

The Canadian Horticulturist

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The Only Horticultural Magazine in the Dominion

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ISLAND FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATIONS

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

2. Subscription price in Canada and Great Britain, 60 cents a year; two years, \$1.00. 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. Postage Stamps accepted for amounts less than \$1.00.

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

5. Advertising Rates quoted on application. Copy received up to the 18th. Address all advertising correspondence and copy to our Advertising Manager, 72 Queen street west, Toronto.

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., 1908. The figures given are exclusive of samples 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 growing of fruit, flowers or vegetables.

January, 1908	7,650	January, 1909	9,150
February, 1908	7,821	February, 1909	9,310
March, 1908	8,486	March, 1909	9,405
April, 1908	8,290	April, 1909	9,482
May, 1908	8,573		
June, 1908	8,810		
July, 1908	9,015		
August, 1908	9,070		
September, 1908	9,121		
October, 1908	9,215		
November, 1908	9,323		
December, 1908	9,400		

Total for the year 101,337

Average each issue in 1907, 6,627

Average each issue in 1908, 8,695

(Increased circulation in one year 2,068)

Sworn detailed statements will be mailed upon application.

Our Protective Policy

We want the readers of The Canadian Horticulturist 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 publication of their advertisements in The Horticulturist. 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 benefit of this Protective Policy is that you include all your letters to advertisers the words, "I saw your ad. in The Canadian Horticulturist." Complaints should be made to us as soon as possible after reason for dissatisfaction has been found.

Communications should be addressed:

THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST,

Toronto Office: PETERBORO, ONTARIO.
72 Queen street west.

EDITORIAL

IMPERIAL TRAINING IN HORTICULTURE

A recent issue of *The Gardeners' Chronicle*, London, England, has an able editorial on "Imperial Training in Horticulture." It advocates the establishment in England of an Imperial Institute of Horticulture at which men, who intend to emigrate to one or other part of the Empire in order to till the soil, may be trained in the science and practise of horticulture. It points out that "it would be a good thing if the men going out from these shores to grow fruit in British Columbia, rubber in Malays, or tea in Ceylon, were men trained in the general, universal principles of horticulture, and not men trained or untrained, selected haphazard by the careless hand of chance." Again: "It would be well for the Empire if the home country were engaged in preparing and sending out year by year colonists who had a knowledge of the methods of horticulture already implanted in them." While this knowledge may not be sufficient to cope with the diverse conditions which the emigrant is likely to encounter in the colonies, it is contended that it would be of practical value, in that the successful horticulturist knows, consciously or unconsciously, the ideal conditions for certain plants, and proceeds sagaciously to provide the closest approximation to those conditions. "He learns by experience to control, in as large a measure as is humanly possible, the conditions under which his plants are growing." The editorial suggests also that an Imperial Institute of Horticulture would not only train men to go abroad and train men for home horticulture, but also it would attract men from the colonies themselves, men who wish to learn the latest word of horticultural wisdom.

In most respects, the proposal of *The Gardeners' Chronicle* is an excellent one. Among our leading horticulturists can be named scores of men who came from the British Isles, men who were trained at Kew and elsewhere in the old land and who have become in Canada authorities on horticulture in one or more of its branches. These men have done much to advance the horticultural interests of our great Dominion. On the other hand, many emigrants to Canada have no knowledge of horticulture whatever. Many of them attempt the practice of fruit growing, floriculture or vegetable gardening and fail. Not only because of their lack of knowledge of the principles of horticulture are they unsuccessful, but also on account of the changed conditions of climate and custom. A course of training at home would mean much to men like these when abroad. It would aid them in overcoming the special difficulties that would confront them in a new country.

There is another class of Old Country emigrants to Canada that apparently would be benefitted by some "coaching" in the study of climates and how those of the different parts of Canada differ from that of Great Britain. In this class we refer to men who have learned the art of horticulture at home, but who, in this country, fail to realize or to recognize the fact that all "home" methods and practices will not be successful here. They tell of their skill and success in the old land and they attempt to operate similarly here but they do not "make good." Before they are in Canada two months they are writing articles for the agricultural press, often well prepared and written, but which must be rejected because of their utter

impracticability for performance under Canadian conditions.

Horticulturists from Great Britain and Ireland and men who purpose becoming horticulturists are welcome immigrants. Had they the advantage of training in an Imperial Institute of Horticulture, such as is proposed, they would be doubly welcome. There is room for such men in Canada and the other colonies and we want them to succeed. To make the proposition more certain, however, we would suggest that one horticultural expert from each of the leading colonies be appointed to the staff of the proposed Imperial Institute. In addition to the general course of study, these men could teach horticulturally-inclined emigrants those facts that are just as important as principles, the actual condition of things and the climate with which they will have to contend in the country of their choice.

UNIFORM JUDGING OF FRUITS

There is a difference of opinion in regard to the manner in which fruits should be judged at our fairs and exhibitions. A number of letters have been received by THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST, expressing a desire to have some uniform system adopted. While attending the annual meetings of the provincial fruit growers' associations in the maritime provinces during the past winter, Mr. W. T. Macoun suggested that a circular be issued that would give some general information to the judge as to what maritime fruit growers consider to be the important points in judging, this circular to be available to the exhibitor and to the judges. Committees were appointed for this purpose.

This question of uniformity in judging is well worth discussion. It would be desirable to have, not only a uniform system adopted in the maritime provinces, but one that would be equally acceptable in Quebec, Ontario, British Columbia and the other provinces. The provinces should co-operate in the movement. Each province should adopt a plan and then arrange for a national understanding. This is one of the many national questions that could be discussed at another Dominion Fruit Conference.

FRUIT PEST LEGISLATION

It is to be regretted that the Ontario Legislature saw fit to shelve for another year the request of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association that certain other injurious orchard pests and diseases be incorporated in the Act to Prevent the Spread of the San Jose Scale. The codling moth, crown gall and other orchard troubles should be controlled by the law. The codling moth played havoc with many orchards last year. The damage from these pests increases as the years go by and will become a permanent menace to fruit growing until their control, so far as is practicable, is made compulsory.

We are informed that the Department of Agriculture intends to distribute copies of the proposed Act throughout the province for consideration by Ontario fruit growers and that unless objection is raised to it the Act will be passed at the next session. Fruit growers who do not receive a copy may obtain one by applying to Mr. P. W. Hodgetts, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. The proposed Act should have the support of all persons interested in the advancement of the fruit industry of Ontario.

Tell your friends about our big premium this month. They may take advantage of it even if they are not subscribers to THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST.