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SEPTEMBER, 1890.



The  
**Canadian**



**HORTICULTURIST.**

A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO FRUIT & FLOWERS  
GARDENING

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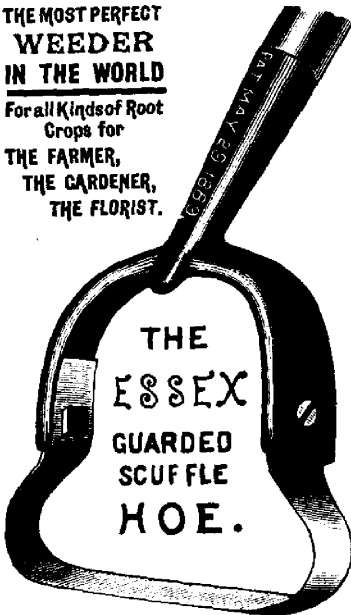
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### Winter Early Pear

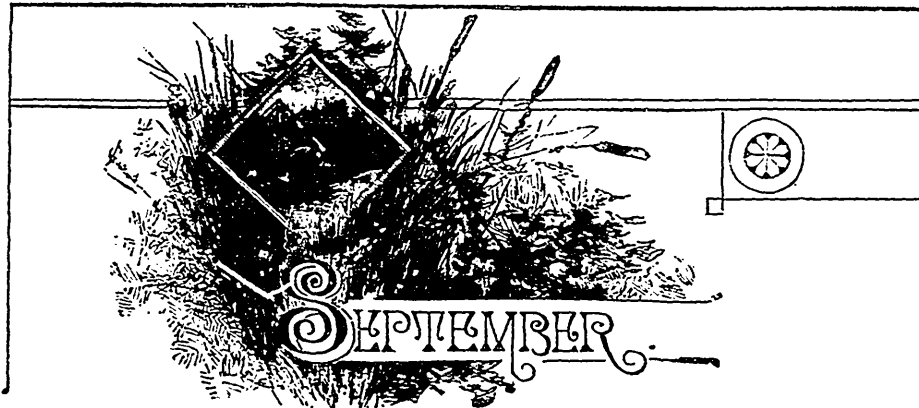
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BEST QUALITY OF EARLY PEARS. EARLIEST GOOD PEAR. BEST KEEP. EARLY PEAR.  
YOUNG TREES HAVE OFTEN MADE SEVEN FEET GROWTH IN FIVE MONTHS.

THE  
Canadian Horticulturist.

VOL. XIII.

1890.

No. 9



THE WILDER EARLY PEAR.



WE have already a good many fine summer pears, such as the Osband's Summer, the Summer Doyenne, the Rostiezer, the Beurre Giffard, the Tyson, Clapp's Favorite and Bartlett, but, as with the old fashioned stage coach, so among us fruit growers, "there is always room for one more," providing it is of the right kind.

That the Wilder is a pear to make growers rich might easily be inferred from what its introducers say, but we always fear some weak point in each of these novelties until we have proved it does not exist. However, we speak with some confidence of this pear, and of the Idaho, which was figured in January, 1889, because of the statement of Mr. Vandeman, United States Pomologist, who says in the United States Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1888:—"There are several new varieties of this fruit coming into notice each year, and I have selected two of the best for illustration and special description." Then follows a description of the Wilder and of the Idaho.

The Wilder is a chance seedling, found growing in Chautauqua county,

N.Y., and was first noticed by Mr. Charles Green, of Rochester, some six or seven years ago. The tree is a regular and heavy bearer, and the fruit is very beautiful. It is a firm fruit, suitable for distant shipment, and though gathered while yet hard, will ripen up to a golden color with a bright red cheek. It is delicious to the taste, and edible to the very core. While not a large pear, it is much larger than the Seckel, and its chief merits are its earliness and great productiveness. Its time of ripening is about the 1st of August, a time when the market is bare of good pears, and anything fancy would bring a good price.

The following description of the Wilder pear is given by Mr. Vandeman :

Size, small to medium ; shape, pyri-form, bell-shaped, irregular, a little angular ; surface, smooth, pale yellow ground with deep shading of brownish carmine ; dots very numerous and small ; basin, shallow, regular ; eye nearly closed ; sepals long and reflexed ; apex rather abrupt, with a slight cavity ; stem short ; core closed, very small ; seeds very small, narrow, pointed, dark ; flesh very pale, whitish yellow, fine grained and tender ; flavor, sub-acid, sprightly, much like Bartlett ; quality, very good ; season, August, in Western New York.

#### CAN STRAWBERRIES BE CONTINUOUSLY GROWN ON THE SAME LAND WITH PROFIT?

{
 HAVE no doubt the reply from many would be :—Certainly they can ; if the ground is kept in suitable condition.

I have been growing strawberries for market for over forty years, and have often tried renewal, but have never found it profitable. After taking off the second crop of fruit, I have summer fallowed, manured heavily, and generally the following year have obtained a satisfactory crop of roots, corn or potatoes, which left the land, as I long supposed, in the very best condition for growing strawberries or any other small fruit. Yet with me, the yield of the second planting has never been half as large as that of the first ; hence I conclude that there must be some peculiar element, mysteriously essential to the growth of the strawberry extracted from the soil with the first heavy croppings, and that I do not know how to replace it.

In European gardens strawberries have for many generations been grown as a rotation crop, and I have seen strawberry beds fifteen years old, but it certainly could not be said that they were productive, although luxuriant in foliage ; and this is what seems to me so remarkably strange—plants can be grown well enough and as often as you please, but they do not produce the fruit.

