

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

H. BRONSON COWAN Managing Director

The Only Magazines in Their Field in the
Dominion

OFFICIAL ORGANS OF THE ONTARIO AND QUEBEC
FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATIONS
AND OF THE ONTARIO AND NEW BRUNSWICK
BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

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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 beekeeping 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, 1913. 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, 1913	11,570	August, 1913	12,675
February, 1913	11,560	September, 1913	13,729
March, 1913	11,209	October, 1913	13,778
April, 1913	11,970	November, 1913	12,967
May, 1913	12,360	December, 1913	13,233
June, 1913	12,618		
July, 1913	12,686	Total	150,293

Average each issue in 1907, 6,827
" 1913, 12,534

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 the 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

THE LATE DR. WM. SAUNDERS

The late Dr. Wm. Saunders, formerly director of the Dominion Experimental Farms, who died at London, Ont., or September 13, 1914, in his seventy-ninth year, was keenly interested in many things, but we believe that in horticulture he had his greatest delight during the past thirty-five or forty years. As a diversion from the confining occupation of a chemist, he, when a young man, sought the pleasures and benefits that the culture of fruits and flowers brings to those that love them. As early as 1868 he began to plant a fruit farm near London, Ont., and a committee of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association visiting this farm in 1873, have, in their report the following words: "The fruit farm of Mr. Saunders in the immediate vicinity of London, is the most extensive in the western portion of the Province of Ontario. It consists of a hundred acres under the closest fruit culture."

When the large fruit farm was just beginning to produce a considerable crop of fruit, the management of it became burdensome and Dr. Saunders therefore sold his farm and purchased a smaller place nearer to the city where, without any thought of making it profitable financially, he could continue to cultivate fruits and flowers in great variety. It was on this smaller farm, especially, that he collected ornamental trees and shrubs in great variety and obtained the knowledge of them and their culture, shown by him in later years, and which enabled him to intelligently supervise the work in horticulture of the Dominion Experimental Farms.

The desire to originate new, and if possible, better varieties, was very strong in Dr. Saunders. He was one of the earliest hybridizers in Canada. He believed that the best way to obtain new varieties of merit was by combining the good qualities of two in one. In 1872 he read a paper before the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association on "Experiments in Hybridizing," in which he described the methods adopted by him and the results of his work between 1868 and 1872. "For five years," he states, "I have been working more or less in this interesting field and have experienced some successes and many failures." Beginning in 1868 he made crosses with the gooseberry, grape, raspberry and pear, during the next five years. It takes a long time to originate, thoroughly test, propagate and introduce a new variety, and while Dr. Saunders did not live to see all his best things in the hands of the nurserymen, he had the satisfaction of knowing that at least some were well and favorably known. Elsewhere in this issue more about his work is told by his former co-worker, Mr. W. T. Macoun, now Dominion Horticulturist. In the death of Dr. Saunders horticulture has lost one of its best friends and warmest advocates.

A LESSON FOR ONTARIO

The cooperative apple growers' associations of Nova Scotia have set an example this year in cooperative marketing which should not be lost on the local associations in Ontario. In Nova Scotia, where practically all the local associations are united through the United Fruit Companies Ltd. of Nova Scotia, the growers have been

able to charter numerous steamships and thus to send their product with the least possible delay to the European markets. They have also sent special trains of cars loaded with their apples to the western markets in record time. By the enterprise thus shown they have triumphed to a very considerable extent over the adverse conditions of even such a year as this.

In Ontario, where there are even more local associations than there are in Nova Scotia and where the apple crop is considerably larger, only a small portion of the local associations are united in a central organization. Thus they have been unable to unite their forces, to the same advantage as have the growers in the east. Instead of working together to market their large crop, Ontario Cooperative Associations have been underbidding each other, especially on the western markets, and one association at least has been detected making false and derogatory statements about the pack of other associations. In some cases local associations have sold fruit at what has amounted to a loss.

If this year's experiences lead the Ontario cooperative associations to unite in a large central organization, such as controls the situation in Nova Scotia, it will be looked back to in future years as a season which marked a great advance in the fruit marketing methods of the province. Even yet, if the local associations will get closer together this season, they should be able to market the remainder of the crop with advantage to all.

A NEW SITUATION TO FACE

Now, that the Panama Canal is rapidly reaching the point of completion and operation, the fruit growers of eastern Canada will soon have some new problems to face. The apples shipped from British Columbia and Pacific Coast States have made a high reputation for themselves on the European markets to say nothing of the oranges and other tender fruit produced in California. The growers of the west have established a name for their fruit in these markets in spite of high railway and shipping charges. The completion of the Panama Canal is going to greatly reduce the transportation charges on their fruit. To the extent of this reduction they will be able to compete that much more favorably with the eastern growers for the markets of the eastern coast states and of Europe.

British Columbia papers recently have been pointing out that while no rates from British Columbia points to Europe have as yet been announced, rates from Seattle and Portland to Europe on dried fruits and canned goods will be thirty-seven and a half cents a hundred pounds. Apples and dried fruits usually go at the same rate, and if thirty-seven and a half cents a hundred pounds is fixed for boxed apples, even with the extra refrigerating charges, Washington growers will save from one hundred and twenty to two hundred dollars a carload on shipments to England and Hamburg. British Columbia growers may expect to obtain rates similarly advantageous when traffic begins by way of the canal from Vancouver.

The first effect of the improvement in shipping charges will be to increase the production of fruit in the west. This will constitute the chief danger to the eastern fruit growers. In time, however, conditions will tend to balance themselves once more, as the final effect of the completion of the canal will be to increase the land values of western orchard land to an extent exactly corresponding with the reduction in ship