

The Canadian Horticulturist
 COMBINED WITH
THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST
AND BEEKEEPER

With which has been incorporated
 The Canadian Bee Journal.
 Published by The Horticultural
 Publishing Company, Limited
PETERBORO, ONTARIO

**The Only Magazines in Their Field in the
 Dominion**

OFFICIAL ORGANS OF THE ONTARIO AND QUEBEC
 FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATIONS
 AND OF THE ONTARIO BEEKEEPERS ASSOCIATION

H. BRONSON COWAN, Managing Director

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES
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1. The Canadian Horticulturist is published in two editions on the 25th day of the month preceding date of issue. The first edition is known as The Canadian Horticulturist. It is devoted exclusively to the horticultural interests of Canada. The second edition is known as The Canadian Horticulturist and Beekeeper. In this edition several pages of matter appearing in the first issue are replaced by an equal number of pages of matter relating to the bee keeping interests of Canada.

2. Subscription price of The Canadian Horticulturist in Canada and Great Britain, 60 cents a year; two years, \$1.00, and of The Canadian Horticulturist and Beekeeper, \$1.00 a year. For United States and local subscriptions in Peterboro (not called for at the Post Office), 25 cents extra a year, including postage.

3. Remittances should be made by Post Office or Express Money Order, or Registered Letter.

4. The Law is that subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrearages are paid and their paper ordered to be discontinued.

5. Change of Address—When a change of address is ordered, both the old and the new addresses must be given.

6. Advertising rates, \$1.25 an inch. Copy received up to the 20th. Address all advertising correspondence and copy to our Advertising Manager, Peterboro, Ont.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT

The following is a sworn statement of the net paid circulation of The Canadian Horticulturist for the year ending with December, 1912. The figures given are exclusive of samples and spoiled copies. Most months, including the sample copies from 13,000 to 15,000 copies of The Canadian Horticulturist are mailed to people known to be interested in the growing of fruits, flowers or vegetables.

January, 1912.....	9,988	August, 1912.....	11,148
February, 1912.....	10,437	September, 1912.....	10,997
March, 1912.....	10,877	October, 1912.....	10,971
April, 1912.....	11,788	November, 1912.....	11,162
May, 1912.....	12,112	December, 1912.....	11,144
June, 1912.....	10,946		
July, 1912.....	10,986		132,556

Average each issue in	1907, 6,627
" " " "	1908, 8,695
" " " "	1909, 8,970
" " " "	1910, 9,067
" " " "	1911, 9,541
" " " "	1912, 11,057
June, 1913	12,003

Sworn detailed statements will be mailed upon application.

OUR GUARANTEE

We guarantee that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. We are able to do this because the advertising columns of The Canadian Horticulturist are as carefully edited as the reading columns, and because to protect our readers we turn away all unscrupulous advertisers. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with any subscriber, we will make good the amount of his loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue, that it is reported to us within a week of its occurrence, and that we find the facts to be as stated. It is a condition of this contract that in writing to advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in The Canadian Horticulturist."

Rogues shall not ply their trade at the expense of our subscribers, who are our friends, through the medium of these columns; but we shall not attempt to adjust trifling disputes between subscribers and honourable business men who advertise, nor pay the debts of honest bankrupts. Communications should be addressed

**THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST,
 PETERBORO, ONT.**

EDITORIAL

BETTER PACKING NEEDED

The time has come for a change in the packing methods of some Ontario fruit growers. A number of unscrupulous, or to say the least, careless packers, are damaging the reputation of Ontario fruit as a whole.

If Ontario fruit is to hold its own on the rapidly growing market of the West, Ontario growers must adopt more extensively the box pack, especially for number one fruit. But with either the box or barrel packs honest packing methods are a fundamental necessity.

In a letter recently received by The Canadian Horticulturist, Rev. J. A. Andrew, a Manitoba subscriber, says in part:

"A year ago last fall I purchased a barrel of Ontario Fallwaters. All were badly bruised, three-fourths were wormy and many were punctured by having fallen on stubble. A barrel of Golden Russets also was small, wormy and bruised. The entire carload was of about the same quality. Last fall I got some Spys. These were small, unevenly colored and bruised. They had evidently been picked too soon. These apples were from western Ontario, were branded with the shipper's name, and as number one apples. When such fruit is received here I feel ashamed to say I am from Ontario."

