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STECHEE LITH. CO. ROOM, N.Y.

OSTHEIM.

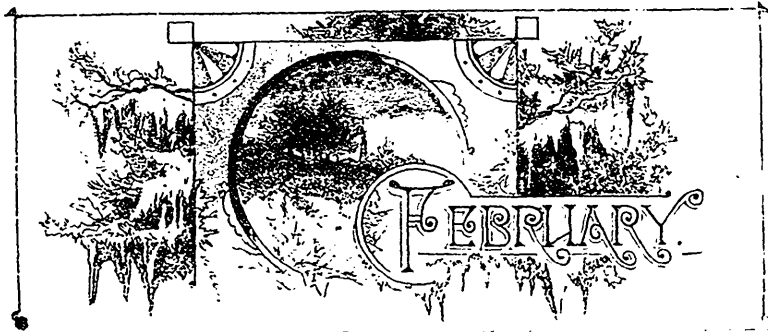
FOR CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST.

THE
Canadian Horticulturist.

VOL. XI.

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No. 2



THE OSTHEIM CHERRY.

SINCE the Ostheim Cherry* has been placed among the fruits to be sent out next spring among the members of our Association for testing, our readers will, no doubt, be much pleased to see a painting of this highly desirable variety. Prof. Budd says it is a general favorite throughout Europe with prince and peasant, and that European pomologists claim it to be hardier in tree, and higher in quality of fruit than the Montmorency varieties, such as the Early Richmond.

In many respects this German cherry is similar to the Russian Vladimir, especially in foliage, habit of growth, color of fruit, and is thought by Mr. Gibb to be closely related to that variety. It derives its name from the town of Ostheim in Germany, where it was first grown, just about two hun-

dred years ago by a German professor. He brought it from the Sierra Nevada mountains in Spain, where it was found growing at elevations of 5,000 and 6,000 feet above the sea level. Charles Downing describes the variety thus:— "A small growing tree of the Morello class. Fruit large, roundish oblate, slightly compressed on one side. Skin red, quite dark at maturity. Stalk long. Flesh liver-color, tender, juicy, rich, almost sweet sub-acid. Very good. Middle of July."

According to Prof. Budd, of Iowa, the Ostheim was brought to the Western States by German settlers, and has been tested in Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri, where it has proved its hardiness and verified the truth of the above description.

We shall be much pleased if this and

* We cannot promise this variety of Russian Cherry to members selecting it later than Feb. 1st.

the Vladimir, of which unfortunately we could only send out a limited number last spring, prove suitable to the northern portions of Ontario. The Morello cherries have already proved themselves more desirable for family use than the Heart and Biggareau: and the Large Montmorency and the Early Richmond have been sufficiently

tested to be safely recommended as superior for general planting to the old Kentish varieties which have been so universally popular; and now we have the Vladimir and the Ostheim, which if not superior to the former in other respects, have at least the advantage of being adapted to a more rigorous climate.

RAMBLES AMONG FRUIT GROWERS.—III.

A CALL UPON MR. GEORGE LESLIE, SR., TORONTO.

A RIDE of two miles east from market on King St., Toronto, brought the writer to the old homestead of the Leslies. He was received by Mr. Geo. Leslie, Sr., with great cordiality, and after some general topics had been discussed, he was invited to accompany him in a walk about his extensive orchard and nursery grounds. During the walk, conversation was engaged in to the following effect:

"I have observed your name as prominent for a long time among the citizens of Toronto."

"I came to Toronto in the year 1825, from John o' Groats, in the north of Scotland. At that time there were only five brick houses in the city."

"You have seen a good many changes in the town since then?"

"Yes, indeed! Value of land, for instance, has wonderfully advanced. A corner lot which I owned at one time and sold for a site for a bank for \$100 per foot, is now worth \$2000 per foot; and although these grounds are so far east of the Don, they are already

too valuable to hold for orchard or nursery purposes, and must be sold soon for building lots."

"I think you have been for a long time, more or less, interested in the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario."

"Yes, I have been interested in it from its formation; and I now read THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST with much pleasure. But I think you should devote more attention to the subject of Forestry."

"What trees would you recommend for

'PLANTING IN MANITOBA?'

"I would recommend the *Silver Poplar* as a most excellent tree for that country. It is perfectly hardy, and will grow anywhere, and that with great rapidity. There you see a tree set in a swampy place, and notice its wonderful growth. It is about forty years of age, and if cut up would make at least four cords of wood. And here are some specimens grown on high and dry ground. Those eight were felt to grow as they stood in the nursery rows, about ten inches apart, except that two have lately been cut out.

But you will notice what a strong and thrifty growth they have made. It would be impossible for any animal to squeeze through between those trees. Plant the Silver Poplar on the prairie, about two feet apart in the row, and in a few years they would, without any pruning, make an excellent and passable fence."

"It suckers very freely."

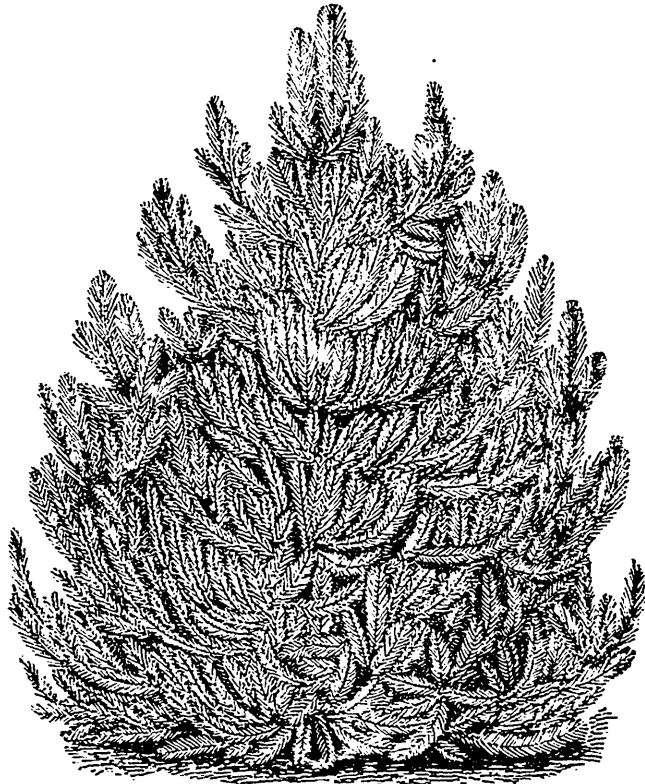
"Yes, but for Manitoba that is another point in its favor. Where you want to multiply the number of forest trees as fast as possible you want

one that is easy of propagation. Plant cuttings merely of this tree, and they will grow with perfect ease."

"What do you think of the *Lombardy Poplar*?"

"That is another excellent tree for Manitoba. It is a rapid grower, is very hardy, and can be used to great advantage in fence building. Plant the trees, six feet apart, and when they are large enough to bear it, run wires along from tree to tree."

"I have seen it used in that way in Ontario to great advantage. I have



THE SCOTCH PINE.

used other trees in that way for fences, and I find the plan works well, if I first nail a narrow strip up the trunk of the tree, and drive the staple into that. What

PINES

do you esteem most highly?"

"The Austrian and the Scotch pines I consider most desirable, they are so hardy, succeed so generally, the dark foliage is so handsome, that they are much used in parks and pleasure grounds. But the prettiest pine for a

private lawn, I know of, is *Pinus Combra*, which you noticed in the October No. of THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST for 1887. There on my lawn you see two specimens. Their pyramidal form and silvery green foliage combine in making them great favorites."

After receiving the kindest hospitality at his home, the writer parted from Mr. Leslie, having enjoyed a most profitable visit, to the advantage, we hope, of the readers of these columns.

ADVICE ABOUT NEW FRUITS.

BY JOHN LITTLE, GRANTON, ONT.

