

# The Canadian Horticulturist

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## Varieties of Fruits Worth Growing in Ontario Orchards

ONCE more the time has come when the selection of varieties for the next season's planting is among the questions that confront the fruit grower. To choose varieties that will be most successful and a source of profit, the fruit grower should profit by the experiences of his neighbors, he should observe the behavior of varieties growing under conditions similar to his own, and be governed accordingly.

Personal preference for the quality of a particular variety should not be the only consideration when selecting for a commercial plantation. Local conditions of soil and climate must be studied. The demands of the market to be supplied is important. Inter-pollination also must be kept in mind; it is never best to plant an orchard, a vineyard or a small fruit plantation of one variety alone.

Among the men most capable of advising the planter on the choice of varieties are those in charge of the fruit experiment stations of Ontario. A number of letters bearing on the subject from these men and others have been received by THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST for the benefit of its readers.

### NORTHERN DISTRICTS

The following list is submitted by Mr. J. G. Mitchell, of the Georgian Bay station: "After an extensive trial of 190 varieties of all kinds of plums, I find that there is nothing new that, for profit and general use, can displace many of the well-tried old kinds. The following cover the season: Red June, Washington, Bradshaw, Lombard, Quackenboss or Glass as it is often called, Arch Duke, Yellow Egg, Coe's Golden Drop, Reine Claude and Prune de Agen. German Prune also is a good plum, but rather a poor bearer. Japan plums I condemn on account of their poor quality. In cherries, all leading varieties succeed admirably; still, one year with another, Montmorency and Early Richmond will make most money.

"In apples for profit, cut the list very short: For fall, Gravenstein, a few Wealthy, Blenheim and Ribston; for winter, Spy, King, Baldwin and Mann. Plant all varieties from 3 to 10 feet farther apart than the usual distance for said varieties.

"Cultivate thoroughly; prune systematically; give abundant fertility. If these simple instructions are carried out, the result cannot help but be satisfactory. Acre for acre, for labor and money invested, the orchard will be three or four times more profitable than any other part of the farm."

### You Should Have It

THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST is a publication which is worthy even a larger circulation than the very wide circle it now reaches. For some time it has been undergoing improvements, till now it can take rank with any monthly illustrated publication as to make-up and quality of paper and press work, while it stands alone in the special field to which it is devoted. Every lover of fruit or plant life will find it not only interesting, but helpful, for it is filled each month with timely articles by the best authorities on each subject, and it very properly is recognized as the official spokesman and intelligence department for the horticultural interests of this and adjoining provinces. We can heartily commend THE HORTICULTURIST to everyone at all interested in that subject.—*Goderich Star*.

### THE ESSEX PENINSULA

For the Essex peninsula, Mr. J. L. Hilborn, of Leamington, writes as follows: "The peach is the principal fruit grown here. It would be a very successful and satisfactory crop to grow were it not for the fact that our soil is very dry and that we get very little snow, so that peach trees are liable to severe freezing of the root, causing a serious loss when we get a severe winter. The varieties that have done best are as follows: Dewey, Brigden, Engol Mammoth, New Prolific, Kalamazoo, Crosby, Banner, Golden Drop, Lemon Tree, Elberta, Smock.

"Grapes are grown to a small extent,

but should be more extensively planted. There is a splendid opportunity for grape growing, if properly undertaken, in this district. All the leading varieties succeed; but, as we are a week to 10 days earlier than other parts of the province, would recommend planting early varieties such as Moore's Early and Campbell's Early.

"Plums are but little grown. Some of the Japan varieties, however, do well; of those tested, I prefer Burbank and Satsuma.

"What is most needed in this country, so far as fruit growing is concerned, is live experiments to determine how best to successfully winter the roots of trees and vines in seasons of severe freezing and no snow."

### THE NIAGARA DISTRICT

For the Niagara District Mr. Linus Woolverton, of Maplehurst, Grimsby, writes: "The peach is the most profitable fruit to grow in the Niagara district. Many persons who have large bearing apple trees of the very finest variety are taking them out to use the ground for peaches. In some cases as much as \$200 has been taken for the peaches grown on a single acre; so it is not surprising that such land is held at \$1,000 an acre. A large number of varieties are being grown for profit, but the following list has been satisfactory with the writer: Sneed, Alexander, Greensboro, St. John, Early Crawford, New Prolific, Champion, Elberta, Willet and Smock.

"The next fruit in importance is the pear. Of late, however, since bananas have flooded our summer market, the price of pears in Ontario has lowered at least one-half. Still by shipping to the Northwest and to Great Britain, good profit may be made in pear growing. The following list is excellent: Chawbon, Wilder, Gifford, Clapp, Bartlett, Hardy, Box, Howell, Louise, Duchess, Pitmaster, Clairgeau, Anjou and Easter Beurre.

"In cherries, some varieties are being grown on quite a large scale, especially Montmorency and English Morello. The former is in large demand for putting up at the factories, as well as in private families; the latter is later, when cherries are well out of the market. The following is a good list of cherries