Doubtless some of your readers in Canada have seen strawberries produced at the rate of 12,000 quarts per acre with a single crop, and without very much foliage. If any of your readers who are growing strawberries the second or third time on the same ground, have succeeded in procuring more than half that quantity per acre, they might tell us what they put on the land, how it was applied, and what the cost of it. Or perhaps they might tell us what ingredient their soil contains, which makes it continue to produce strawberries abundantly. Many others besides myself would be very thankful for such information.

Thirty years ago the celebrated nurseryman, Mr. Wm. B. Smith, of Syracuse, told me that I need never attempt to raise a second crop of apple trees on the same ground. I highly valued his opinion, yet in my conceit at that time I thought that with plenty of manure and hardwood ashes I might succeed. I tried it thoroughly, and most thoroughly failed.

Ignoring that worthy gentleman's advice in this one instance cost me many hundreds of dollars.

I have seen many decaying old orchards cleared off and replanted with young trees; but no matter how well the ground was tilled and manured, the second planting has almost invariably resulted in failure; this I attribute to the want of that mysteriously necessary element which has been extracted from the soil by the old orchard trees.

Whole districts in which strawberries were profitably grown a few years ago are now fruitless. Will the country cease to produce this delicious fruit? I hope not.

*Cataraqui, Ont.*

D. NICOL.

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### A PROFITABLE PLANTATION OF RASPBERRIES.

WE wholly disapprove of making public the great successes which a few growers of fruit have had and the hiding of the reverses and discouraging failures of others; because the world is so full of greenhorns that some will be sure to catch the notion that a fortune awaits them if they can but purchase a fruit farm; yet we must be honest and give the bright side when it does appear. The other day it was a St. Catharines grower, whose bean story almost equalled a Yankee squash story, according to which he harvested seven tons (?) of green beans off from one acre of ground and sold them to a factory near by; but to-day it is a Grimsby fruit-grower who has just finished harvesting his Cuthbert raspberries. He says that he has picked one hundred and seventy crates, of twenty-four quarts each, off from three-quarters of an acre of ground; or over four thousand quarts. Now, these were all extra fine in size and worth on an average ten cents a quart in our city markets, or about \$400 for the produce of the one acre.

Counting the expense of marketing and baskets at \$100, we have three hundred dollars as the net proceeds of three-quarters of an acre of ground in the fruit district of Grimsby. Can any growers in any other part of Ontario beat this?

Mr. Jonathan R. Pettit, for that is the gentleman's name, is the same person as is referred to on page 245. He states that he began harvesting his Cuthberts about the 10th of July, and now on the 10th of August he believes there could be several more crates got by carefully going over the vines, but he has given the gleanings to his pickers. Off one row, 260 feet long, he has gathered over 240 quarts, or nearly a quart of berries to every foot.

Of course there are exceptionally favorable circumstances to be mentioned in explanation of all this, as will be easily supposed when we state that we know of an acre and a quarter of the same kind of berries near by which only yielded about seven hundred quarts.

In the first place, and most important of all, the ground was right; even our fastidious friend Mr. Morden would have to acknowledge this. In this, no doubt, lies the chief explanation. It is a rich sandy loam, somewhat moist, even in the driest part of this dry season; ground that will never bake no matter when it is worked, or what the kind of season. On this ground the bushes grow to an enormous height, and the fruit attains an unusual size.

How much is due to his method of pruning is yet to be demonstrated. It is not in accord with the practice of most growers, but the many are not always in the right.

Constant cultivation is an important feature in his management. No weeds are ever allowed to dispute the ground with the raspberry canes, and these latter are always thoroughly thinned out, all superfluous ones being treated as weeds.

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## HOW TO MAKE THE MOST OF TEN ACRES OF LAND.

THIS was the subject of Mr. E. Morden's address before the Ontario Fruit Growers at their summer meeting at Niagara, and as Mr. Morden has himself proved what can be done with a small acreage, what he says is worthy of attention. The following are some of the points made:

The first requisite to success is the right man in the right place. By the right place I mean that he should be situated near a good supply of fertilizers, and near a good local market. I do not believe in wearing out my life in making express companies rich. I mean also that he should be near a good shipping point, so that he can send away his surplus, and he needs



also a place where the soil is right for his business. I am of the opinion that it is easier to buy the right kind of soil than it is to make it after you have bought that which is unsuitable.

In planting small fruits, etc., it pays to use the plough a great deal, and to mark out in such a way that the plants can always be cultivated in two ways.

At the outset, two crops may be grown ; for instance, with grapes, by planting twelve feet apart, the space intervening may be utilized with vegetables.

What should be planted in order to realize the most money will depend upon the soil. On a clay loam, for instance, I would plant largely of currants, but on a light sandy soil I would plant few currants. In suitable soil I find currants profitable, and gooseberries also on a moderate scale.

Raspberries I have grown very largely, and have found them as profitable as any other fruit. I always cultivate them two ways.

My method of sale is to take orders from private families, dealing as much as possible with them ; because in this way I can get back all my baskets, and, with them, the cash the same day.

Blackberries, grapes, quinces, with a few plums and pears, are all suitable to be grown on a ten-acre lot.

One great secret of success is constant cultivation, and this there is no reason to neglect on a small place. I sometimes cultivate and hoe my fruit garden as often as fifteen times in a single season.

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## HOW TO GET BIG BERRY CROPS.