I AM interested in the small fruit growing, especially the strawberry, and in taking a number of horticultural papers. Canadian and American, I come across articles of correspondence containing a good deal of sense and nonsense too.

Every year there appears to be great excitement among the nurserymen over the discovery of a new strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, grape or currant. It is generally said to have originated ten or twelve years ago on some cold, rocky barren place, or on the northeast corner of some hill-top. It yields enormously of the "most luscious, sprightly, subacid fruit," is worm, bug, fly, and weatherproof: and is immensely superior to any thing of the kind now under cultivation. Baskets of the choicest fruit are sent to prominent horticulturists, whose letters returning thanks for the favor, be they ever so guarded and carefully worded, are deftly sandwiched between the testimonials of interested parties, and published as eulogiums.

Sometimes a new fruit is kept before the public by every means known and unknown for three or four years before

it is offered for sale. The plants in the meantime are increased and multiplied by all the most rapid methods known to horticulturists, when the manipulators think the public appetite is sufficiently whetted, they suddenly and with great blare of trumpets spring their stock on the market, sell out at incredible prices, pocket the funds, then quietly return to private life and enjoy themselves. The fruit may be well adapted to a small section of the country, and worthless elsewhere; and in two or three years it may be bought cheap as the cheapest. Occasionally a variety is introduced that really is superior in some respects to any we have, and is adapted to a wide range of country. By far the largest portion of new sorts, are only adapted to certain localities or particular soils.

The only sure means of ascertaining which is best is by testing them, and this may be easily and cheaply done. In the first place, do not buy five-dollar grape vines; do not throw away money on blackberry and raspberry plants at one dollar each; do not squander your money on currant and gooseberry plants, at even seventy-five cents each.

In a year or two you can buy dozens of these fancy, much advertised things for less than one of them costs now.

When you hear of a strawberry which you think will be an acquisition to your locality, buy half-a-dozen and test them; make the ground rich, deep and fine, setting the plants four feet apart, giving them good cultivation; keeping the surface loose during the season, and with care, you can make from these five or six hundred plants; and the next year they will fruit. You can then tell whether to set out more or not. It is not best to increase the plantation largely until after at least three years' trial.

If you wish to try a new cap raspberry, get two or three plants in the fall, set in good soil and cover with straw. Remove the straw the following spring, and when the plant is a foot high, nip off the top. Nip all the branches at about eight inches. Keep it in until August, then let it go. As the end of each branch touches the

ground, cover it with two or three inches of earth. Each plant thus treated will furnish from twenty to thirty plants. If set in the spring, they will not give so many plants.

To increase the red raspberry, it is best to plant in the fall also. It is needful also to have ground rich and mellow around the canes; and if the season be dry, mulch heavy with straw. In the fall, when the leaves are off, take up the entire plant, being careful to get all the root. Cut the root into pieces about an inch long, and place them an inch apart in a box of fine soil; bury in the ground so they will not freeze. In spring take them up carefully, plant them where you wish them to grow, and, with care, nine out of ten will make good plants that season. Blackberries, currants and gooseberries, can be rapidly increased the same way.

In my next paper, I will speak of strawberries, old and new, as tested here at Granton.

SOME PROMINENT CANADIAN HORTICULTURISTS.—II.

GEORGE LESLIE, SENR., TORONTO, ONT.

THE subject of this sketch is the second son of the late William Leslie and Catharine, eldest daughter of Jas. Beatty, and sister of the late Rev. Jno. Beatty, of Cobourg. He was born in the Parish of Rogart, Sutherlandshire, Scotland, in the year 1804. At the age of 16 he went to Tarlogie, Ross-shire, and served an apprenticeship of three years in the gardening profession. He then, under the same proprietor, took charge of the garden, hedges, etc., at Arrabella, where he remained two years. On the 1st day of April, 1825, being his 21st birthday, he with his parents and six brothers and a sister set sail for America, and after a passage of

six weeks landed at Quebec. He immediately obtained employment. In the October following he came to Little York, now Toronto. At that time there were only five brick stores on King Street, all situated east of the market, viz, Baldwin's, Allan's, Proudfoot's, Stegman's and Lesslie & Sons'. He at once went to Streetsville, whither his father had preceeded him, and chopped in the bush all winter. In the spring he returned to Little York and entered the service of the late Hon. George Crookshanks, Commissary-General. He remained with him one season, and then for several years acted in the capacity of gardener and florist for the late Hon.



GEO. LESLIE, SENR.

Wm. Allan, father of the Hon. Geo. W. Allan; the late Hon. John Henry Dunne, Receiver-General; the late Chief Justice Sir Wm. Campbell; the late Bishop Strachan, and others. In 1830 he purchased, from the Rev. Jas. Beatty, the old homestead at Streetsville, previously occupied by his father, a portion of which he cleared and improved. In 1837 he located permanently in Toronto, leasing Russell Abbey Square, bounded by Caroline, now Sherbourne, King, Princess and Front Streets, with all the buildings thereon, using the ground for the growing of shrubs, flowers, vegetables, etc. He soon after established himself in business as a grocer and seed merchant. His first stock of seeds was brought from London, England. In 1838 the Gas Company erected their works just south of the premises occupied by him, and his store was the first building in the city lighted with gas, crowds com-

ing to view the new illuminant. He subsequently transferred his business to Yonge Street upon the present site of the Bank of Commerce, where he remained until 1845, when the city purchased the property for the purpose of opening up Colborne Street, paying him the sum of \$5,000 in corporation debentures. He then leased twenty acres east of the Don river for a period of 21 years, where he began business as a nurseryman, florist and gardener. He subsequently purchased this and adjoining properties to meet the requirements of his business which increased most rapidly. Our subject is at the present time one of the oldest horticulturists in the Dominion, and has been an active member of horticultural and agricultural societies for many years, and is a life member and director of the Horticultural Society and Botanical Gardens of Toronto. During the 43 years that he has been established in

business he has been awarded at exhibitions many *gold, silver and bronze medals*, a large number of diplomas and hundreds of other prizes for superiority of productions. In the year 1880 a *special silver medal* was presented to him by the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario. The inscription thereon reads: "To Geo. Leslie, sr., in grateful acknowledgments for his horticultural efforts, by the Council of Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario." When the first fire company was formed in York he became a member. In 1853 he was commissioned a magistrate by the Hon. Robert Bald-

win, the duties of which office he has ever since discharged with fidelity. He filled the office of school trustee for nine years and was for one year alderman for the city, but did not seek re-election, not being inclined to neglect his business to engage in political strife.

His two sons are associated with him in the business.

He has two daughters, both married. The elder to Mr. R. C. Jennings, manager of the Bank of Commerce at Paris, and the younger to Mr. A. McD. Allan, the present president of the Fruit-Growers Association.

POMOLOGICAL.

The Wealthy Apple.

THE following statements concerning this very desirable hardy apple were made at the meeting of the Montreal Horticultural Society, at Granby, P. Q., last year:—

Mr Shepherd—I think I was the first to fruit the Wealthy in Quebec, at least I was the first to exhibit it at the Montreal Horticultural Exhibition. It resembles the Fameuse a little; it is a juicy apple, more juicy than the Fameuse, a little more acid, and of very fine flavor—a peculiar flavor. It is more of the Spitzenburgh than the Fameuse. I can tell one circumstance which makes me think it is a good apple. My children and wife, and any ladies stopping at my place in the autumn, always choose a Wealthy: they have twenty or thirty varieties to choose from, but they always choose that. Children know very well when an apple is good, and when they are at liberty to choose from several, and always eat one variety, you may rest assured they know what they are about.

Mr. Honey—As far as the Wealthy tree is concerned, I find it is not as hardy as the Duchess. I have quite a few—planted about the same time as

Mr. Shepherd's. I have perhaps twenty of them. This year I lost two from being heavily loaded, and on others one or two of the branches have broken off. That is one objection I have, and another objection is that the stem is rather long and like the crab, so that it does not hold the fruit well. I have not been able to keep them as well as the Fameuse, but I do not think I had one spotted one in my orchard. This year they were not so well colored as usual, but they were free from spots, good size and good cookers. Of course if you take the Fameuse and sort them to get them as clean as the Wealthy, the Fameuse will sell better, but there is more money in the Wealthy.

Chairman—Is there any difference in the keeping qualities?

Mr. Honey—Not with me; I have found them to keep about the same.

Mr. Shepherd—With regard to the keeping qualities of the Wealthy, if you allow it to get ripe on the tree it will not keep as well as the Fameuse. With regard to the salability of the Wealthy, last year my experience with Fameuse was that 90 per cent. were so bad I could hardly sell them, whereas I do not believe there was five per cent. of the

Wealthy rejected. I have sold the Wealthy to be shipped to England the last two or three years. Last year I sold ten cases packed in the Cochrane case—like an egg box—each case will hold about a bushel. I sold them for \$3.50 a case (case included,) in Montreal, for export to England. The buyer secured them in the month of June. I told him he would have to pay me a good price, because only the very best of them are put in cases; so that when you consider it is picking the best of your crop, and considering the carefulness with which they have to be handled, and the carefulness with which the cases have to be handled, it was not so high, still they paid me very well.

Keeping Fruit.

THE great secret for preventing decay in fruit through autumn and winter, is to preserve a uniformly low temperature. If changing and fluctuating, they quickly rot. Currents of air are bad, because they make changes in temperature. We find that apples keep longer in winter by merely wrapping each specimen in tissue paper and thus excluding air. Hence the advantage of packing in any soft, powdered substance, as dry sawdust, bran, ground plaster, or bedding in moss. On a large scale this cannot be done, and large fruit rooms must therefore be kept cool without changes of air. Much may be accomplished by ventilating windows, admitting cold air in the night, and excluding warm air in the day time by closing them. These remarks apply more particularly to apples and pears, and also to grapes. They would also apply to small and perishable fruits, if it were an object to keep them, but the common practice is to consume them while fresh.—*Country Gentleman.*

Bearing Apple Trees.

AN experienced eye will detect whether an orchard is in bearing or not at a distance far too great to see

the small fruit. Bearing trees have a peculiar look to them. They lack the dark green foliage that an apple tree in full vigor has put on by midsummer when not burdened by a coming crop. Fruit-bearing is exhaustive, and a bearing tree needs liberal supplies of mineral manures to perfect its fruit. Potash is important in making the seeds, and with an overloaded tree may be applied in solution any time in July for late ripening fruits with advantage.

Prospects.

PROF. FRENCH predicts a considerable mortality in apple orchards next year in consequence of the severe and protracted drouth of summer and fall. Something will depend upon the severity of the winter. If the ground had frozen before heavy rain falls, no doubt the death of both fruit and forest trees would have been a heavy one; but the ground is now wet down as far as the roots extend, and in the event of a mild winter, we may hope that the loss will not be a very large one.—*Fruit Growers' Journal.*

The Apple Industry in Michigan.

THE apple industry is undoubtedly diminishing in many parts of the State. The old orchards are beginning to fail and new ones are not being set to any extent. Although prices for apples have been low for the last few years, there is every reason to believe that an orchard of moderate extent if intelligently managed, will add a reliable source of income to the general farmer. There are hundreds of orchards throughout the State which are not bearing but which could be brought into fruitfulness for a number of years by vigorous culture. There is no doubt but that judicious pruning, good tillage and liberal manuring will maintain or restore the fertility of most orchards. Some orchards are now, of course, too old to rejuvenate. There may be

danger in vigorous orchards of carrying the cultivation so far that nearly all the energies of the tree will be directed to the production of wood. The grower must determine the culture which shall meet his requirements. It is true that in the great majority of cases, however, the culture is inadequate. Barn yard manure, when it can be spared, is valuable for the bearing orchard.

Trees in Grass.

PERMANENT sod is an injury to the orchard. This has been proved in the experience of nearly every successful orchardist. It is forcibly illustrated in the instance of the old College orchard. In the earlier experiments conducted by Dr. Beal the same fact was emphasized. For some years he

kept a part of the trees in sod, others were cultivated thoroughly, while still others were cultivated at varying distances from the body of the tree. Even as early as 1874 he found that "trees in grass made less growth, looked yellow in foliage, and bore smaller fruit and apparently less of it." In 1875 he observed that "the evidences look more and more strongly every year against the propriety of leaving trees, in our section, in grass. They have stood the severe winters no better; they have borne no better; the apples are smaller; the trees grow more slowly; a greater proportion of trees have died than of those cultivated each year. So marked have been the results that we have plowed up about half that part of the orchard which was left in grass."—*L. N. Bailey, in Bulletin 31, Agric. Coll., Mich.*

THE VINEYARD.

Early Grapes.

I FIND that sometimes one grape and sometimes another will come out ahead, according to the season. Usually the Brighton is considerably ahead of the Delaware here. But the Brighton requires a warmer season than the Delaware, and this year hung back and was not even "a good second" to it. The Tolman (otherwise "Champion," and "Beaconsfield") is positively the earliest grape in any season, but can never claim rank as a dessert grape, though very good for jelly-making. I prefer it to Hartford. Israella is a very good and early grape. Eumelan is about with it, but has a straggling cluster. Moore's Early is just an early Concord in quality, with a smaller cluster and a larger berry. In quality the Brighton is ahead of everything, and in a warm year is as early as any but Tolman. Salem does fairly with me.—*T. H. Hoskins, M.D., Orleans county, Vt., in Farm and Home.*

Fertilizers For Grapes.

POSSIBLY aside from our changeable climate one reason why the grape vine is often diseased in this country is from neglect in properly fertilizing it. The stable manures commonly used have an excess of carbonaceous matter, and are, besides, too strongly nitrogenous in proportion to their mineral elements. The grape vine is a liberal feeder, but this kind of manure makes it run too much to vine without furnishing the material for making fruit. Some kinds of grapes always set too heavily, often three and even four clusters in the present year's shoot. Think how many berries there are in each of these, and one to three seeds in every grape. In elaborating the seed the vine requires plenty of potash and some phosphate. In the fruit these minerals are also found, the potash being especially necessary in changing the green acid pulp of the unripened grape to the luscious clusters which

are so palatable. The early growth of the grape up to the time it attains nearly full size and forms seeds does not specially demand mineral fertilizers. But about midsummer the overloaded vine falters in carrying its heavy load. The grapes refuse to color, and it is then that mildew and rot generally make their appearance, though the rot is a self-propagating disease which once introduced perpetuates itself from year to year. European vine growers manure the vine mainly with ashes, burning the trimmings and applying them yearly to the root as part of their supply. This furnishes both potash and phosphate. Thinning overloaded vines is always necessary with some varieties. In any case diseased bunches or berries should be cut out at once to prevent spread of the infection.—*American Cultivator*.

Coal Ashes For Vines.

TWENTY years ago I planted vines in my yard, where I had to do a good deal of filling in, and the material employed was principally coal ashes. Wherever the ashes came in contact

with the vines we had the largest crop of the finest grapes I ever saw, the roots seemed to run riot in the soil to a distance of ten to fifteen feet, and were a mass of fine fibres. The grapes were in large bunches that crowded each other for room, fine, plump, thin-skinned berries, while fruit on vines from the same aged cuttings, from the same parent vines, planted in the natural soil, were late, hard and sour. My varieties were Concord, Catawba and Ives' Seedling.—*A. B., in Vick's Magazine for March*.

Paper Bags.

Dr. E. E. CASE, of Connecticut, favors the use of paper bags for grapes for the following reasons: (1) Protection from insects, birds, dust and predatory fingers. (2) A slightly lengthened period of growth, and therefore a larger size and higher flavor of the fruit. (3) A more delicate and beautiful color and bloom. (4) Almost complete protection from rot and mildew. (5) Protection from early frosts which may destroy the leaves without injuring the fruit.



