions to Ont Stamps . . . . . Secretary's salary, 1

Total . . . .

On hand November The Convention

The first subject ceedings of the meeti solved and unanimo the same to include a ation.

Election of Deleg vention of Fruit Grow proposed: Messrs. R W. J. Harris. Seve Messrs. Henry and G of the latter, was mac

The election of D

J. M. Browning . . . . . Thomas Cunningham . G. W. Henry . . . . .

On motion of G. W. Henry, seconded by J. G. Halpenny, it was resolved that the thanks of this meeting be tendered to Mr. Gosnell for his excellent paper. A motion being also passed to request the local press to publish Mr. Gosnell's paper in full.

The President announced that the Secretary would be in his place at nine o'clock in the morning for the purpose of receiving dues of members which would entitle them to vote at the election of officers. Also that any member presenting his receipt for railway fare, endorsed by the Secretary, would receive one-third rates. Mr. Browning then read and explained communications in reference to the holding of the Dominion Fruit Growers' Convention at Ottawa, and the method of voting on the delegate was discussed and decided upon.

The Secretary then read the following financial statement for the year ending November 30th, 1889:

RECEIPTS.	
From Provincial Government .....	\$500 00
Sixty members, @ \$2.....	120 00
Door receipts at Exhibition .....	75 25
Special prize, <i>News-Advertiser</i> .....	25 00
Special prize, Mr. Sutherland, Emigration Agent.....	3 00
Total.....	\$723 25

EXPENDITURE.	
Prizes.....	\$200 00
Expenses of Exhibition.....	128 20
Printing, advertising and stationery.....	82 20
Subscriptions to Ontario Association.....	48 25
Stamps .....	10 50
Secretary's salary, 10 months .....	200 00

Total.....	\$675 65
On hand November 30th, 1889 .....	47 60
The Convention then adjourned until 9:30 a. m., 15th.	

#### WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION.

The first subject discussed was that of printing in pamphlet form the proceedings of the meetings. On motion of Messrs. White and Sweet it was resolved and unanimously decided upon that the proceedings be so published, the same to include answers received to the questions sent out by the Association.

Election of Delegates to represent British Columbia at the Dominion Convention of Fruit Growers was the next business. The following gentlemen were proposed: Messrs. R. E. Gosnell, O. D. Sweet, G. W. Henry, E. Hutcherson, W. J. Harris. Several ballots were taken, the contest reducing itself to Messrs. Henry and Gosnell, the former securing the election, who, upon motion of the latter, was made the unanimous choice of the convention.

The election of Directors then took place with the following result:

DIRECTORS:	
J. M. Browning.....	Vancouver
Thomas Cunningham.....	New Westminster
G. W. Henry.....	Port Hammond



G. G. MacKay.....	Vancouver
Peter Latham.....	New Westminster
G. A. McTavish.....	Victoria
O. D. Sweet.....	Richmond
D. McGilveray.....	Sumas
A. C. Wells.....	Chilliwhack
C. B. Sword.....	Matsqui
James McAdam.....	Langley
J. Punch.....	Surrey
H. B. Bales.....	Burton Prairie
Wm. Bulwer.....	Mission
E. Hutcherson.....	Ladner's Landing
W. J. Harris.....	Maple Ridge
John Claperton.....	Nicola
W. J. Roper.....	Kamloops
Alfred Pastell.....	Okanagan
Donald Graham.....	Spallumcheen
John Murray.....	Spence's Bridge
C. A. Semlin, M. P. P.....	Cache Creek
Richard Hay.....	Lillooet
John P. Booth.....	Salt Spring Island
Thomas P. Demerau.....	Comox
J. D. Bryant.....	Saanich
T. R. Figg, Mr. Grimmer.....	Mayne Island
J. G. Halfpenny.....	Nanaimo
Hon. C. E. Pooley.....	Esquimalt
H. Fay.....	Cowichan
Ex-Governor Cornwall.....	Ashcroft
W. S. Brandreth.....	North Arm
A. W. Manuel.....	Donald
Mr. Butcherat.....	Port Moody

A paper on strawberries was then read by Mr. Harris, of Maple Ridge, which was followed by a discussion in which Messrs. Henry, Hutcherson, Brandreth, Butcherat, Sweet and others took part.

