

The Canadian Horticulturist

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PETERBORO AND TORONTO



The Only Horticultural Magazine in the Dominion

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, ONTARIO, QUE-
BEC, NEW BRUNSWICK AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATIONS AND OF THE ONT-
ARIO VEGETABLE GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

H. BRONSON COWAN,

Managing Editor and Business Manager

A. B. CUTTING, B.S.A., Horticultural Editor

W. G. ROOK, Advertising Manager

1. The Canadian Horticulturist is published on
the 25th day of the month preceding date of
issue.

2. Subscription Price in Canada and Great Brit-
ain 60 cents a year, two years \$1.00. For United
States and local subscriptions in Peterboro, (not
called for at Post Office) 25c extra a year, in-
cluding postage.

3. Remittances should be made by Post Office
or Money Express Order, or Registered Letter.
Postage Stamps accepted for amounts less than
\$1.00.

4. Change of Address—When a change of ad-
dress is ordered, both the old and the new ad-
dresses must be given.

5. Advertising Rates quoted on application.
Copy received up to the 18th. Address all ad-
vertising correspondence and copy to our Ad-
vertising Manager, 72 Queen Street West, Tor-
onto.

6. Articles and Illustrations for publication will
be thankfully received by the editor.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT

Since the subscription price of The Canadian
Horticulturist was reduced from \$1.00 to 60 cents
a year, the circulation has grown rapidly. The
following is a sworn statement of the net paid
circulation of The Canadian Horticulturist for
the year ending with Dec., 1907. The figures given
are exclusive of sample and spoiled copies
and of papers sent to advertisers. Some months,
including the sample copies, from 10,000 to 12,000
copies of The Canadian Horticulturist are mailed
to people known to be interested in the grow-
ing of fruit, flowers or vegetables.

Circulation Statement

January, 1907.....	4,947	January, 1908.....	7,650
February, 1907.....	5,520	February, 1908.....	7,824
March, 1907.....	6,380	March, 1908.....	8,056
April, 1907.....	6,460	April, 1908.....	8,250
May, 1907.....	6,620	May, 1908.....	8,573
June, 1907.....	6,780	June, 1908.....	8,840
July, 1907.....	6,920	July, 1908.....	9,015
August, 1907.....	6,880	August, 1908.....	9,070
September, 1907.....	7,080	September, 1908.....	9,121
October, 1907.....	7,210		
November, 1907.....	7,257		
December, 1907.....	7,500		

Total for the year, 79,525

Average each issue in 1907, 6,627

Sworn detailed statements will be mailed upon
application.

Our Protective Policy

We want the readers of The Canadian Horti-
culturist to feel that they can deal with our
advertisers with our assurance of the advertisers'
reliability. We try to admit to our columns
only the most reliable advertisers. Should any
subscriber, therefore, have good cause to be
dissatisfied with the treatment he receives from
any of our advertisers, we will look into the
matter and investigate the circumstances fully.
Should we find reason, even in the slightest
degree, we will discontinue immediately the pub-
lication of their advertisements in The Horti-
culturist. Should the circumstances warrant
we will expose them through the columns of
the paper. Thus, we will not only protect our
readers, but our reputable advertisers as well.
All that is necessary to entitle you to the bene-
fits of this Protective Policy is that you include
in all your letters to advertisers the words
"I saw your ad. in The Canadian Horticulturist."
Complaints should be sent to us as soon as pos-
sible after reason for dissatisfaction has been
found.

Communications should be addressed:

THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST,

Toronto Office: PETERBORO, ONTARIO
72 Queen Street West.

EDITORIAL

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The comparatively new fruit growing pro-
vince of British Columbia can teach eastern
growers many pointers on growing and selling
fruit. This fact is recognized not only by en-
thusiasts in that province but also by eastern
growers who have visited British Columbia.
Highest honors have been taken by British
Columbia fruit wherever it has been shown
in competition. The growers have adopted
at the outset modern practices in growing
and modern methods in marketing. They
have taken advantage of all the experiences
of California and other Western States and
of the older fruit growing provinces and are
applying them to local conditions and im-
proving upon them. It might be said al-
most that they have started at the top of
the ladder. With this advantage combined
with the fact that nature has richly endow-
ed the province with soil and climate that
scarcely can be duplicated elsewhere in the
world, the growers of British Columbia are
fortunate.