SUMMER IN WINTER OR LIFE UNDER GLASS.

BY F. MASON, PETERBOROUGH.

IF I could in the limited space allotted me, make things as beautiful and as really delightful on paper as they are in nature, and thus persuade all my readers who are able to construct a small conservatory or greenhouse, to decide at once that before another summer they would have one, I should think I had done a little toward bringing sunshine, if not happiness, into many a home.

Let us take a walk out into our greenhouses this cold winter morning. Oh! you say, this is a Florida climate, if not a tropical one—but I see the thermometer indicates only 68°, sunshine and all: why, I would have thought it 80° or 90°. Is this not delightful? See the white Calla Lilies, and all colors of Geraniums. Here are some beautiful Hyacinths just coming into bloom, double and single;

how sweet they are! You find it is somewhat cooler in this other end of the house; and here is a grand show of Cinerarias and Primulas, all in bloom. We pass into another apartment finding it warmer. Oh, the roses! What is there so lovely? Here we are in a warmer part, where the foliage plants, especially the beautiful Coleuses, of all colors flourish; but let us now retrace our steps, and finish our talk about vines for the window and for the hanging basket. One of the most accommodating and easily grown is the



MAESANDRA.

easily grown from seed, and may be had in mixed colors, such as purple, pink and white. It is excellent for hanging baskets as well as for the window; it will also do well out of doors.



COBÆA SCANDENS

is too strong a grower for baskets, but does nicely for the window, and better still for the verandah. It will run up twenty feet if desired, bearing beautiful, bell-shaped flowers of a purple hue. There is also a variety with a white flower, and another with variegated foliage and purple flowers. This latter kind is not grown from seed, only from cuttings. Cobæa seed is large, and flat or thin, with little substance. The seed must be planted edgewise to germinate, for if allowed to lie flat it will not grow, but speedily rot.

Another very suitable one for baskets is



THUNBERGIA.

The flowers are from one inch to one inch and a-half in diameter. It may be easily grown from the seed. The colors are buff with black eye, white with black eye, and self colors of buff, yellow and white. This vine is extremely ornamental, and for baskets or vases, there are few plants superior to it. It may also be used in beds out of doors, in which case it should be pegged down like Verbenas.

LOPHOSPERMUM

is another strong grower which does well in the house, basket or vase. It

has fine, large, pink, trumpet-shaped flowers, easily grown from seed.

The

MOON FLOWER

does fairly well as a window plant, but the verandah is the place for it, and if in good soil, it will well repay the little care it requires with foliage and flowers. The flowers of the true moon-

plant average about four inches in diameter, opening in the evening or sometimes after dark, and those words of the poet, though intended for another variety of flower, are suitable for this:

"When pleasures, like the midnight flower
That scorns the eye of vulgar light,
Begin to bloom for sons of night,
And maids who love the moon."

ROSES IN WINTER—CARE, TREATMENT, ETC.

BY F. MITCHELL, INNERKIP, ONT.

At the present season this is almost altogether restricted to the conservatory or the window garden. Roses in the open ground if properly cared for in December by laying down and protecting as required, will need no further care till spring, excepting to keep a look out for field mice. The best and quickest way to get rid of these destructive little animals is to poison them with arsenic. I find this to be much better for the purpose than strychnine, which I have also tried but with indifferent success. I think this is owing to the crystals or grains of strychnine being so coarse that the mice can easily avoid it. I put the arsenic in a newly cut piece of turnip, and place it on the ground in the runways, or where the mice are likely to run, covering with a piece of board in such a way that there is an inch or two of space between the board and the ground, and if there is snow, cover the whole deeply with it. Field mice will eat almost any kind of vegetable, but turnip is the best to use, as frost does not easily destroy it.

I cannot recommend roses as strongly as some other plants for house culture in winter. If, however, they are used in this way I would advise that no effort be made to bring them into bloom until the latter part of winter, when the days are longer and brighter than they are now. It is best at this time

of the year to keep the plants resting in the pots in the cellar, or some other cool place. The earth in the pots should be kept rather dry, and if the temperature should fall a little below freezing occasionally it will do even tender roses no harm. If kept back this way until after mid-winter they may then be brought into the light and warmth of a bright dwelling-room window, and if the variety is suitable will soon make a fairly good display of bloom. By the aid of the conservatory, roses can be had at this season as at all others, and before proceeding further I would remark that any advice here offered is for only those who grow roses for pleasure. It is to the interest of the grower for market to produce his whole crop as nearly as he can at the time when the prices are the highest, while the amateur prefers to have some blooms, at least, at all seasons. The treatment is therefore naturally very different when strong healthy plants and a more or less continuous display of bloom is required, or as in the case of the professional florist whose endeavor it is to force a heavy crop of bloom at a particular season even at the expense of the after health of the plants. It is best at this season to keep the temperature of the conservatory rather low (from forty to sixty degrees will do) and give fresh air when the weather will permit. At this low

temperature some care will be required in watering, as wet, sour earth is very injurious to the roots. In potting roses for the winter I always ensure free drainage by placing in the bottom of the pot a quantity of turf or sod from which the earth has been sifted or shaken. This is far better than the old custom of using broken fragments of pots. A sharp look out should be kept up for traces of the red spider and if any, preventive or destructive measures should be used. The foliage should be syringed or sprayed as much as possible and leaves which are badly affected should be picked off and burned. The spider can be brought under control much more easily now than later on when the sun has more power. Some of the varieties of climbing roses will, I think, give more bloom for less care at this season than any others.

These should be planted in the earth as they root very freely and do not do well in pots. Some of the old varieties

are, I think, still the best. I do not know of any better than Gloire de Dijon or Lamarque for the non-professional grower.

The first is a very free, continuous bloomer, and the latter with its tough enduring foliage is almost proof against red spider or mildew.

If propagation of hardy roses for the garden is carried on in a conservatory, and proper cuttings can be had, it can be pursued now with advantage. Cuttings of hardy roses do not require a high degree of heat to form roots. Plants which were struck and potted off in the summer should be at rest now, and should be watered with great care.

There are many other minor attentions or duties that may arise in connection with the care of roses in winter, but the real rose-lover will not find these cares as formidable or laborious as they appear but rather a pleasant and healthful recreation.

Jan 7th, 1888.

FLORICULTURAL.

The Wandering Jew.

TRADESCANTIA, or "Wandering Jew," as it is commonly called, is all, and more than all, that its mythical name indicates. It is bound to live under any and every kind of treatment. Plant it where it is cold, it will grow;



TRADESCANTIA.

plant it where it is warm, it will grow faster; plant it where it is wet, it will grow with a will; plant it where it is dry, it is growing still; pull it up and throw it away, and it will surprise you

with long joints of luxuriant growth. In water it thrives well; in poor soil or sand better, and in rich soil, better still. Water it with salted water, or saltpetre in the water, and it will continually look as if just returned from a shower-bath. The green is the best of all, if well grown. The green and white, distinctly marked—a very handsome kind—and also a very rich and growing variety—has a zebra-striped leaf, with a tiny three-leafed flower. On the whole, this is a most uncommon plant, this "Wandering Jew,"—quite worthy of its name, and can never be out of favor or fashion.—*Farm and Home.*

Begonias in the Window.

If obliged to confine myself to one class of plants for window culture, I would select the flowering begonias.

They bear dry heat and occasional neglect as well as any, and are not liable to the attacks of insects, while the number and variety of species are large. Next to begonias I would place geraniums. Every one knows how endless is the variety of shades and forms of these beautiful flowers. Then the scented, the silver-leaved, the bronze, the ivy-leaved, the tri-colored—a charming array. One can have a gay window without any flowers at all. The list of desirable plants is almost endless.—*Horticultural Times*.

Fuchsia Culture.