**M**R. L. B. PIERCE, writing in *Vick's Magazine*, gives some excellent hints for success in the culture of raspberries and currants, from which we take the following points :

For Black Cap Raspberries or Currants there is little danger of getting the ground too rich. A study of the native haunts of the Raspberry, growing by decayed stumps and logs, and in rich fence rows, should convince anyone what the needs of this fruit are. Raspberries seem to take considerable from the ground, and, unlike Blackberries, leave it after a few years very much impoverished. The difference in the first crop of raspberries between rich and poor soil is wonderful. A neighbor last year gathered two and one-half bushels of Gregg Raspberries from three rows twenty-four feet long. The canes arch seven feet from the ground, and are wonderful to see. The ground is a rich garden, and was top-dressed with fine manure.

An acquaintance planted one thousand Gregg Raspberries on a barn lot of very rich soil, and gathered, fourteen months later, thirty bushels of fruit.

Encouraged thereby, he planted five acres on ordinary or rather thin soil, and has not gathered an average crop in three seasons. A city florist and tree jobber planted four Doolittle Raspberry plants where a compost heap had lain. The growth was extraordinary; they were twice pinched back and one of the plants produced sixty-one canes that reached the ground and took root.

The experience of J. M. Smith, of Wisconsin, of Peter Henderson and others, is that the ground that is full of humus and the unused portions of manure used in vegetable gardening is the best for heavy crops of strawberries.

On account of the white grub it is necessary to plant sod ground two years in hoed crops to give this pest a chance to get out of the way, and the common practice is to manure in the spring that the strawberries are planted, or more frequently not manure at all. I am convinced that ordinary manuring just before planting does not pay in proportion to the cost, as in the nature of things much of it does not become available until too late to help the growth. It is far better to manure heavily the crops of corn and potatoes in the years of preparation, and thus get a double recompense. All berry men agree that the first crop of strawberries is the one to work for, and the extraordinary yield of two hundred bushels and upward per acre is only obtained by the most careful attention to all those details that give the highest yields of ordinary farm crops.

In fitting the ground, it is best to begin early, first ploughing deeply, then pulverizing finely, and finally floating down flat with a plank finisher or boat. When the earliest farmers plough for oats then fit the ground, even if it is a month or six weeks before planting. Weeds will start, but a sweep of the trowel removes those where the plant is to be placed, and cultivation between the rows can commence at once, destroying the weeds and aerating the soil.

The poorest part of a fruit farm may be planted in blackberries, with a dead certainty that the land will improve in quality, and that the berries will be less subject to winter-killing. If desirable the ground can be top-dressed at any time afterward, by leaving the manure in piles in the cross-paths and distributing with a hand-cart or wheelbarrow. The blackberry not only sends its roots all through the soil, but has large and abundant leaves which hang on until early winter snows bear them to the ground, where wet and heavy they never blow away, but lie to form a mulch and aid in the nutrification of the soil. In this way the blackberry not only holds its own, but slowly gains on the soil.

## THE OUTLOOK FOR FRUIT IN MANITOBA.

SIR,—As many of your readers are aware of the effort in fruit raising here, and as I am greatly indebted to Prof. Saunders, Mr. Gibb and others for courtesies in furnishing me with trees, shrubs, etc., for experimental work, and my time is so taken up that I cannot send separate reports to each kind friend, allow me to give a few jottings, which I trust will be interesting to your readers.

The Saskatoon (June berry) is very abundant. This berry is worthy of propagation. It grows here a good deal larger than the Black Naples cur-

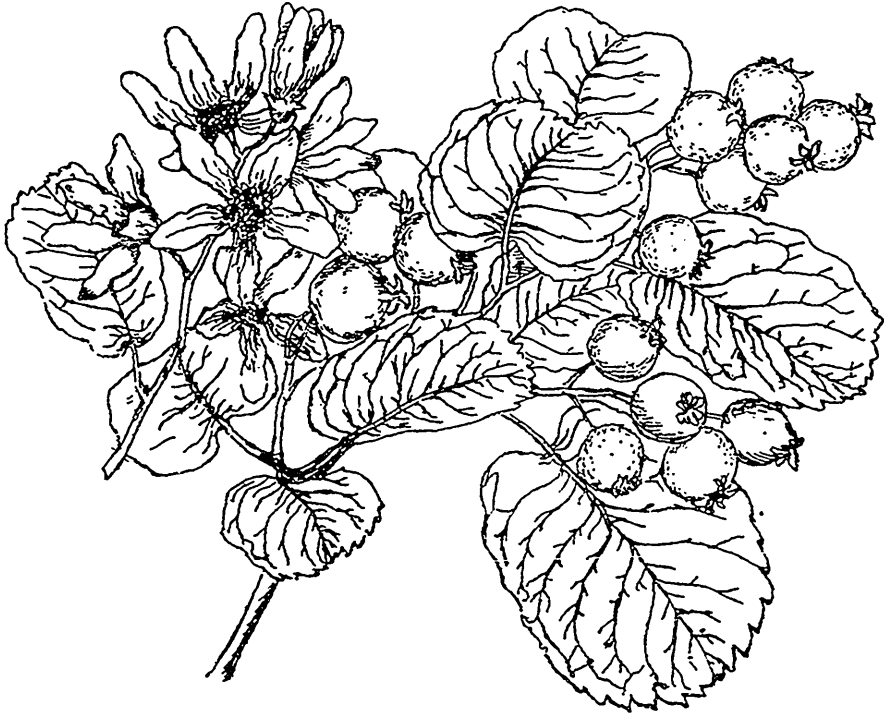


FIG. 61.—THE SASKATOON BERRY.

rant, and makes nice preserves. Wild plums and cherries (red and choke) are also very plentiful, but I write to tell you of cultivated fruits.