#### MR. HARRIS ON STRAWBERRIES.

"My experience in growing strawberries has been limited to three varieties, namely, Sharpless, Crescent and Wilson, and I think they are standard, so far as I have been able to learn from the largest and most successful growers. There is a large number of varieties being tested at the different experimental farms, with various opinions as competitors for the above named. Some give great promise while others are a failure. Sharpless, one of the largest berries grown, plants vigorous, great bearer, ripens well, of good flavor, firm; a good market berry. The Crescent has all the qualities of the former, but not the size. Of the Wilson, I cannot speak too highly as to flavor; smaller but very prolific; plants not as vigorous as the former named; good berry for market; stands shipping well.

Mode of culture all loose turf removed; set about 18 inches apart; set about 18 inches year; good clean culture season allowed to mature winter protection made 9,000 quarts per acre gan picking 20th of injured somewhat at as they cease to be 1 feet apart in rows, g had no mildew or in grow as a part of mix

Red Raspberries the earliest following requires rich loam; market berry, require

Black Raspberries In my opinion this other varieties; Soug good; Yellow Carolina good market berry.

Blackberries: K berry, large and of fine Medium grower, not delicate flavor. Taylor far as my experience as Kittating, fine flavor three to five canes to use stable manure.

In my opinion, the to the soil and climate having never failed a drought. Other varieties these and we shall try

Then Mr. Harris observed in fruit trees. was not regarded as severe however, opinion was correct or not. Mr. Hutcherson The remedy was that suggested by a solution of Brandreth pointed to Horticultural Association he suggested by even



Mode of culture: Soil sandy loam, clover sod ploughed once, harrowed; all loose turf removed; planted in rows three feet apart; plants eight inches apart; set about middle of April; all blossoms removed; also runners the first year; good clean cultivation with one-horse cultivator or hand hoe; second season allowed to mat in rows cultivated between; manure used from stable; winter protection meadow hay. This cultivation gave at between 8,000 and 9,000 quarts per acre. Commencement of ripening season varies. In 1887 began picking 20th of June; 1888 4th of June; 1889 23rd May; crop good but injured somewhat at end of season by dry weather. Set new beds every year as they cease to be profitable after two years. In future I shall plant four feet apart in rows, giving more room for cultivation and gathering fruit. Have had no mildew or injury from insects, I make no specialty of this crop but grow as a part of mixed farming, and find it quite as profitable.

Red Raspberries: I have three varieties, namely: Marlboro, which is the earliest following the strawberry, is large, firm, fine flavor, good bearer, requires rich loam; Cuthbert, very strong grown, large, firm, prolific, good market berry, requires restriction on account of its vigorous growth.

Black Raspberries: Two varieties—Gregg is very prolific; fine flavor. In my opinion this berry excels all others; is affected by drought less than other varieties; Soughegan, earliest variety; hardy, productive, firm, quality good; Yellow Caroline, hardy, prolific, medium size, fine quality, but not a good market berry.

Blackberries: Kittating—Canes large, rank growers, hardy and prolific berry, large and of fine flavor, succeeds well on light soil. Wilson Junior—Medium grower, not as hardy as the former, did not stand drought well, delicate flavor. Taylor's—Rank growers, prolific bearers, have been hardy as far as my experience goes in British Columbia, has wintered well, not as large as Kittating, fine flavor. Culture: Plant in rows six feet apart by three, from three to five canes to the hill; cultivate with one horse plough and cultivator, use stable manure.

In my opinion, the varieties named in this paper are in every way suitable to the soil and climate of British Columbia, being free from blight or mildew, having never failed a crop of fruit; sometimes a little short on account of drought. Other varieties will no doubt be introduced that may supercede these and we shall try and keep abreast of the times."