I FIND that with plants which have bloomed continuously all summer there is little hope of their flowering in the winter, unless they are of the *Speciosa* and *Serratifolia* varieties. These will often flower eight months in the year, and are called Winter Flowering in the catalogues. Other species can be packed away in boxes, with a light soil, and kept in a cool, dark cellar, where potatoes will not sprout. They must remain dormant and should have neither light nor warmth to send forth their tiny leaves. All their leaves will drop, and they must not have any water unless the soil becomes too parched, and if the cellar is damp this will not occur. In February or March, if you desire the plants to bloom early, they can be taken up and potted in rich soil, composed of one-third well-decomposed cow manure, and two-thirds rich garden soil. This can be prepared and put into a box when the plants are placed in the cellar. I always have a large box of compost ready for the potting of flowers in the spring, and also to plant annuals and raise cuttings when the garden soil is frozen stiff or well covered with snow. So prepare a large box of it and a smaller one of sand, and you can start early vegetables as well as flowers in March.—*Pop. Gard.*

The Mud or Saucer System

of propagation is practised by taking any convenient flat vessel holding sand, to a depth of an inch or more, into which cuttings are inserted. Keep watered with a fine rose, or the sand will wash out of place. Do not shade, but keep in the sunshine. It is essential that the sand be kept saturated with water, as drying is fatal. Temperature from 65° to 100° fahr. Most of the soft stemmed plants may be propagated by this means.—*Am. Garden*.

How I Grow My Chrysanthemums.

[A paper by George Trussell before the Montreal Horticultural Society.]

THIS paper was written in conformity with the conditions upon which the first prize was awarded on Chrysanthemums, the plants having been brought into bloom without the aid of a greenhouse. It may, therefore, be accepted as evidence of what can be accomplished with limited facilities.

I do not pretend to give anything new. The cuttings were put in early—some in February, some in March, and potted in four-inch pots; as soon as they required shifting they got six-inch pots, and four weeks after they got ten-inch pots. The soil was of well rotted manure and sods. Sufficient drainage was given, this being an important point.

If large plants are required they must, from April 1st to July 1st, be pinched about twice a week to keep them bushy. The Japanese varieties are inclined to grow upright, and with these the system of management matters little.

About June 1st the pots were put outside in rows sufficiently distant from one another to allow a man to pass between, taking care not to let the plants root through the pots; to prevent which they were moved once or twice a week. I recommend training, giving each branch the support of a

stake to prevent it from breaking with the wind and rains.

Chrysanthemums are vigorous feeders. I supplied them with liquid manure at least three times a week; they were also well watered, to prevent flagging. To prevent Black Fly I steeped tobacco stems in water and syringed the plants.

The stimulant used was chiefly cow manure placed in a tub of water, and stable manure placed in a basket set in water. About the end of September I erected a house to keep the plants from freezing. I chose the south side of a fence, and placed the end of a twelve-foot scantling on the top rail, the other end resting on a similar scantling in front about three feet from the ground, using no boards in the structure; the fence thus formed the back, and one end. After nailing bags along the front to keep out the cold, I placed hot-bed lights on the top, and put a box stove inside to heat the place when required. I continued to cut the bloom until near Christmas.

The Calla Lily.

THERE is no flower for winter blooming that has received more attention than the Calla Lily, and, at the same time, has disappointed so often. As soon as the weather will permit it to be set out, the owner can be seen tugging it round to find a suitable place for it to rest during the summer months, previous to repotting for winter. The Calla is fully able to take care of itself; all the rest it needs it will take in its own way and own time. Set it out and let it take its chances with other plants, but never water; if it gets wet with the rain it will be all right, and you will find that it will naturally die down. It may have one or two small leaves during the summer, as the Lily will live as long as there are roots to feed on, as it eats all the substance out of the roots, and you will find when you repot it that there is

nothing left that were once roots but dried up, black-looking fibre. In order to repot a Lily properly, empty it out of the pot entirely. The same soil can be used again, as the soil is only a substance through which the plant receives its living; the growing Lily depends on light, heat, and water. Put into the pot the same soil mixed with the old roots and chopped up leaves; put as many leaves in the bottom of the pot as you can possibly pack in



CALLA LILY.

before putting in your soil, as decomposed vegetable matter is really better than animal matter, the latter will produce larger plants, but they seldom bloom when they grow so large, and if they do it will be only one flower during the winter, and that not until near spring. I have Lilies that have not had any dressing, that have grown just in common soil, with the pots set in bowls of water, and the stocks would not measure an inch and a half in circumference, and they have bloomed freely. After you have finished potting, place the pot in a bowl of water or pan, one that will hold at least a half pint with the pot. This must be kept full of water, as the hot sun will soon dry out all moisture, which is very injurious to the plant at the first starting. Now leave the Lily to take care of itself, and in the course of a week or two you will see it sprouting. The water that is drawn up through the soil by the rays of the sun on the surface of the soil passes through the leaves that have been placed in the bottom of the pot, and thus carries with it carbon gas that is so necessary to plant life. The more decomposed the leaves the more gas. As the leaves unfold they commence taking in carbon from the air, thus, you see, it has a double supply. When the plant is taken into the house, it must have a window where it can have the

sun at least two hours a day, besides having a strong light. Keep the pan filled with hot water during the winter, in order to keep the soil heated; if the plant should not take up all the water during the day, empty it out and fill again with hot water; Do this daily. There is no reason why a Lily should not bloom, as nature has intended a flower for every plant in its own way, and if properly treated will bring satisfactory results.—*Horticultural Times*.

Using Flowers to Advantage.

THE idea of Mr. John Newhall, of Toronto, about an annual distribution every autumn of surplus bedding out plants among the poor classes, thus cheering their homes during the winter months with geraniums, etc., which would otherwise have been destroyed by the frosts, is a good one; and if the authorities of the Normal School, Osgoode Hall, and Horticultural Gardens would so dispose of their surplus each autumn, it would indeed be a blessing to many homes.

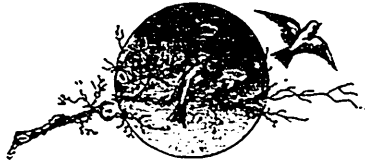
That every tree, shrub, and plant on such grounds should be labeled with both its common and scientific names,

is so patent that it scarcely needs emphasizing. How such an important means of imparting a knowledge of horticultural nomenclature could have been omitted is the astonishment! We go still farther, and advocate that the grounds of every high school and collegiate institute should be made an arboretum with just as many named varieties as space and means would permit.

A SOUTHERN aspect is the best for a lean-to greenhouse. If in a position sheltered from the north and east winds, so much the better.

YOUR voiceless lips, O flowers! are living preachers—
Each cup a pulpit, every leaf a book,
Supplying to my fancy numerous teachers
from loneliest nook.—*Horace Smith*.

THE fumes from an oil stove are certainly not good for plants, and such a stove should not be used in a greenhouse or other place where plants are kept, if other means of heating can be devised. To counteract the bad effects of even the best oil stoves, give as much ventilation as possible.





SUBSCRIPTION PRICE. \$1.00 per year, entitling the subscriber to membership of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario and all its privileges, including a copy of its valuable Annual Report, and a share in its annual distribution of plants and trees.

REMITTANCES by Registered Letter are at our risk. Receipts will be acknowledged upon the address label.

Hints for the Month.

STORING APPLES.—We read in many of our contemporary fruit journals, advice about storing apples and pears in bins, or on shelves and trays, so as to be easily accessible. We have never favored this mode of keeping these fruits, even for home use. In the first place, because we do not find them to keep as well; and, in the second, because in most cellars almost every variety will shrivel more or less.

All fruit keeps best in close, air-tight barrels, and the more perfectly they can be kept from the influence of the atmosphere, the more excellent the state of preservation in which they will open out when needed.

The *Country Gentleman*, however, recommends a modification of the tray system which might prove useful for pears needed for table use, especially if the fruit were packed in the trays with fine hardwood sawdust. The trays are made one foot and a-half by two feet, and with a depth slightly more than the height of the specimens they are to contain, thus:

For apples the trays should be at least three and a-half inches deep.