*Strawberries.*—The Crescent, Downing, Glendale, Champion, Wilson and Jessie have borne well. In novelties, I had one specimen of the Britain, five inches in circumference, a little larger than the Jessie.

*Currants.*—The Fay's Prolific bore its second crop, and finer berries I never saw. The White Grape was more abundant and second in size. Red Dutch, Victoria, Holland, Black Naples, Lee's Prolific and Stewart's Seedling, all bore a fair crop of fine fruit.

*Gooseberries.*—Houghton and Downing were loaded. Smith's Improved and two or three other varieties mildewed somewhat, but had a light crop.

*Raspberries.*—Turner succeeds without protection, and is now carrying a heavy crop. Cuthbert, Philadelphia and Golden Queen, with protection are doing pretty well. A blackcap (perhaps the Doolittle) is bearing fairly.

*Blackberries.*—Ancient Britain, Snider and Taylor (protected in winter) are fruiting nicely. The Windom and two or three other dewberries are yielding their first fruits of fine luscious berries.

*Plums.*—I have collected some forty kinds of North-west sorts, from Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin, and this year have five kinds carrying specimens, viz.: De Soto, Speer, Sendloff's Seedling, Newton Egg and one without name.

*Cherries.*—Prof. Budd's Ostheim blossomed and formed fruit, but fruit has dropped. Prof. Saunders kindly sent me two of the Koslov Morello, which are doing well. He also sent me one Besarabian, which has made a good growth.

*Pears.*—The Russian Gakovska froze out last winter. I have received from Ottawa twenty-five from Russian seed, which may do better.

*Apples.*—Of some eighty varieties of apples and crabs the following after three years' test seem the most promising: Gideon's Seedlings, Pearce's Seedlings, Russian Liebz, Rubetz Naliv, Hiberna, Antonovka, Red Cheeked, Red Repka, Istovka, Ostrakoff. Some of these look like blossoming next season. In crabs and hybrids, Whitney No. 20, Transcendent Dartts, Gibb, Hyslop, seem among the most promising.

*Forest Trees and Ornamentals.*—The Manitoba White Elm, Ash, Soft Maple and Box Elder are succeeding very well; Butternut I am hoping to raise; the Persian Lilac flowered abundantly; Spiræa Ballardii and another are now in blossom, so is an Althea. Tamarax Armurensis has beautiful foliage, but I doubt whether it will flower. The John Hopper, planted outside, had one beautiful rose; Caragana, or Siberian Pea, after three years' trial without injury, promises well for an ornamental hedge plant. The Russian populars, notably Certinensis, Petroviki, Laurifolia and Boleana are an acquisition and are doing well. Salix Fragilis and Aurea are beautiful trees.

I would like to get promising varieties of gooseberries for testing, and would be glad to hear from any of your readers on the subject. Hoping I have not transgressed too far.

Stonewall, Man., August 4, 1890.

THOS. FRANKLAND.

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#### CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

THE President Mr. A. M., Smith, ex-President P. C. Dempsey and myself were a contingent selected to examine the small fruits at the experimental station here, on July 22nd. The raspberry season was well commenced; gooseberries were beginning to ripen, and the early

black currants were assuming their Ethiopian hue, the day was bright and warm, dame nature was smiling from every feature of her lovely countenance. The committee were received by Mr. Saunders the director in his usual genial style; we were all old friends, he having been President of our Association for several years previous to his receiving his present appointment. After partaking of slight refreshments at the house at 10 a.m. we sallied forth to inspect the plants and fruits. It is not too much to say that the wand of the magician has passed over the farm since its purchase some three years ago; stumps and stones have been removed; rough ground has been made smooth; fences have been built; houses, barns, stables, museum and a laboratory has been erected, and on every hand marks of progress, industry and its results are observed. Lovely belts of deciduous and evergreen trees almost surround the farm of over four hundred acres, whilst excellent roads wind with graceful sweeps among clumps of trees and shrubs which have been imported from the four corners of the earth. Nothing appears to have been neglected or overlooked to make the farm attractive and ornamental, whilst for actual utility it would be difficult to think of any experiment that is not being tried, or is not contemplated in the future. In the laboratory Professor Shutt is working out the value of feeding plants. When visited, he had over his gas jet in a platinum trial gauze basket some lamb's quarter, of which he was obtaining the ash. On enquiry being made he explained that this plant was a profuse grower in Manitoba, and he was testing its value as a cattle food.

The director is great on hybrids, and crosses are being made in various directions between grains, flowers, fruits and vegetables. Seedlings are being raised from these crosses, as it is a well known law of nature, that when once the original type of a plant is broken down by a cross, the seedlings obtained sport in every conceivable direction. Then there are experiments going on to test all the different varieties of wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, etc., of which small sections have been planted of hundreds of kinds selected from the known world.

