

are also shown. The whole forms a unique exhibit.

In a long and narrow wing, running north from the main building, is the beautiful exhibit of the Experimental Farm. It is certainly worthy of a better site, but there is actually no other place for it in the present building. The exhibit is composed of arches of grain of different sorts, artistically arranged, and extending on all sides of the display. In the center of the exhibit, which is over 60 feet in length, are apples of all sorts, plums, grapes, etc. The design of the exhibit is unusually good, and the effect most striking.

Another interesting feature is the "Field-crop Competition in White Oats," which was open to prizewinners in any Agricultural Society in the Dominion. The competition certainly seemed to have produced a superior article. Prizes went: 1st, James Doyle, Paris Jct., Ont.; R. M. Mortimer, Honeywood, Ont.; A. D. McLeod, Woodville, Ont.; J. Jamieson, Hespeler, Ont.; James A. Taylor, Freetown, P.E.I. Another interesting and instructive exhibit was that made by the members of the Canadian Seed-growers' Association.

The display of fruits and vegetables was most

profuse. If this is not a peach-growing district, it is undoubtedly a banner one for roots and vegetables. Some of the squash were of most gratifying dimensions, while potatoes were remarkable for their size and quality. There were several collections of vegetables, roots and flowers made by local men, who also won prizes for roots and vegetables.

The center of the octagon-shaped building was filled with flowers. Despite its distance from the center of the exhibition grounds, the building received a generous share of visitors.

## Horticultural Foregathering at St. Catharines, Ont.

St. Catharines was recently the scene of unusual activity in horticultural matters. From the fact that fruit-growers in that district are shipping out several carloads of fruit every day, it might have been supposed that growers would be almost too busy to attend conventions and exhibitions. Nevertheless, a very successful exhibition was held in the Armories, at which the finest display was made of fruits, flowers and vegetables ever gotten together in Southern Ontario. The occasion for the extra effort this year at the exhibition was no doubt caused by the important conventions held in the city throughout the week. The first was that of the Society for Horticultural Science, which met on Monday, the 13th, and was followed during the rest of the week by the meeting of the American Pomological Society.

### SOCIETY FOR HORTICULTURAL SCIENCE.

The Society for Horticultural Science is made up largely of the official horticulturists of the United States and Canada; that is, those connected with agricultural colleges and government work. At this meeting Prof. W. T. Macoun, Ottawa, presented an exhaustive paper on "Winter Injury of Trees," which was followed by Prof. W. R. Lazenby, of Columbus, Ohio, in a discussion of "Methods of Pruning," in which a plea was made for more careful study of the principles underlying the general practice of pruning. Prof. U. P. Hedrick, of Geneva, N.Y., gave a very interesting account of "Observations on Horticulture in Western Europe." The "Properties, Preparation and Use of Concentrated Lime-sulphur" was thoroughly discussed by Prof. J. P. Stewart, of Pennsylvania State College. Prof. W. N. Hutt, of Raleigh, N.C., led the discussion on "Varieties of Fruits," and advocated striving for better eating as well as shipping qualities in our commercial fruits. The address of the convention was that given by Dr. L. H. Bailey, of Cornell University, New York, on the "Field of Research in Horticulture." He advocated specialization of work, and said there was now an unlimited field for good work in all branches of horticulture, what was needed was intelligent and thorough workers.

The officers elected for the year are as follows: President, W. A. Taylor, Washington, D.C.; Vice-President, G. B. Brackett, Washington, D.C.; H. J. Eustace, Lansing Mich.; Secretary-Treasurer, C. P. Close, College Park, Md.; Asst. Secretary, L. C. Corbett, Washington, D.C. Executive Committee—W. R. Lazenby, Columbus, O.; W. M. Munson, Michigan; W. A. Taylor, Washington; C. P. Close, College Park, Md., and John Craig, Cornell University.

### AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL CONVENTION.

The officers elected for the American Pomological Society were: President, L. A. Goodman, Kansas City, Mo.; Vice-President, T. V. Munson,

Denison, Texas; Secretary, John Craig, Ithaca, N.Y.; Treasurer, L. R. Taft, Agricultural College, Mich.; Chairman of Executive Committee, C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Iowa; Chairman General Fruit Committee, S. A. Beach, Ames, Iowa.