These trays may be piled in the cellar in vertical piles, the bottom of one tray serving as a cover for the one below it, as shown in the illustration:



Such trays may be made in the winter season, and be ready for use at the busy season when they would have a ready sale.

LOW LAND FOR APPLE TREES.—A writer in the *American Garden* claims that low land, naturally well drained, is best adapted to favor strong growth and fruitfulness of the apple and pear. The arguments are based upon the calculations of Prof. Burrill, of the

University of Illinois, who states a good sized apple tree gives off the amazing amount of 250 gallons of water per day. To supply this, it is evidently necessary for the roots to be in land where the strata fetch the water near the surface. So situated, the writer claims that the apple and pear trees are more vigorous, fruitful and healthy than when grown on high and dry lands.

Grass and weeds steal the moisture, and hence should be kept down by cultivation until the shade of the trees is sufficient to check them and counteract their effects.

Hardy Fruits.

WHITNEY'S No. 20.—Mr. D. B. Weir, of Illinois, writes in the same Journal of this apple tree, that it is one of the finest of small ornamental trees, perfectly hardy to the far north. It is a pretty thing the year round, clear and bright-looking in winter, with its cone-shaped head and smooth trunk. Its flowers are large and handsome, followed by large, luxuriant foliage, and then in early autumn covered with its ropes of cherry-red cone-shaped fruit, one-third larger than the well known Transcendant Crab, with the color and shape of the Hyslop. It is indeed a rich thing. Its fruit is really a good table apple, and the handsomest of the handsome, the first best for the kitchen. Every man in Dakota and Canada should plant twenty trees of the Whitney for use, and every other man a few for use and ornament.

BLACKBERRIES.—The same writer does not favor planting the hardy varieties of blackberries for the North-West. Even the so-called iron clad winter-kill, and must be protected. And since it is as easy to protect one variety as another, he advises planting the best and most productive varieties only, and covering them every fall. This can be done

thoroughly, it is claimed, at about three dollars per acre.

TRANSPLANTING TREES.—Mr. D. S. Troy, in *Scientific American*, says that one of the most important precautions in transplanting a tree is to have it in the same position as to the points of the compass as before removal. Nature accommodates itself to circumstances, and the difference in the development of the north and south sides is obvious. If the south side of a tree is turned to the north, death is almost as certain as if the roots were turned toward the sky.

We are not at all convinced by Mr. Troy's arguments. When the writer was engaged in the nursery business, a buyer who was possessed with this notion, once marked every tree before digging it, that he might plant it in the same relative position. We looked upon it then as a silly superstition, and have never yet been convinced to the contrary. But if any of our readers have any items of experience or observation to give under this head we will be glad to receive them.

Paris Green a Safe Remedy for Codling Moth.

PROF. A. J. COOK, says in the Report of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, on this point. But what of the danger of using such virulent poisons on our fruit? Let me say that I have considered that point most fully. I have called in the aid of the microscope, and the chemists' reagents, and both have said, "No danger." I have used fruit thus treated now for seven years, and have no fear of poison. When the chemist's delicate tests can find no sign of arsenic, when the sharp eye of the microscope sees no trace of the poison, nor can find any trace for weeks before the fruit is to be used, I feel that I can safely use and recommend these arsenites in this warfare.

The Shiawassee Beauty.

PRESIDENT F. F. LYON, of Michigan, on his return from Boston paid a visit to Mr. Charles Gibb, of Abbotsford, P. Q.

He found this section largely devoted to apple culture, the principal variety being the Fameuse, of which Mr. Gibb has extensive orchards. He has also a large number of trial plantations of fruit and forest trees, and of ornamental shrubs.

Referring to the race of apples, of which the Fameuse is a type, he mentions the Shiawassee, as a case in point. It was grown from seeds of the Fameuse in Oakland county, Michigan, some thirty or forty years ago, and the tree was transplanted to the neighboring county of Shiawassee, whence its name. It was introduced to the public by Mr. Lyon.

QUESTION DRAWER.**Profits of Fruit Culture.**

6. Can a good living be made out of fruit farming on a moderate scale, and with a very limited capital? I have a good salary at office work, and would not wish to run in debt.—J. A. H., *Toronto*.

WE cannot too severely condemn the practice of some journals, especially some of those which are published by men who have fruit trees and other nursery stock for sale, of continually setting forth the gilded side of fruit culture, representing the enormous profits of an acre of strawberries, or of an orchard of peach trees, and never setting forth the dark side, the difficulties, the disappointments, and failures so continually besetting even the most skilled and experienced fruit-growers. How often does an untimely frost, or an adverse season, cut off the profits expected from a whole season's industry!

No. Speaking from an experience of twenty years in fruit culture, in one of the very best sections of Ontario, we would not advise any man with a very limited capital, no experience, and no knowledge of the business, to leave a good salary, and to engage in fruit culture for a living. And yet the writer is passionately fond of his chosen occupation, considering it one of the most delightful that can be selected, and he has entire confidence in the ultimate success and prosperity in every fruit grower who understands his business, and follows it with patient industry.

The Pear Blight.

7. Of 130 pear trees of various kinds, 25 years planted, I have left only Bartlett, Louise, Flemish Beauty, Beurre Diel, and White Doyenne which have escaped blight. Have others similar experience? Blight occurs after heavy rains in July and August, hot sun causing fermentation in the superabundant sap.—JOHN MCLEAN, *Owen Sound*.

THE kinds you mention are less subject to blight than some others, excepting the Flemish Beauty, which is with us as badly affected as any variety. Clapp's Favorite, Rostiezer, and Howell have also proved with us remarkably exempt. The blight is not caused by fermentation of the sap, but by a minute living organism called Bacterium, which is so tiny that it can only be seen by the aid of the most powerful microscope. These retain their vitality from year to year, even in a blighted limb. They float about in the atmosphere, and find easy access to the sap through the succulent growth of the pear after such heavy rains as you mention in the hot season of July and August.

The Clinton Grape.

8. Are you not a little astray about the Clinton Grape? I have always understood that it was a pure Riparia, and not a cross between Riparia and Labrusca as you say in Oct. No. 87.—B.

OUR statement was based upon the authority of Mr. P. V. Munson, of Dennison, Texas, 1st Vice-President

Am. Hort. Soc., who defends his position in the following letter just received from him.

SIR,—In reply to your favor of November 28th, my opinion is that *Clinton* Grape of the Northern States (first brought to notice, in N. Y., I believe) is a natural hybrid between the two species, *V. Labrusca* and *V. Riparia*. My judgment is based upon botanical characteristics of the variety itself, and that its pure seedlings sport in the two directions, sometimes producing individuals which are decidedly *Labrusca*-like, at others, greatly like *Riparia*. The *Clinton* itself frequently shows on well developed canes, *continuous tendrils* (a *Labrusca* characteristic), and the seeds are much more like *Labrusca* than *Riparia*. The shade of green in the leaf, the shape of leaf, erect stamens, etc., pulp of berry, size, etc., clearly point to other blood than *Riparia*, and that in every case *Labrusca*, as the only other species in that region of country which could impart such characteristics. Truly,

T. V. MUNSON.

Vitality of Seeds.

9. Would you please give a list of seeds showing their respective vitality.

THE following list is given our readers on the authority of the *Rural New Yorker*, as showing their respective vitality.