Then Mr. Harris introduced the subject of some of the diseases and pests observed in fruit trees. One was the "curl leaf" in peaches, which, however, was not regarded as serious. Another was the apple borer, concerning which, however, opinion was divided as to whether it existed in the Province at all or not. Mr. Hutcherson had not seen the flat headed borer in the Province. The remedy was that suggested by Professor Saunders, that of washing the trees with a solution of soft soap with a little glue in it to make it stick. Mr. Brandreth pointed to discussion reported in 13th annual report of Quebec Horticultural Association, in pages 35, 36 and 37, in which no remedy could be suggested by even Professor Penballow. Mr. Sweet referred to apples

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w Westminister  
... Victoria  
... Richmond  
... Sumas  
... Chilliwack  
... Matsqui  
... Langley  
... Surrey  
Burton Prairie  
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dner's Landing  
... Maple Ridge  
... Nicola  
... Kamloops  
... Okanagan  
Spallumcheen  
pence's Bridge  
... Cache Creek  
... Lillooet  
t Spring Island  
... Comox  
... Saanich  
Mayne Island  
... Nanaimo  
... Esquimalt  
... Cowichan  
... Ashcroft  
... North Arm  
... Donald  
... Port Moody  
Maple Ridge,  
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blighting on one side. This was attributed to the season by several. Mr. Robinson thought it arose from lack of proper drainage.

On motion of Messrs. Henry and Hutcherson it was decided to hold the next meeting of directors at Port Hammond on Tuesday, the 6th of May next, at 3 o'clock p.m. Messrs. Latham and Sweet wanted it at New Westminster, but failed.

The Association then adjourned and a meeting of the directors was held.

Mr. Browning, being proposed for President, stated that owing to his time being fully occupied he was unable to accept the position. He would, however, as a director be glad to do all in his power for the best interests of Association. This announcement was received with regret, after which the following officers were elected: President, W. J. Harris; 1st Vice-President, O. D. Sweet; 2nd Vice-President, A. C. Wells, Chilliwack; Secretary-Treasurer, A. H. B. Macgowan.

Mr. Browning presented the draft of the act of incorporation of the Association, which was acceptable to all present.

#### TREE DISTRIBUTION.

Mr. Hutcherson offered to present to each member one Eucalyptus plant and one Catalapa Speciosa. Mr. Henry said that next Fall he would present each member with one half dozen Golden Queen and one dozen Cuthbert raspberries. Mr. Brsndreth promised a package of seed peas to each member. The condition in each was that those receiving plants, etc., should pay all expenses.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Browning, the retiring President, which duly acknowledged brought the proceedings to a close.

The following papers were laid on the table and accepted as read.

#### MR. HUTCHERSON ON PEARS.

The pear in its wild state is to be found in nearly all the countries in Europe. The fruit is very inferior in both size and quality to the varieties now under cultivation, for more than any other fruit does the pear improve by domestication. The French have done more towards improving the pear than any other nation, for in France the work of cultivating it is handed down from father to son for generations. They first sow the seed, then select the most likely looking plants and allow them to grow up and fruit; from the best of these the seed is again sowed, this process being repeated time after time, the fruit improving in each case. By this system, hybridising and change the pear has been brought to its present state of perfection. The pear, is divided into two classes, the Dwarf and the Standard. The propagation is similar in both classes, the only difference being that quince stock is used for the Dwarf, while pear is used for the Standard. The seed for stock is sown in seed-beds and the plants removed to the nursery row the following Spring, where they are either budded that Summer or grafted the succeeding Spring. When moving the plants from the seed-bed the tap-root should be well cut back. Quince stock may be grown from cuttings as well as from seed. The pear-dwarf, on account of being grown on quince stock, is better adapted for light sandy soils. It bears early and is a short-lived tree, only suitable for the

kitchen-garden or planted deep, so that our finer varieties balance of this poor good stiff clay soil variety of fruit tree natural home of the the grass and weed spend weeks of labor sufficient for the pear This may sound exact that the Standard pear this Province, as from the following varieties Winter Nellies. The British Columbia are and vigorous, fruit of flavor, last of July; rich and sweet, very small, flesh clear light lett—The most popular and sweet, very good and very productive Slow grower, fruit of flavor, September to full, September to October produces from medium Duchess d'Angoulen October; Vicar of large, excellent for