P. W. Hodgetts, Director of Horticulture for Ontario, speaking before the Northumberland and Durham Fruit Growers' Association, quoted a Western market commissioner as saying:

"There are just enough bad packers in Ontario to give it a reputation as a second rate fruit country."

N. B. Ireland, now of Saskatoon, Sask., states:

"Having had years of experience on the market at Hamilton, Ont., I feel safe in saying that Ontario can send us as good fruit as comes in from any other place. What is wanted is a strict law that will make dishonest packing impossible."

These opinions, coming as they do from widely divergent points in the west, should convince Ontario growers of the need of an immediate improvement in packing methods. The status of Ontario fruit on the western market is at a critical stage. British Columbia growers are organizing on a large scale and are making every effort to better their chances on that market. Their enterprise deserves to and will meet with success. Nova Scotia growers are now competing for the same markets. It is time for the Ontario grower to be up and doing.

PACKING LATE VARIETIES

There is an old saying, "It is better to take pains than to let pains take you." This axiom possesses additional significance when applied to the fruit grower. Judging from a recent report of E. H. Wartman, Provincial Fruit Inspector, possibly some consumers, who this past spring purchased late keeping varieties, wished that the packers had taken a little more pains and saved them the painful feeling of having been "done" on their purchases.

Referring to the packing of late keeping varieties, Mr. Wortman says:

"During early May, while examining Golden Russets, Spy, Ben Davis and other varieties, I found all the way from ten per cent. to fifty per cent. in number one barrels of these varieties in a rotten condition. Upon taking up specimens I could see that each one had received an injury when placed in the barrel or box, such as a puncture caused by handling, a diseased spot or an insect mark. I put this condition to the credit of a little oversight or carelessness on the part of the manipulator."

A lack of good judgment on the part of the packer is responsible for the presence of most of this damaged fruit. Instead of saying, "This apple is practically as sound as a dollar; a little blemish like that doesn't amount to anything," the packer should ask himself the question, "What effect is that blemish going to have on that apple six or seven months from now?"

In the packing of late varieties directly from the orchard, the most rigid care is necessary. It needs a sharp eye indeed to detect all the slight injuries that will afterwards cause decay. Many growers prefer, when possible, to store the fruit until about the Christmas season and pack them. Slight bruises, which at picking time were hardly noticeable, will then be easily detected. By eliminating all fruit so affected and by careful packing, the keeping qualities may be assured as well as greater satisfaction on the part of the buying public.

SMALL PARCELS BY POST

The Federal Government has promised the early adoption of a parcels post system for the Dominion. The enormity of the business transacted through the medium of the parcels post in the United States since its adoption at the first of the year, justifies the Government in moving slowly. It will take time to evolve a system that will be adequate to cope with the large amount of business that will undoubtedly be forthcoming.

There is no reason, however, why we should not have an early installment of this much needed addition to our postal facilities. A parcels post for packages weighing up to five pounds would not unduly tax the present facilities, and would serve as a guide to the Government when arranging for the extension of the system. It is on small parcels that the express companies' charges, both in Canada and the United States, are the most extortionate. The following figures show the comparative parcels post and express rates existing in New York in January last. We quote three "zones" that are representative of the eight:

(1) Not over 50 miles—	1 lb.	5 lbs.	11 lbs.
Express Rate	25c	30c	35c
Parcels Post	5c	17c	35c
(4) 300 to 600 miles—			
Express	25c	55c	75c
Parcels Post	8c	32c	68c
(7) 1,400 to 1,800 miles—			
Express	30c	80c	\$1.50
Parcels Post	12c	60c	\$1.32

As the table shows, the difference between the express and postal rates on large parcels is not great, but the minimum express charge of twenty-five cents for carrying a small package a few miles is unreasonable. The Government should adopt as expeditiously as possible a parcels post for small parcels at least, and give the public a measure of relief from existing conditions.