	Years.		Years.
Artichoke ..	5 to 6	Onion	2 to 3
Asparagus ...	2 to 3	Parsley ...	2 to 3
Beans, all		Parsnips ...	2 to 3
kinds	2 to 3	Pea	5 to 6
Beet	2 to 3	Pumpkin ...	8 to 10
Broccoli	5 to 6	Rhubarb....	3 to 4
Carrot	3 to 4	Squash	8 to 10
Cress	3 to 4	Lettuce	3 to 4
Corn kept on		Melon	8 to 10
the cob....	2 to 3	Mustard... 3	to 4
Cucumber ..	8 to 10	Okra	3 to 4
Egg plant....	1 to 2	Spinach....	3 to 4
Endive.....	5 to 6	Tomato....	2 to 3
Leek	2 to 3	Turnip.....	5 to 6
Cauliflower..	5 to 6	Pepper.....	2 to 3
Celery	2 to 3	Radish.....	4 to 5
Chervil	2 to 3	Salsify.....	2 to 3
Corn salad ..	2 to 3	Lavender ..	2 to 3

Anise.....	3 to 4	Sweet marjo-	
Balm	2 to 3	ram	2 to 3
Basil	2 to 3	Summer sa-	
Caraway....	2	vory	1 to 2
Coriander...	1	Sage.....	2 to 3
Dill	2 to 3	Thyme	2 to 3
Fennel	2 to 3	Wormwood..	2 to 3
Hysop.....	3 to 4		

Fertilizers.

10. What is the value of swamp muck ashes for strawberries and grape vines? Also, I have quite a quantity of swamp marl, it looks like lime, and seems full of small shells—some like pin heads. What is the value of it for strawberry plants and grape vines, and what kind of soil is it best for?

REPLY BY PROF. PANTON, GUELPH, ONT.

ASHES from swamp muck, likely contain considerable potash, a very important ingredient in plant food.—It enables the Chlorophyll of the leaves to perform its functions and thus become an important factor in plant growth. As the plants referred to (strawberries and vines) have much foliage, I think an application of these ashes would be followed by good results. 2. The deposit referred to is marl, quite common in many parts of Ontario. It contains from 70 to 80 per cent. of lime in the form of calcium carbonate, sometimes small quantities of phosphate of lime, and also some iron, but its chief use is as a lime fertilizer.

Applied to heavy soil it makes it more workable by giving lightness and looseness to such. It serves as food directly, and indirectly by rendering available organic compounds in decaying vegetation.

Best suited for heavy clay lands, on which it may be applied by the waggon load.

As a special fertilizer for the plants named, I cannot say that it possesses great value, but as referred to on heavy soil would effect a good physical change, and be followed by favorable results to any plants growing upon it.

If the bed of marl is lying low and water-soaked (a common condition, its

should be dug out and exposed to the weather.

The fall is the best time to do this, when it may be left in heaps and by spring it will be thoroughly pulverized and ready for application.

Transplanting Evergreens.

11. Would you kindly let me know, as nearly as possible, the exact time for transplanting Pine, Spruce, and Cedar? A SUBSCRIBER, *Montreal, P. Q.*

THE month of June is usually considered the most favorable time, because then the evergreens are just about to push out new growth; but in our experience the month of May is better in Canada, in order to get the trees established in their places before the growth of summer, and to have the earth settled about their roots by the spring rains.

Yield of Grapes.

12. What is the yield per acre in the Grimsby section? Some extravagant statements were made at the time of the annual meeting.—*J. C., Aultsville, Ont.*

THE number of pounds depends upon the variety. The Concord takes the lead in quantity. In our own vineyard, we average about 20 lbs. per vine, and from three to four tons per acre. Mr. J. R. Pettit, a neighboring vineyardist, has an exact acre of Concords, planted 8x10, and the last season marketed by actual count three tons and a half. The largest yield of any one vine was 25 lbs. His Rogers 15 are planted 10x16, and the largest yield off one vine was 36 lbs. He thinks the latter paid better than Concords, as they netted him 4½ cents per lb., while the Concord only netted him 2¼ cents per lb. His Wordens did the best, yielding as much per vine as his Concords, and netting him 5 cents per lb. Mr. A. H. Pettit has also an acre of Concords planted 8x8 feet apart. At the age of four years he had the most remarkable yield of ten tons of grapes! and, one season since, he gathered eight tons.

Apple-Trees from Cuttings.

13. An English paper says: Cuttings of the matured wood of any healthy and fairly vigorous-growing kind of apple will strike readily in the open ground, and in a short time commence to bear fruit exactly similar to that produced by the parent plant. This mode of propagating apple and other fruit trees is now attracting much attention, especially on the continent, and admirable results are said to be obtained in this way.

If so, why go to the trouble of grafting? *J. C., Aultsville.*

ONLY under the most favorable conditions will the apple cuttings strike readily in the open ground. The professional gardener, in the moist climate of England, may have no difficulty, but the amateur, in the dry summer of Canada, would fail. The currant, gooseberry, grape, quince, etc., will grow easily from cuttings, if they have first been buried until the cut has calused; so will some varieties of pears especially the Leconte and Kieffer.

Golden Queen.

14. Is the Golden Queen Raspberry perfectly hardy.—*J. L. THOMPSON, Toronto.*

As far as it has been tested in Ontario, the evidence is in its favor. Mr. T. C. Robinson has successfully grown at Owen Sound, and therefore it should do well at Toronto. It is among the plants for distribution next spring to be tested by the members of our Association, and we shall soon hear reports concerning it from all parts of Ontario.

Grape Syrup.

15. I wish to make grape syrup. Can you suggest how to do it on a tolerably large scale, say 60 gallons at a boiling? I am told maple sugar is sometimes boiled down in large evaporating pans. Would the same answer for grape juice? If so, I should be glad of information how to do it. Can you tell me of any firm who makes them for sale? Is there a large demand for grape syrup?—A POOR VINEYARDIST.

WE have referred your question to several authorities to reply, but so far without success. Has any reader experience to offer?

OUR MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

MESSES. PANCOAST & GRIFFITH write under date of January 5th.

Our market is recovering satisfactorily from the usual holiday lull and quotations below are well maintained. APPLES are in good demand and *choicé stock* is *firm*: *fine red fruit* will command *outside prices*. We quote: -Spitz, \$3.25 to \$3.50 bbl. Baldwins \$2.25 to \$2.50. Greenings \$2.00 to 2.25. Mixed cars prime winter fruit \$2.00 to \$2.25. Common cooking lower. CRANBERRIES—Are in ferio supply for the season and barely steady. Dark Jersey \$3 00 to \$3 25 per crate: light Jersey \$2 50 to \$2 75 POTATOES—of good quality are in very light supply and all the *sound desirable table stock* offered *sinds vca ry sale at outside prices*. Poor and unkeeping qualities not wanted. Rose, Burbunks. Pearlless and White Star 75c to 80c per bbl, (60 lbs.) Hebrons, 73c to 80c., mixed cars somewhat lower ONIONS—are mostly inferior and such are dull; while choice stock commands full prices, \$3.00, \$3.25 bbl.; 80c to 90c. bushel. CABBAGE—Scarce and wanted \$10 to \$13 per 100. If any margin for you please ship: will keep you posted if you desire it.

MONTREAL.

APPLES—The local market continues very quiet. Holders still complain of the poor quality of some of the stocks in store. Several cars have been offered Montreal firms from the West, but they were not taken. We quote prices here at \$2.50 to \$3 per bbl., for round lots, and at \$3.50 to \$4 for selections of single barrels. EVAPORATED APPLES—A few enquiries have been received from the Lower Ports, and we learn of sale; of evaporated apples at 10 to 10½ in good sized lots in 50 lb boxes. Dried apples are quoted at 6c. to 7c. CRANBERRIES—There is a fair business at \$8.50 to \$10 per bbl. ONIONS—Spanish onions, \$3.75 to \$4 per case: Montreal reds, \$3.50 per bbl. CABBAGES—The supply is fair and prices remain steady at \$3 to \$5 per 100. POTATOES—Business continues quiet at 70 to 75c. per bag for car lots, and single bags at about the same price —*Trade Bulletin*.

The Glasgow Market for Grapes.