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I see by your circular I scarcely know whether with a flower garden made very attractive member bulbs are planted other bulbs. As soon open ground, such as Drummondi, India feverfew and many others But in order to make boxes and when in root until roots are established succession of bloom so a large or small garden blooming roses and

kitchen-garden or small lots around town. In cold climates it should be planted deep, so that the quince is below the surface of the soil. As some of our finer varieties do not thrive well on the quince stock, I shall devote the balance of this paper to the Standard pear. The Standard pear delights in a good stiff clay sub-soil, and will stand more water than almost any other variety of fruit tree. I contend that the delta land of the Fraser River is the natural home of the pear, where they stand to-day without an enemy, unless the grass and weeds can be so called. In my experience I find that where I spend weeks of labor on the apple orchard, the same amount of hours is sufficient for the pear orchard, both orchards having an equal number of trees. This may sound exaggerated, but it is true, nevertheless. Most writers agree that the Standard pear is slow in coming to bear. I have not found it so in this Province, as from four-year-old trees in our orchard this season I picked the following varieties: Madeline, Flemish Beauty, Bartlett, Kieffer and Winter Nellies. The following are some of the varieties thoroughly tested in British Columbia and recommended to fruit growers: Madeline—Tree upright and vigorous, fruit medium size, flesh white, melting and juicy, with a delicate flavor, last of July; Clapp's Favorite—Fruit large, skin thin, flesh pale yellow, rich and sweet, very good, first of August; Dearborn's Seedling—Fruit rather small, flesh clear light yellow, sweet and sprightly in flavor, August; Bartlett—The most popular of all pears, fruit large, smooth, clear, yellow, juicy and sweet, very good, August to September; Louis de Jersey—Tree hardy and very productive, delicious for dessert, September to October; Seckel—Slow grower, fruit small, yellowish russet with red cheek, peculiar rich spicy flavor, September to October; Flemish Beauty—Tree upright, fruit large and full, September to October; White Doyenne—Tree grows to very large size, produces from medium to large fruit, rich in flavor, September to October; Duchess d'Angouleme—Strong grower, fruit extra large, excellent flavor, October; Vicar of Wakefield—Hardy and thrifty, very productive, fruit large, excellent for cooking, a valuable variety, November to January.

MR. LATHAM ON FLOWERS AND PLANTS.

I see by your circular that a paper is expected of me on flowers and plants. I scarcely know where to commence as the scope is so broad, but I will start with a flower garden. It does not matter how small or large it is it can be made very attractive the whole season if properly attended to. Say in November bulbs are planted, such as crocus, snow drops, tulips, hyacinths and other bulbs. As soon as Spring opens a great many seeds can be sown in the open ground, such as mignonette, sweet peas, candytuft, asters, stocks, Phlox Drummondi, India pinks, galardice, pansies, petunias, verbenas, ageratum, feverfew and many other sorts—all these may be sown in on the open ground. But in order to make them a success a hot bed is required. Sow in pans or boxes and when in rough leaf plant out in other boxes; keep shaded from sun until roots are established, then plant where required. In order to keep up a succession of bloom some sorts want sowing about every month. I think for a large or small garden there is nothing like the rose. Plant a dozen ever-blooming roses and you have bloom from Spring till Winter sets in. I

recommend as varieties: Papa Gontiar, The Bride, Mad de Watteville, La France, Gloria de Dijon, Gen. Jacquimant, Mt. Mernent, Bon Lilene, Hermosa, Souv. de la Malmaison, Safrano, Douglas. I have found that roses do better in this climate than either Ontario or England in my experience. Dahlias do well here and some of the Japanese lillies.

MR. HENRY ON THE APPLE.

I regret I have not been long enough in this Province to present you with a statement showing the results of a bearing orchard of my own planting. Very few of the early settlers came to this country for the purpose of fruit growing, and if they had turned their attention to it, the difficulty they would have found in procuring young trees of good varieties would have been a great drawback to their success, for it seems very few of the first trees brought in here from Oregon and elsewhere have proved to be much else than seedlings, or very inferior varieties.

Therefore, we do not find to-day any of the old bearing orchards which will give a fair showing of what the country is capable of producing. Seeing how luxuriantly all the wild fruit grow in their natural state, and the abundance of the native crab apple, proving the natural advantages of the Province for fruit culture, many of the settlers made an attempt to at least grow enough fruit for their own use. They, consequently, sent for scions of good varieties of apples to the East and elsewhere, and grafted them into the crab stock, from which stock at present many of the best orchards are largely made up, and I can assure you there are many of these old trees grafted, and such varieties as the Northern Spy, Golden Russet, King Tompkins, Gravenstein, etc., giving yields and bringing forth fruit of such large size and fine appearance that they would astonish many orchardists in our old fruit-growing countries.

In regard to the many kinds of apples I am now testing on my grounds, some forty varieties in all, I may state that they are showing a vigor of growth and a prolificacy of fruit I never before saw equalled in young trees. Some of the varieties even make an annual growth in their branches of six feet in length, and this not at the expense of the body of the tree, which increases an almost incredible amount in one season. I do not know of any way I can make this paper on apples more valuable to you than by giving a few hints and directions in regard to the best varieties to plant and the culture required for their success. Unlike other fruits which last only for a season, the ripening period of the apple extends nearly, or quite, through the year. By planting a judicious selection of Summer, Autumn and Winter varieties, the most valuable fruit for family use may be had in its natural condition nearly every month of the year. It is not only that the apple is indispensable for domestic use that it is valued so highly, but the profit to be derived from their cultivation exceeds that of almost any other farm crop. A great many people when advised to plant out an orchard, hesitate from the fact that they will have to wait four or five years before they can expect any returns in the way of fruit, regarding their time and expense in a great measure lost. This is a great mistake, for in no way can a person who owns the land invest his money to give better returns, even if he never gathers any fruit from the trees themselves.

It has been stated tree of a good variety so that trees planted increase the value of the orchard by the growth of the trees we come to that apple orchard: What they require for their future success or failure before ordering the catalogues will be if they have more or less than may be of more or less ordinary fruit growth profit is derived from the production of fruit from the orchard must contain many in caring for and management inexperience or ignorance shown a book full of

At no time can it be said that it is a disappointment felt in the care of his orchard if the fruit are inferior varieties must sell them either at a low price in the market.

In this Province that are engaged in it growing or their responsibility upon the person from who has a knowledge

It would be well by their productivity as well as their adaptability of culture. The apple is of great importance for the market the following selection will be them valuable for market supply of beautiful, fine present time, no doubt decided merit, should be Tetofsky. The Early is now so affected by it are nearly worthless.



It has been stated by good authority that the yearly growth of every apple tree of a good variety is worth fully one dollar before it commences bearing, so that trees planted at 30 feet apart, or at the rate of 50 to the acre, will increase the value of that property, yearly, \$50 per acre for fifteen years at least by the growth of the trees only, if properly cultivated or cared for. And now we come to that important question to a person contemplating planting an apple orchard: What are the best varieties to plant, and what treatment do they require for the first five years? For upon this depends almost entirely future success or failure. The first thing then to be taken into consideration before ordering the trees is, what varieties to plant. In the nurseryman's catalogues will be found a long list of apples of different sorts, all claiming to have more or less merit, and in certain localities, and under certain conditions, may be of more or less value. But time and experience have proved that the ordinary fruit grower should indulge in a very limited assortment, as far more profit is derived from a selected list of the best varieties; that will give a succession of fruit from the earliest to the latest, than a large assortment which must contain many inferior varieties and cause much more labor and expense in caring for and marketing. Too often the purchaser of fruit trees, through inexperience or ignorance of varieties, is not aware of this fact, and when shown a book full of fine colored plates is induced to try some of all kinds.