It would be folly to imagine that mistakes
have not been made and will not be made.
Many persons have gone into the business
without any knowledge of the principles
and the practise of fruit culture. In at-
tempting to apply up-to-date methods with-
out a thorough knowledge of the simpler
and just as necessary minor practices, some
have been and more are apt to be disap-
pointed. There is opportunity for educa-
tional work on the part of the older grow-
ers and of the Government. Many persons
also have bought land, through mis-repres-
entation on the part of fraudulent land com-
panies (many of them are not in this class),
that is little or no value for anything. In
spite of these things, British Columbia is
becoming famous for her fruits. Eastern
growers will have to keep moving to hold
their own.

SOME GRAFTING METHODS

In these columns many references have
been made to the practices of agents of
certain American nursery firms. Recently
our attention was drawn to a troop of
agents, operating around Aylmer and St.
Thomas, Ontario, who claim to be connect-
ed with a Michigan firm, which we fail to
trace in the National Nurseryman's Direc-
tory. They are offering all kinds of absurd
inducements, which include a four-year
guarantee and a verbal agreement to trim
the trees every year for four years. They
are approaching farmers with bottles of
prepared fruit, and also a bunch of root-
grafts, which they use to demonstrate the
inferior practices of the Canadian nursery-
men. If they drop across a farmer who
knows nothing about root grafting, (and
there are many of them), they try to con-
vince him, that they have a method in
Michigan, of grafting apple trees and other
stock, that is known only to themselves,
and which cannot fail to result in strong
thrifty trees, which will grow ahead of any
stock, propagated under Canadian systems.

Canadian nurserymen, who propagate
their apple trees by grafting, use exactly
the same methods as these Yankee people,
only perhaps it is done a little bit better.
It may not be amiss to point out to our
readers, who do not know, the method fol-
lowed by Canadian concerns. The strong-
est of the young stocks, that have either
been grown at home or imported, are kept
in cool cellars during the winter, until
about the beginning of January, when the
grafting takes place in these cool cellars.

Whip or tongue-grafting is the method
usually employed. The only advantage one
nurseryman may have over another is;—
that he uses a whole root for his graft, and
discards the first and second cuts. By the
first and second cuts, we mean, long tap or
finger roots, that are cut from the stock,
when the grafter is trimming his roots, and
these same roots that are cut off are some-
times used by nurserymen and sometimes
discarded. There is but little advantage
in using the whole root, and there is no
reason why the strong root trimmings
should not be used, if they are thrifty
enough to take a scion. Our leading nur-
serymen make a practice of grafting en-
tirely on the whole root.

It is plain to anyone, who knows the first
thing about grafting, that the United States
agents referred to are inventing some new
scheme, to gull the poor farmers again. We
take the opportunity of warning our readers
against them and their methods.

FRUIT MEN IN PARLIAMENT

More horticulturists should be in Parlia-
ment and in our Legislative Assemblies.
There is need for men who know something
about fruit growing and kindred pursuits.
The enacting of legislation that has to do
with the progress of our fruit industry re-
quires the support of men acquainted with
the business.

It is with pleasure, therefore, that we
learn of the nomination of Mr. Martin
Burrell to contest the Yale-Cariboo consti-
tuency in the next Dominion election.
Apart from politics (and we do not know
the party that he supports), Mr. Burrell
is eminently fitted for a place in Parlia-
ment, no matter to which side of politics
he belongs. His long experience as a fruit
grower, the excellent work that he did at
the Dominion Fruit Conference in 1906,
the manner in which he performed his
duties as representative for British Colum-
bia at the fruit shows of England and the
great interest that he takes in the develop-
ment of the fruit industry of Canada, make
him highly deserving of the confidence of
the electors. Furthermore, the retirement
of Mr. E. D. Smith, M. P., the Conservative
member for South Wentworth, Ontario, and
the fact that Mr. A. A. Wright, M. P., the
Liberal member for South Renfrew, will
not be a candidate at the next election,
both of whom have done valuable work in
the interests of our fruit industry, demand
the election of one or more men to con-
tinue the work.

A COURSE IN FLORICULTURE

The short course in horticulture that was
held at the Ontario Agricultural College
last January proved to be a commendable
feature. Its chief interest was for fruit
growers and good work was done. As we
understand that the program for the course
next winter is now in course of preparation,
we would suggest that a course in floriculture
also be established. The commercial
flower growers of the province feel that
their branch of horticulture has not re-
ceived the attention of the Ontario Agricul-
tural College that its importance warrants.
The industry is developing rapidly. To
keep abreast with its progress and its de-
mands, florists must keep in touch with all
that is known about the business and with
all that can be discovered. From whence
can such information better be disseminat-
ed than from the Ontario Agricultural Col-
lege? It is supposed to be the fountain
head of knowledge in horticulture as well
as other branches of agriculture. Much
good work has been done by the institu-