I noticed the barley from India, the straw of which is about nine inches long, the head is heavy, and it was turning yellow to ripen when all the other kinds were yet green. There were also patches of oats and grains sown at the earliest possible moment when the spring opened—the land having been prepared during the previous autumn—these were repeated, the same grain being sown a week apart for six or seven successive weeks. The result will show the probable proper season for the seeding of this

{ : : }

The experiments in manures, artificial and others, are varied and extensive. Quite a number of trials are being made with chemicals for the destruction of various kinds of fungus growth, and the insect enemies that ravage our grain and fruit crops. Amongst these pests, mildew, apple scab, blight,

borers, codling moth and canal worms may be enumerated. I have left out all about the horses, cattle, chickens, etc., because what one sees in a day would fill a volume, and I want to say a few words about the small fruits. We first inspected the cultivated varieties, of these I think Heebner's red raspberry and Hilborn black carried off the palm, with Golden Queen for yellow, but when we came to the director's own hybrids and seedlings, we came to the conclusion that at least fifty of these could be selected that would beat any raspberries in cultivation. The gooseberries were a failure; a number of these were of the British varieties and had mildewed badly; others had not been properly protected from insects. And at any rate the gooseberry crop in this section was for some reason light all along the Ottawa valley, though it promises well in the spring. There were some two hundred varieties of seedling black currants, the sandy, hot, poor soil on which they were grown did not do them justice; some were early, some late, some very sweet, whilst others had a highly pronounced black currant flavor. Amongst these seedlings many were of marked merit, probably the best bearer on the longest stems was the wild Manitoba variety, but the berries were green and hardly at full size, so late are they in ripening. No doubt the director will seize on this as the parent of some future experiments in hybridizing. An excellent repast was served at noon, and at 6.30 the committee returned to town well pleased at all they had heard and seen. It was suggested to the director that he should disseminate his new seedling raspberries as premium plants with the HORTICULTURIST to our Association. He may probably do this when a sufficient number of plants are propagated. I trust he may, as a more valuable lot this fruit has never produced. I may safely say what Roger's was among grapes Mr. Saunders' will equal amongst raspberries. It would be difficult to over-value the benefits the farm will confer on the Dominion, when the reports are issued containing the results of these exhaustive experiments.

The tests made as to the hardiness and adaptability of plants and trees, especially those of the fruit bearing varieties, will be thoroughly appreciated in this section, as it was supposed only twenty years ago that the land in this district, owing to the rigor of the climate, would only produce the hardiest wild kinds of fruit. These experiments could not possibly be so new and carefully made by private hands; not only would the cost be too great, but they have to be carried on at a season when crops are being attended to, and no farmer or gardener could afford the time to carry them out. The practical results are what we are all looking for, and these will be had in the published official reports and thence disseminated by the newspapers. The Hon. John Carling is to be congratulated on inaugurating so useful an institution, and on the excellent staff of officials which he has collected together for the work.

*Ottawa, July 28, 1870.*

P. E. BUCKE.

## DANAIS ARCHIPPUS.

SOME subscriber sent us by mail the other day, in a small box, the beautiful green, gold tinted chrysalis of this butterfly. During transit, the warm weather had caused its exit from its cocoon, and it was vainly endeavoring to expand its beautiful wings in its pasteboard prison. Our engraving Fig. 60 is an excellent representative of this Archippus butterfly, which appears in the months of July, August and September, and is very

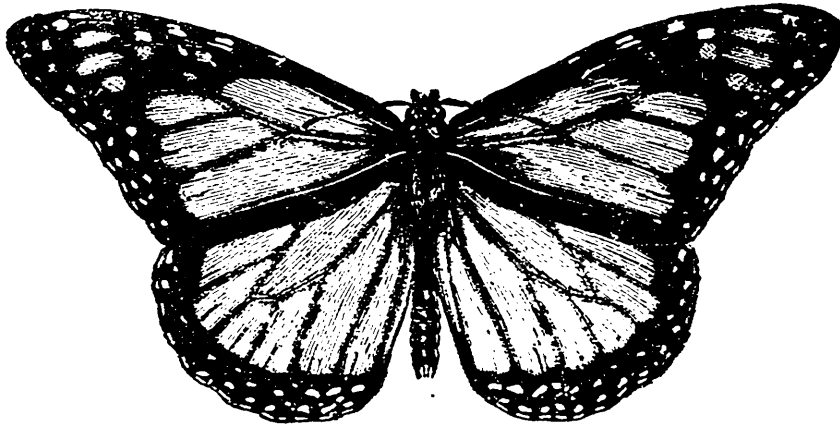


FIG. 62.—THE ARCHIPPUS BUTTERFLY.

widely distributed. It is a great traveller, and we often read of its migrations, in great swarms, either toward the north or the south. Mr. Bowells, of Montreal, speaking of it in the Entomological Report, 1880, page 30, says he has seen upon the shore of Lake Ontario, near Brighton, hundreds of their dead bodies cast up by the waves, and which had no doubt formed part of a swarm that, from weakness or some other cause, had perished while flying across the lake. The larva of this butterfly is shown in Fig. 61. It has a pair of projecting thread-like horns on the front and rear portions

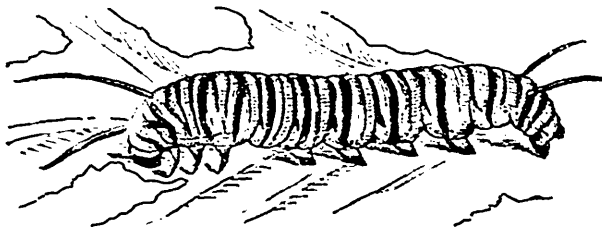


FIG. 63.—LARVA OF DANAIS ARCHIPPUS.

of its back, one on the second segment, and one on the eleventh, and the body is banded with yellow, black and white. They feed upon the milk weed, *Asclepias*, and their migrations are probably

explained by the instinctive desire of the mother to deposit her eggs upon this plant, where the young caterpillars may find abundant nourishment.

