

# 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 Magazine 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 STOCKWELL'S SPECIAL AGENCY

Chicago Office—People's Gas Building.  
New York Office—236 5th Avenue.

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 arrears 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, \$1.40 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.....	9,538	August, 1912.....	11,148
February, 1912.....	10,457	September, 1912.....	10,997
March, 1912.....	10,877	October, 1912.....	10,971
April, 1912.....	11,789	November, 1912.....	11,362
May, 1912.....	12,112	December, 1912.....	11,144
June, 1912.....	10,946		
July, 1912.....	10,936		132,556

Average each issue in 1907, 6,677

" " " " 1908, 8,645

" " " " 1909, 8,570

" " " " 1910, 9,967

" " " " 1911, 9,541

" " " " 1912, 11,437

October, 1913..... 14,100 |

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."

Refuses 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 advertisers and honourable businessmen who advertise, nor pay the debts of honest bankrupts. Communications should be addressed

THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST,  
PETERBORO.

## EDITORIAL

### PROTECTION OF SHADE TREES

"The Province of Ontario sets a good example in legislation for the protection of shade and street trees to the rest of the Dominion. Under the Tree Planting Act of the province trees planted or left standing on the public highways (and also on toll roads) become the property of the owner of the land adjacent to the highway and nearest to such trees. Thus any company or individual destroying or damaging in any way (even tying a horse to) such trees without the owner's consent, is liable to a fine not to exceed twenty-five dollars and costs, or imprisonment for not more than thirty days half of the fine to go to the informant. Telephone companies, who, in the stringing of wires, very often seriously injure and mutilate shade trees are apt to justify themselves to the property owners by asserting their legal right to do such 'pruning' because of established precedent. In this case no such practice however long it has been tolerated by property holders, becomes legally justifiable. However long a wire may have been attached to a tree, the owner if he has property in the tree, can compel its removal.

"While even the owner may not remove shade trees on highways without the consent of the municipal council, yet on the other hand, not even the municipal council may remove any live trees without the consent of the owner of the property in front of which the tree stands, unless such tree is within thirty feet of other trees, and even then the owner must be given at least two days' notice and can demand compensation if he has planted and protected such tree or trees.

"The property owner who is aware of his rights in these respects will take greater interest in and greater care of the trees bordering the highway opposite his property. He will also have more incentive to plant shade trees."

The foregoing is an extract from a bulletin issued by the Dominion Forestry Division. It proves that we are making progress in our journey towards the beautification of our roadsides. It is evident, however, that such a by-law is only a preventive measure, a measure which owing to the lack of trees on many of our highways, will never effect a complete remedy.

We hope the day is not far distant when steps will be taken by municipal bodies to encourage the planting of trees, to improve the aspect of our highways and byways, thereby broadening our aesthetic taste.

### APPLES FOR QUEBEC

Though many of the best varieties of apples grown in Ontario will also grow in Quebec, experience, as evidenced by old plantings, teaches us that Quebec is not suited to the rearing of Northern Spies, Blenheims and such like.

The French-Canadian province is learning another lesson, a lesson which does not alone apply to her, that the planting of too many varieties is not profitable from a commercial standpoint.

It is now generally admitted that the McIntosh Red, Fameuse, Wealthy, and Milwaukee are among the most suitable for the province. No large exporting or ship-

ping business can be successfully accomplished until the community agrees to go in for a few of the best varieties. The formation of cooperative societies, in the pomological districts, which would give special attention to this phase of the business, would go a long way towards concentrating the choice of varieties on these commercial types already mentioned.

### THE UNITED STATES TARIFF

The new United States tariff, as it relates to fruit and vegetables, is bound to have an important influence on the fruit and vegetable growing interests of Canada, particularly in Ontario and the east. The southern counties of Ontario are particularly well adapted for the growing of many tender varieties of fruit, as well as early vegetables. These products, hitherto, have been shut off from the United States markets by the high tariff wall that has prevailed. It will take some years before our growers will ascertain what the new United States market will mean to them. Ultimately a great increase may be expected in our trade with the chief cities of the northern and eastern States. In seasons of scarcity across the border hundreds of thousands of barrels of eastern apples will cross the border with advantage to our growers.

It is altogether likely before long that Canadian consumers will agitate for a reduction in the Canadian tariff. It will be time enough to deal with this situation when it arises. In the meantime our growers should profit materially by existing conditions.

### BROWN ROT OF PEACHES

During the ripening season many peach growers may have found that their fruit instead of ripening became brown. On closer examination, these brown fruits will be found to be decayed underneath the skin. This is a very serious disease of peaches, and these fruits, though they do not all fall from the tree in winter, should be removed and carefully destroyed.

The reason for this is that the fruit is responsible for carrying the disease over to next year's crop, and if left to remain in the tree may even affect the twigs and branches to the detriment of their vitality. Infected fruits which are found on the ground should not be allowed to remain there, as the wind is capable of carrying the spores of the disease to the next year's crop. This infection can only be prevented by the absolute destruction of all diseased fruit in the fall.

It is only natural to expect that with the decided shortage in the world's fruit crop, prices will be higher. The Ontario crop will not be over half of a full yield. In Nova Scotia early varieties are exceptionally light, while late kinds will only be a fair crop. The average for the whole Dominion is estimated at only forty-eight per cent. of a full crop. The United States crop is estimated at fifty per cent. of last year's. Nova Scotia growers are expecting extra good prices for the few Gravensteins that will this year be shipped. They also expect the later varieties to be in good demand. English orchards recently sold have commanded unprecedented prices. If proper marketing methods are followed there is no reason why Canadian apple producers should not receive remunerative prices.