An interesting experiment has been made this year by some Grimsby and Winona grape growers, in shipping grapes to Glasgow, Scotland: 150 baskets, or more, were shipped, per steamer Colina, to Simons, Jacobs & Co., Glasgow, who received them in excellent condition, and sold them at public sale, per catalogue, on the 27th of October. The ten pound basket with wooden cover was the package used. The varieties were Concord, Niagara, Isabella and Catawba, and several Rogers. The white grapes from which the most was expected, sold the worst, as they are at a discount in that market, even bringing the shippers in debt for charges of cartage, etc. The prices at which the grapes were sold were about as follows: Niagara, 1c. per lb.; Concord, 5c.; Rogers varieties, 5-6c.; Pocklington, 1½c.; Catawba; 7-8c. The net proceeds of the whole lot was only \$15.40! It is evident that it is useless to send white grapes to the British market: but a profitable trade may possibly be worked up in the black varieties. The following letter accompanying the account sales will also be of interest.

GLASGOW, 28th October, 1887.

SIR,—We regret to think that the interesting experiment that you have made in shipping grapes to this country has not been attended with perfect success. The whole of the fruit by the Colina arrived in tolerably good form, and all the black varieties were favorably received by the buyers, but there is no demand in this country for the Niagara or any other white grapes, as we have a superabundance of excellent green grapes from Spain. These latter are sold in the streets at from three to four pence per lb., and we send you a catalogue of the sale of 11,000 lbs., at prices varying from \$1.00 to \$1.80. Each barrel contains from 40 to 55 lbs., and the difference in price is caused by the keeping quality of the fruit, some of which will last as long as next May.

If you could make a few more experiments with black grapes, we should then be in a better position to say whether this business could be relied on with any degree of safety.

Yours faithfully,

SIMONS, JACOBS & Co.

OPEN LETTERS.

Profits of Forestry.

SIR,—I think I can prove that if I had planted one hundred acres of timber when you did the fruit, I could now buy up any three orchards. A factory here will take all ash and locust at six inches in diameter, and that will grow in a very few years. I feel sure that I can start now, and raise a good many crops of such timber in an ordinary lifetime.

NORWOOD, ONT.

T. M. GROVER,

Fruit at Arnprior.

SIR, I have taken your valuable paper now three years. The first year's plant (a Fay's currant) died. I received one the next year along with the Marlboro raspberry. It has made rapid growth, but has not borne. I have four kinds of red currants, Fay's, Moore's Ruby, Raby Castle and Cherry, none of which bore any to speak of last year. The Marlboro is a good bearer, and a few days earlier than the Cutlibert. They have all to be laid down in the fall. My geranium did well and was much admired. Wishing your valuable paper much success in the coming year.

WM. FARMER.

ARNPRIOR, ONT.

Fruit in Grey County, Ont.

THE Deutzia I received in 1884, seems to be too tender for this part, even with some protection in winter; it has never grown very strong. The Russian apple tree I got in 1885, was killed almost to the ground, although some grafts set in other trees, were uninjured. This year the Dewberry made a feeble attempt at fruiting.

ROBERT SCOTT,

HOPESVILLE, ONT.

Fruit in Russell County.

SIR,—The Prentiss grape, received in 1883, was killed the first winter. The Canada Baldwin, received in 1884, has a good constitution. The one I got had ill-usage from geese and sheep, but it is growing well. Fay's Currant, Yellow, Transparent and Russian cherry, are all doing well.

I may add, that the Fameuse, McIntosh Red apples, have been killed, back with me. Of grapes, the Delaware, Salem, Agawam, Jefferson, Concord, Worden, Champion and Martha succeed well. In apples, the Haas is the best grower, and hardly so far; the Walbridge is a good grower and hardy; the Duchess, Wealthy and Scott's Winter are good; the Peach apple is hardy, but the Baxter and the Gideon do not seem to be so hardy. The Cutlibert raspberry is tender, but the Turner is good, hardy and productive.

ANDREW WALKER,

METCALFE, ONT.

Fruit at Ayr.

SIR,—My pears did well last year. I had 50 barrels, all good Flemish Beauties. They are on sod, and pastured; no blight. Clapp's Favorite did well, it is a good pear to eat, and large. I had a large crop of apples, but there is no sale around Ayr for summer apples.

Grimes' Golden did well. It is a good apple, and a healthy tree. I allowed 11 pigs, 60 turkeys, 50 ducks, and 150 hens to run all summer in the orchard. The pigs did well; when killed the weight was 300 lbs. on an average. Yours, etc.,

FERGUS ANDERSON.

AYR, ONT., Dec., 1887.

REVIEW.

Reports.

FORESTRY REPORTS, 1885 and 1886. Compiled at the instance of the Government of Ontario. By R. W. Phipps, Toronto, Ontario.

We would recommend every reader of this journal who is at all interested in the important subject of forestry, and in the preservation of our native forest trees, to apply to Mr. Phipps for a copy of these reports, and study them carefully. A valuable feature of the report for 1885, is a classified list of native Canadian trees, with a brief description of

each. That of 1886 contains a statement of the amount of firewood still standing in older settled Ontario; references to the pine forests of Ontario, describing present method of management, and suggestions of possible improvement; information concerning forestry in other countries; and recommendations for future action. We hope to have occasion to draw upon the information here given for the benefit of our readers.

HISTORY OF MICHIGAN HORTICULTURE. By President T. T. Lyon, 1887.

A copy of this work has been sent us by Secretary Garfield. It is a compact volum

of 412 pages, giving abundance of matter of great local interest, such as climatology of the State, history of discovery and occupation, and a history of its horticulture. A local history of the eighty-three counties is then given separately.

BULLETIN No 31, AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, MICHIGAN being the Annual Report of the Professor of Horticulture and Landscape Gardening to the President of the College for the year 1887.

This is a work of 94 pages, and contains a carefully classified synopsis of the known

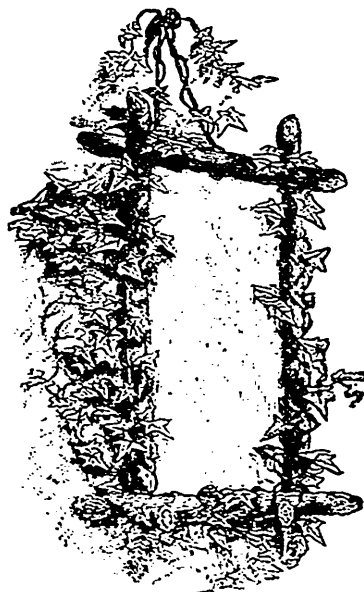
varieties of cultivated tomatoes, peppers, onions and strawberries; besides numerous miscellaneous notes.

BULLETIN No 2, CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM, OTTAWA. This is a pamphlet of eleven pages, showing the progress of the work at the farm, especially with reference to the testing of seed given for suitability to the various parts of Canada. A large collection of large and small fruits, and of forest trees is being made for testing, and from this department of the farm we hope for many items of special interest to our readers.

THE HOME.

Ivy For Picture Frames.

Ivy is one of the best plants to have in the house, as it bears a large amount of neglect and abuse, and gratefully repays good treatment. It is not rare to see a pot of ivy placed where it can be trained around picture frames or mirrors, and thus border them with living green. A good plan is to dispense with the pot, or rather have a substitute for it, which is kept out of sight. Our illustration, Fig 1, shows a picture frame wreathed with ivy after this method. Only a good-sized picture or mirror can be treated in this way, and as such are usually hung so that the top of the frame leans forward, the space between the frame and the wall is available for the receptacle for the plant. A pot or pan of zinc, of a wedge-shape, and size to suit the space between the frame and the wall, can be made by any tinsmith. This is to be hung against the wall so as to be quite concealed by the picture, and the ivy tastefully trained over the frame. A rustic frame is better suited to this purpose, as it not only affords better facilities for attaching the stems to the frame, but its style seems better adapted to this kind of decoration than more pretentious ones. Still, a gilt frame may be made beautiful in the same way. There is only one precaution to be



IVY FOR PICTURE FRAMES

used, viz.: Not to hang such a frame over the fire place, for the combined heat and dust would soon destroy the plant. Let it hang so that it may face a north or east window. Don't forget the water: the pan holding the plant is out of sight, and, therefore, should be kept in mind.