## SPARE THE ROBINS.

NOWADAYS, when every boy thinks himself an ornithologist, and therefore entitled to steal the eggs from every bird's nest, and even to destroy without mercy the sweet songsters themselves, under the plea that all are destructive to the cherry crop, it is refreshing to read such an article as one that appeared in the *American Agriculturist* for the month of July, 1890, entitled "Value of birds to the Farmer."

After referring to the foolish "Scalp Act" of Pennsylvania, by which the State expended \$90,000 in bounties for owls and hawks to protect \$2,000 worth of chickens! the article proceeds to speak in the following terms of the robin:—"This is one of the most useful of our common birds, notwithstanding it has the audacity to eat a few cherries, for which depredation it is often shot by the exasperated owner. Henry Ward Beecher once said, "The man who would shoot a robin, except in the fall, and then really and conscientiously for food, has in him the blood of a cannibal, and would, if born in Otaheite, have eaten ministers, and digested them too." The robin is one of the most useful of all our birds in destroying insects which are most injurious to fields and gardens. Robins rear two or three broods of young each season, and it requires large numbers of worms and grubs to feed them upon. The quantity of worms required by a young robin is surprisingly large, being more than its own weight, daily. Sometimes the young are fed almost exclusively upon cut-worms. The horticulturists near Boston once petitioned the Legislature to strike out the name of the robin from the list of protected birds. A committee, one member of which was Prof. Jenks, was appointed to investigate the habits of the robin. Prof. Jenks clearly proved that the bird is a benefactor. From daily examination of the contents of the robin's stomach, he found not a particle of vegetable food from early March to the first of May. Nine-tenths of all its food consisted of the larvæ of the *bibio albipennis*, of which from one to two hundred were sometimes taken from a single bird. This larvæ is very destructive, feeding on the roots of plants, injuring strawberry plants, vines and other plants. The fly into which this larvæ develops hatches in May, and infests wheat and other products. A few robins in the vicinity of a garden are the best means of protecting the plants from the ravages of the cut-worm, and other destructive worms and insects. A single pair of robins, in rearing two or three broods of young, must necessarily destroy a vast number of worms, grubs and other insects in a single season. The gardener or farmer who would shoot a robin, or allow one to be shot on his premises, is strangely blind to his own interests."



## AN IMPROVED FRUIT PICKING STAND.

THIS device, patented by Mr. Jesse C. Greenlow, of Pepperwood, Cal., is preferably made with a triangular base to allow it to be supported on three wheels and more readily moved in and out among the trees. The middle beam of the base frame is adapted to be engaged by the forked lower end of a vertical post, held in place by braces from the corners bearing

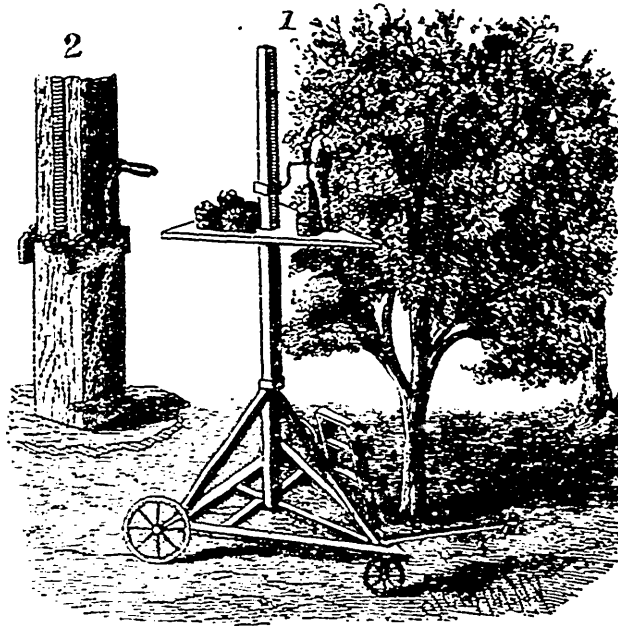


FIG. 64.—GREENLOW'S FRUIT PICKING STAND.

under an offset on the post, the braces being removable to permit of conveniently taking down and setting up the post. A triangular platform is held to slide vertically on the post, the platform having an upwardly extending sleeve which fits the post, and has bearings for a shaft carrying a gear wheel meshing in a rack on one side of the post, as shown in Fig. 64. This shaft has a crank arm by which it is operated by one standing on the platform, and a ratchet wheel on the shaft is adapted to be engaged by a pawl fulcrumed on the sleeve and connected by a chain with a treadle. On one side of the base is a short ladder, to facilitate reaching the platform when it is in its lowest position, the operator then raising the platform by means of the crank arm and its connected gear and rack. The pawl and ratchet hold the platform in position when the desired height has been reached, the pawl being disengaged by pressing on the treadle when it is desired to change the position of the platform or lower it to the offset. The several parts can be readily disconnected for convenience of transportation or storage.—*Scientific American*.

MR. E. J. PHIPPIN, of Park Hill, Ont., grafted two or three kinds of pears on a Mountain Ash, and the grafts have all grown well and appear to unite perfectly, and give every evidence of vigor. The results will be anxiously looked for by those especially who feel an interest in "stock and scion" and the influence of the former on the latter.

## THE FRUIT CROP IN QUEBEC.

SIR,—The apple crop with us is a light one this season, about 60 per cent. of a full crop, and poor in quality, owing to the scab. Especially is this the case with the Fameuse. Fameuse and Duchess are more generally planted here than any other variety and are both bearing fairly well, especially the Duchess, which is up to the average, while in winter varieties we have hardly any fruit, although the bloom was unusually good.