The American Pomological Society is an international association, with which are connected the leading pomologists of the United States and Canada. Delegates at this meeting were present in large numbers from Ontario and many of the States of the Union. The last meeting of the association was held two years ago at Norfolk, Va., at the time of the Jamestown Exposition, and through the efforts of the large delegation of Canadians present the meeting was brought to St. Catharines this year. Two years hence it will go to Jacksonville, Florida. That State was represented at the convention by eleven delegates, some of whom came all the distance by motor car.

The programme occupied the greater part of the week, and, as may be expected, covered a wide range of subjects, from a discussion of the hardier varieties of fruits for the north to the growing of pecans and citrus fruits in the south. Only a brief review is here given of a few of those which may be of most interest to northern growers.

### DEMONSTRATION ORCHARDS.

Prof. F. C. Sears, of Amherst, Mass., led a discussion on the "Use of Demonstration Orchards as Managed in Nova Scotia and the New England States." He referred to their usefulness in affording opportunity for valuable lessons, both to students and practical growers. They not only afford an opportunity to put theories into practice, but help to impress the value of good orchard methods, by reason of the fact that seeing is believing. He thought they were of most value in sections where the possibilities of fruit-growing were good but the practices not up-to-date. The size of orchards used in Nova Scotia was two acres, but he thought it would be better to have them at least five or ten acres, and make them a commercial proposition. The plan adopted had been to select a progressive, reliable fruit-grower, who would carry out the instructions of the department, and furnish him with nursery stock, spraying outfit, and all the information necessary to conduct operations in an up-to-date manner. To make the work effective, it should be under the supervision of the department for at least ten or twelve years, and longer if necessary. The renovation of old orchards was a good line of work, which might be followed in sections where orchards had been neglected.

Prof. W. S. Blair, Macdonald College, Quebec, outlined the plan which had been adopted at the Macdonald College in laying out demonstration orchards at that institution. Blocks of trees have been planted, so that experiments may be conducted with the leading varieties of fruits in

the use of fertilizers and cover crops, sod versus cultivation, spraying, thinning fruit, etc.

Prof. H. L. Hutt, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, outlined briefly the system of Ontario Fruit Experiment Stations, in which valuable work had been done in the testing of varieties for the various sections of Ontario, and referred to the reports published by the Government, which gave all intending planters reliable information regarding varieties best suited for their various sections of the Province.

### COVER CROPS.

Frank T. Shutt, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, presented a valuable paper on his experiments, showing the effect of various cover crops on amount of soil moisture. Two of the most important factors, he claimed, in orchard management were the control of soil moisture and the maintenance of soil fertility. He condemned the growth of grain crops in young orchards, because they rob the trees of soil moisture, and advised the use of hoed crops, which gave a return from the land and yet permitted of cultivation which conserved moisture. In bearing orchards he recommended thorough cultivation the early part of the season, following with cover crop during the latter part. Sod in the orchard, he claimed, was advisable only in exceptionally rare cases. From carefully prepared tables he showed that grain crops took much more moisture from the soil than leguminous crops.

### LOW HEADING.

In a discussion on the "Propagation of Orange Trees," C. L. Tabor, of Florida, emphasized the importance of low-headed trees, and it was clear from the discussion that such trees are now coming into general favor with all kinds of fruits in every part of the country.

### A FORTUNE FROM PEACHES.

J. Van Lindley, one of the peach kings of North Carolina, outlined the methods by which he had made a fortune out of peaches. These were much the same as those now adopted by some of our best growers in the Niagara district, and included the planting of low-headed trees, the constant renewing of the head by close pruning, careful thinning to secure fruit of the best quality, cultivation to conserve soil moisture, and intelligent application of fertilizers and use of cover crops to maintain soil fertility. The San Jose scale had brought into use the lime-sulphur spray, which not only kept the scale in subjection, but made the trees more thrifty and healthy. When the scale first made its appearance he had been obliged to tear out an orchard of fifty thousand trees, but now, he claimed, the scale put a premium on the grower who would fight it intelligently.

### LITTLE PEACH.

M. B. Waite, of the Bureau of Plant Industry,



Group of Delegates to the American Pomological Society's Convention, St. Catharines, Ont., September, 1909.