At no time can a greater mistake be made than when selecting the varieties to plant, for it is a mistake that cannot easily be remedied. Conceive the disappointment felt by a person who has planted and spent much time in the care of his orchard for five years, to find that when they begin to bear they are inferior varieties, either for home use or for the market, and that he must sell them either to the cider mills or to the evaporators, or take a reduced price in the market.

In this Province, where fruit growing is still in its infancy, and so few that are engaged in it can give any information as to the varieties they are growing or their respective merits, not much can be learned from observation by the intending planter if he is inexperienced. He must, therefore, depend upon the person from whom he is purchasing his trees, or some other person who has a knowledge of fruit, as to what varieties to plant.

It would be well, therefore, to give a list of such kinds as have proved, by their productiveness, carrying qualities of fruit, and appearance in market, as well as their adaptability, so far as tested in this climate, to be most worthy of culture. The appearance and carrying quality are at present of even more importance for the market than the quality of the fruit. The varieties in the following selection will be found to combine all that is important in making them valuable for market as well as for home use and will give a constant supply of beautiful, fine flavored fruit. Amongst the very early apples of the present time, no doubt the Yellow Transparent, a new Russian variety of decided merit, should take the lead, but it would be well also to include the Tetofsky. The Early Harvest, which used to be the favorite for the earliest, is now so affected by blighting and with the fungi, that in most places they are nearly worthless. Next in season to these is the Red Astrachan, a well

known variety which has stood the test for many years and is the best we have for its season. For home use or near market we could want no better, but as they ripen so unevenly and do not show color until ripe they cannot be sent to distant markets.

After the Astrachan comes the Duchess of Oldenburg and Gravenstein. These two varieties are all that are required for their season, the trees being so productive, the fruit so desirable in appearance and quality, unite in making these two of the most profitable apples grown, and they are the first we have that can be shipped to a distant market. They are doubly valuable on that account, as the first fruit in the market always sells best. For later Autumn there are several varieties to choose from, of these the Ribston Pippin, Blue Pearmain or Hass are amongst the best, and supply the market until early Winter apples come in, two varieties of which will be mentioned as being the best, namely, the Wealthy and King of Tompkins. Of the Wealthy I think we cannot speak too highly, either as to the clean, straight and healthy growth of the tree and its productiveness, or to the fine appearance and good quality of the fruit.

The King of Tompkins, though in Ontario a shy bearer, does in this Province bear quite heavily enough, and its fine flavor and appearance cause it to bring the highest price in the market. For later Winter no better kinds can be found than the old reliable Baldwin, Northern Spy, and Golden Russet, and, if properly handled, the last two of these varieties will keep nearly until apples come again. For later keeping, one might mention the Ben Davis, an apple of good color and appearance, exceedingly productive at an early age, and an excellent shipper. They appear to have only one fault and that is the fruit is not fit to eat.

Now out of this assortment any person can have an orchard, which, if well cared for, will prove a source of profit and pleasure. For the ordinary farmer who is not near a market, a few early varieties for home use, and the later varieties only for market would probably give better satisfaction, as they would not require marketing until his busiest season was over. Now that the selection has been made, the next thing is to see that the ground is properly prepared to receive the trees. What is required is a thorough cultivation and underdraining, if the land is not naturally well drained; for there is nothing so injurious for fruit trees as cold, wet ground, with no underdrainage.

In planting trees have the hole made sufficiently large to admit the roots to spread out in their natural shape, and the soil made mellow and well worked in around them. When the hole has been filled up with good soil, pack the earth around the tree firmly with the foot, and upon the surface may be spread a litter of coarse manure, or some other mulch, but never apply manure next to the roots. Young, thrifty trees, with fibrous roots, are preferable to older and larger ones, and will come into bearing quite as soon. A very important thing when planting out trees (especially large sized ones that have lost a great deal of root in their removal) is to cut the tops well back so as to preserve the equilibrium of the tree. A safe rule is always to cut back at least two-thirds

of the previous years they do in this Province well formed top. The branches which may be crowded, also all suck too long and spreading every year. Root crop manure is put on the roots, but under grass, to be grown in Province, particularly robs them of all moisture, they require a great larger and the root in the orchard if left to of manure applied. I we have no hesitation British Columbia will profit for his labor that will be offered for our a now fast being settled successfully grown, and other countries across sale will be found for the Province, the beautiful market wherever offered annual growth of in making British Columbia

The grape is nearly Noah planted a vineyard does not state, but certainly antiquity. The native early cultivators turned but they were found not through the process of re we have procured a good

The grape is universal fruits and, unlike most grapes or procured at the cost of has a house with a foot or in no better way can this and thus made to become in offering its tempting cl

of the previous years growth. And where trees make as strong a growth as they do in this Province, it is necessary to cut back even more to obtain a well formed top. The after care of the tree consists in cutting out any branches which may appear from time to time to make the tree unshapely or crowded, also all suckers; and sometimes cutting back limbs that have made too long and spreading a growth and in keeping the ground well cultivated every year. Root crops may be grown between the trees, providing enough manure is put on the ground to compensate for the nutriment taken away by the roots, but under no circumstances let any kind of grain, nor especially grass, to be grown in the orchard, for the first five years at least. In this Province, particularly, where the roots run so close to the surface, the grass robs them of all moisture, for, although the trees cannot endure cold, wet sub-soil, they require a great deal of moisture for their growth. After the trees get larger and the roots reach farther down into the soil, grass may be grown in the orchard if left to rot down under the trees, or a sufficient mulch or coat of manure applied. If these hints and directions are carefully followed out, we have no hesitancy in saying that the man who plants an orchard in British Columbia will secure for himself an income which will give him more profit for his labor than any other crop he can grow. With the market which will be offered for our apples in our own Dominion, throughout the vast tract now fast being settled up between here and Manitoba, where fruits cannot be successfully grown, and the extensive trade that can be opened up with China and other countries across the Pacific, there need be no fear but that a ready sale will be found for the fruit. The unusual size which the apple attains in the Province, the beautiful appearance and fine flavor will place them first in the market wherever offered. All these advantages, together with the wonderful annual growth of the trees and their abundant and early bearing, unite in making British Columbia a paradise for the apple-grower.

#### THE GRAPE, BY G. W. HENRY.

The grape is nearly as ancient as History itself. We are informed that Noah planted a vineyard, but whether he propagated the vines himself, or procured the plants from a nurseryman, previously engaged in the business, it does not state, but certain it is grape growing can be traced thus far back into antiquity. The native grapes of America were of such inferior quality that early cultivators turned their attention to the delicious European varieties, but they were found not to succeed in these northern latitudes, and it is only through the process of reproduction by constant crossing and hybridizing that we have procured a good class of grapes, hardy enough for our climate.

The grape is universally claimed to be the most healthy and delicious of fruits and, unlike most good things which can only be had by the favored few, or procured at the cost of a great deal of expense and labor; any person who has a house with a foot of land by the door can grow abundance of grapes for in no better way can this fruit be grown than trained up the side of a wall, and thus made to become an ornament as well as a source of wealth and pleasure in offering its tempting clusters to the family, making home what it should be.

It has been a question to a great many in this Province as to whether grapes can be grown successfully here. By my own experience, and what I have seen since I have been in the Province, I am quite satisfied that throughout the district of New Westminster many of our hardy grapes can be successfully grown. The vine itself grows most luxuriantly and many of the best varieties can be ripened. Two years ago I planted about 300 grape vines of several varieties, and during the past season many of them had fruit on, all of which ripened quite early enough. I had ripe Wordens and Moores Early the latter part of August. Brighton, Delaware Concord and Niagara were all ripe during September, and were of fine appearance and flavor.