Not many pears grown here. The Flemish Beauty is the favorite for this latitude and is bearing an average crop.

Propagated varieties of the plum are a failure this season, while the native red plum is trying hard to redeem the position, the curculio will be by far the largest consumer.

Grapes, not an average yield, are grown here for family use only, Delaware, Lindley and Champion being the best croppers.

The tribute paid by the CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST to the memory of the late Mr. Chas. Gibb was most gratifying to his many friends here. For the last seventeen years he was the leading spirit in the fruit interests of this Province, and will be sadly missed by many as the time approaches for the Annual Meetings and Exhibitions, at which he was an authority, especially in the nomenclature of the New Russian and German fruits, through his energy so recently introduced to this country.

Here at Abbotsford is to be seen much of his experimental work by the numerous specimens both of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs, planted on his own grounds, many of which give promise of value.

The ornamental for their great beauty, and the fruit trees for their general adaptability to a climate so severe that nothing short of an "iron clad" will survive for many seasons. Our fruit growers through his death have lost a useful member, and though cut off in the midst of a good work, his example will long live in the memory of his friends here, and all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. May others go and do likewise.

*Abbotsford, P.Q.*

J. M. FISK.

## FRUIT JUICES.

A RECENT admirable article in *The Rural* on "Preserving Small Fruits" omitted one method much liked by this household. It is to prepare fruit juices as if for jelly, sweeten to taste, boil one minute, and put away while hot in small cans or in bottles. If the latter are used, the corks must be sealed with wax. This preparation makes a palatable and healthful tonic, especially useful for tired housewives and ailing people.

It is not to be confounded with home-made fermented wines, for if properly made and kept in air-tight vessels in a cool dark place it will not ferment more easily than will fruit canned entire.

Juices put up in this way, particularly those of the currant and cherry, without sweetening, and used in combination with Spitzenburg apples in winter, make a delicious jelly, very acceptable at a time when the supply of summer-made jellies is nearly or quite exhausted. Our way—which we think a good one—of extracting the juice of fruit differs from that given, in that we add no water to the fruit, but put it dry into a closely-covered stone jar, which is placed in a kettle of water, brought to the boiling point, and kept at that stage till the fruit is thoroughly steamed, it is then strained and measured in the same careful manner laid down by “Katherine B. J.” But juice so extracted, being undiluted with water, does not require more than eight minutes’ boiling to make firm jelly—less if the fruit has ripened in a dry time—before adding the heated sugar, and no boiling after but it must be stirred a bit till the sugar is dissolved.—*Judy Jones, in R. N. Y.*

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## Vegetables

### BLEACHING AND KEEPING CELERY.

THE Dwarf Celeries now used by most cultivators are grown on a level surface in rows four to six feet apart. Handling is the first work towards bleaching. I use cotton cord, and tie it loosely around the first plant, and then passing the string to the next, take a turn around this, tying it the same way, and continue through the row without breaking the cord, which is tied to the last plant. In this process all the leaves are gathered and tied firmly enough to hold the plant erect and compact. If tied too tightly the Celery, as it grows, will double back when the string is reached, and injure the appearance of the heart. After the Celery is banked with earth, the string rots under the ground and gives no trouble at the time of digging.

Many methods of bleaching are practised. During the past season I saw heavy paper tied about the plants by one grower, and earth was then drawn up against the paper. Another grower placed corn-stocks against the plants to hold them upright, and then banked against these. A third tied each plant separately with tobacco cord, and left them without banking and exposed to all weather till November 1st, when they were carried into deep hot-beds to bleach under leaves and boards. Another banked the

plants half way up, and still another covered Celery almost to the tops. This last lot bleached in from two to six weeks, according as the weather was warm or cool.

The warmer the place in which Celery is kept, the quicker the bleaching will be complete. In early fall, bleaching causes little trouble, whether it is done by tile, paper, boards or earth.

The great difficulty is to keep Celery through the winter into late spring. That intended for late keeping ought to be left out-of-doors in the rows until severe freezing is threatened, and it should be banked half way up at least. The part out of ground should be protected from hard frost, for this makes the stalks hollow. After the plant has been taken from the ground, it will still continue to grow. If the leaves are green when stored, they will remain green, and a growth from the centre will appear, which will always be white. Celery partly bleached when brought in will be better in quality than if the whole process of bleaching be left till after digging from the garden.

Darkness with a temperature of sixty degrees in the cellar will fit celery for the table quickly. If it is to be kept until spring, then a temperature as near forty degrees as possible should be maintained. Last season I saw 100 roots brought in before a hard frost, and set on a cellar floor and against the wall, in a space ten by four feet and filled in with dirt half way up the stalks. The hatchway door above was open daily, and the winter air drifted down upon the Celery, which kept until April, when more than half of each bunch, as put in, in the fall, was eatable. The tops were kept cool and often frozen, while the dirt between kept the stalks crisp; there was no furnace in the cellar. I see no advantage in trimming the roots before bringing them into the cellar.—*W. H. Bull, in Forest and Garden.*

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### MEDICINE IN VEGETABLES.

THE following information may be useful to some at this season of the year, if not to many, says the *California Farmer and Dealer*:

Spinach has a direct effect upon the kidneys.

The common dandelion used as greens is excellent for the same trouble. Asparagus purges the blood. Celery acts admirably upon the nervous system, and is a cure for rheumatism and neuralgia.

Tomatoes act upon the liver.