I do not suppose every year would see them ripen as early as this, and perhaps some seasons there would be a failure entirely, but I am satisfied that a crop can be depended upon quite often enough to warrant the planting of sufficient vines to supply home requirements, if not for market. In some parts of the upper country, where tomatoes and melons mature so early and grow so fine, it is very probable grapes can, by irrigation, be grown more successfully than in this part of the Province; and I believe there is little doubt that at no distant date British Columbia will, to a great extent, supply her own demands for grapes.

There seems to have been very few vines planted by the early settlers, but those that *were*, if they received any care at all, have made a wonderful growth, and under the conditions produce abundance of fruit, but no system seems to have been undertaken in the care of them.

I will not here attempt to enter into a full description of the various systems of pruning and training the grape, but will confine this paper to a few hints as to varieties and culture.

With the grape it is most important that a thorough and deep cultivation be given the land before planting, and perfect drainage secured. Dig the holes deep, fill up with fine earth and spread the roots out, but do not plant more than eight inches deep. Ten feet apart, each way, is probably the best distance for planting in this country. For the first two years hoe crops may be grown between them, but after this the grapes will want all the ground for themselves. The best kind of a soil is a sandy or gavelly loam. Heavy clay that tends to break is the poorest for grape culture, yet such soil can be made to provide an ample supply for home consumption. But the nature and fertility of the soil is not so important as elevation and a warm, dry location. One reason that elevations are so important is that they offer escape for late frosts in the Spring and early frosts in the Fall.

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The difference of a few feet in elevation often saves a crop of grapes from frost. A south eastern exposure is the best for the early maturity of the grapes; they like the morning sun, and all they can get during the day as well. In regard to pruning we must observe nature and follow her precepts.

A tree grows upright and supports itself, while the natural tendency of the vine is to trail, but in its wild state it generally finds a tree or bush of some kind to climb upon and support it some distance from the ground. Therefore the best system of pruning and training the vine is that which is in harmony with nature—not to run it far up into space, but to a certain height, and then in a horizontal direction.

Any system of training should be based on the following principles:

1st. An undue *length* of growth without corresponding stockiness makes the vine less hardy and less able to bring forth fruit.

2nd. The tendency of the sap is to the extremity of the vine, and the straighter and more upright the cane the greater the length of growth.

3rd. The grapes are always produced on the current year's shoots, and from wood from the previous seasons growth. Therefore, to procure a strong growth of wood and a good crop of grapes the vine must be annually cut back allowing only a few buds to start.

4th. The leaves require light—the fruit shade; therefore the leaves should be fully exposed to the sun and shade the fruit.

5th. Whatever adds size and color to the foliage and strong stocky growth to the wood, gives size and quality to the fruit.

6th. A proper balance of the vital forces is very important, it is an easy matter to overtax young vine by allowing too many fruit buds to set, for the strength of the vine.

In regard to the best varieties for this Province, it is difficult to say, until a more thorough test has been given, for no variety of grape is suited to all localities. There are, however, a few varieties which, as a general rule, have succeeded throughout the country where a hardy early grape is required, such as the Worden, Moore's Early, Concord, Brighton, Delaware, Moieres Diamond and Niagara. Outside this list precaution should be used in planting.

Grapes, when properly and successfully grown, give exceedingly large profits. A single vine has been known to yield \$100 worth of grapes in one season.

It seems almost incredible the age grape vines have been known to attain to. Mention is made of vineyards in Italy holding good for over 300 years.

We can hardly realize how so trifling a thing as the small vine we plant can go on growing and bringing forth fruit for so many years.

Let every person then plant one vine at least near their door, and let them remember as they press the earth around its roots, and give it the final touch, that they have not only provided a lasting pleasure for their own household, but they are handing down a source of health and happiness to the inmates of their home perhaps for generations to come.