Beets and turnips are excellent appetizers.

Lettuce and cucumbers are cooling in their effect upon the system.

Onions, garlic, leeks, olives and shallots, all of which are similar, possess medical virtues of a marked character, stimulating the circulatory system,

and the consequent increase of the saliva and the gastric juice promoting digestion.

Red onions are an excellent diuretic, and the white ones are recommended to be eaten raw as a remedy for insomnia. They are a tonic and nutritious.

A soup made from onions is regarded by the French as an excellent restorative in debility of the digestive organs.

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### A GENERAL ESTIMATE OF THE FRUIT CROP IN ONTARIO.

**M**R. A. McD. ALLAN, who is constantly moving about through the province, writes:

“*Apples*.—The kinds bearing fruit this season are, so far as I have seen, chiefly these: Early—Duchess, a heavy crop generally and good clean fruit; Red Astrachan, scarcely one-quarter crop, specimens poor. In fall kinds there is a small yield, and kinds vary very much in the different sections: Gravenstein is, on the whole, as good an average as any, although it is not grown in general; St. Lawrence poor in specimen and not one-eighth crop in best sections; Alexander, good specimens but not one-quarter crop; very few Fall Pippins.

“*Winter Apples*.—The Ontario seems to be a very fair crop and in many cases very heavy crop, with quality fair. Some signs of spotting. When I give Spy, Russet and Baldwin the bulk of the crop is named, speaking generally, but even then there is not one-quarter crop, taken as a whole. What a come-down from our early expectations! Alas our estimates! how cruelly cut down by the blight! It is noticeable that seedlings are generally a fair crop.

“*Pears* are over one-half a crop in Clapp, Bartlett, Flemish, Buffam, Lawrence, Louis B., Keiffer, Vicar, Tyson in many sections, and in some sections Clapps, Tyson, Buffam, Lawrence notably are very heavy.

“*Plums* are a fair crop in leading plum sections, especially the old reliable common blue.

“*Grapes*.—A good crop generally.

“Taking all these on a scale of say five as full or heavy crop, I would put them about as follows: Early apples—Duchess, four; Astrachans, three-quarters to two; Gravenstein, one to one and one-half; Baldwin, one; Spy, one and three-quarters; Russet, one and one-half; Ontario, three and three-quarters; Plums, three and one-half; Pears, two and three-quarters.”

## \* Forestry \*

## GROUPING TREES IN PARKS.



IT is one thing to plant—and almost anyone may in some way accomplish the task—but it is another thing to plant effectively, for it needs a true artist to do this successfully. A wide range of acquaintance with the aspects, habits and dimensions of plants, their development of special features, times of flowering, alternation of tint, the positions best suited to bring out their beauties, or to be beautified by them, are all matters of importance, and calculated to tax the skill and taste of the most experienced and accomplished. Grouping is a department of ornamental planting at once the most effective and the most difficult. There is a wide difference between a group and a clump. A clump is usually a mass of planting, formal and monotonous in aspect; whereas a group should present an infinite variety of form and outline, all the material of which it is composed retaining a certain amount of individuality, and yet blending in happy and graceful unison, free from trim formality, as also from absurd incongruity; and he who would accomplish the art of thus planting cannot do better than become an earnest student of Nature herself. As a rule, groups should be bold and dense; anything like thinness has a mean and poverty-stricken aspect, which should be carefully avoided. The outlines of groups both on the ground and against the sky should be carefully designed; the ground lines should be easy and flowing, free from false curves and anything approaching to rigidity; the sky line widely diversified, but ever harmonious—here rendered strikingly by the upshoot- ing of some plant of distinct character, anon merging easily and naturally into lines of smoothness, graceful as those of Nature herself. Thus will be secured those exquisite effects of light and shade so full of charm and beauty to the eye capable of their appreciation. These features are of the greatest importance in the immediate vicinity of water, where shadows and reflections are ever changing and ever new. Again, park and other like groups should always be accompanied by a few irregularly-planted trees, such as Thorns, etc., especially at their salient points; this happily removes all stiffness, and gives a natural expression to the whole. The composition of groups should always be ruled by the position they occupy. On the lawn, the plants employed should be rich and elegant; in the park or on the hill- side, noble and majestic; near water partially pendulous: and not only so, but the general aspect of the locality and the style of the house should also be taken into account, as certain trees are more in unison with wild and

others with sylvan scenery. It is also usually laid down as a rule that pyramidal forms harmonize best with Grecian and round-headed forms best with Gothic styles of architecture. This rule, however, must be understood as of general rather than minute application, or a most unnatural and monotonous effect will be the result. Groups may be composed of one or more species or varieties, and, if carefully executed, with equally good results. As a rule, the plants should differ in size, in order that the outline may be more varied; if the group be of irregular form, the largest plants should be placed in its centre and salient curves; it will thus gain in dignity, and be far more natural and pleasing than if faced by a stiff gradation. Mixed groups should be composed of such trees as harmonize or contrast well with each other.—*The Garden.*

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### THE SCARLET OAK.

MOST planters who grow this fine American Oak are thoroughly aware of the beauty of its large leaves during the summer, and the brilliant autumnal color they assume before being shed. It grows, too, in almost any soil, and soon forms a distinct and handsome tree. The beautiful tints of the second growth are also a recommendation; in the arboretum at Kew and in other places trees of this species are now very conspicuous, the bronzy red of the young shoots and leaves forming a striking contrast to the older foliage.—*N., The Garden.*

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### A PROFITABLE TIMBER TREE.

THE wild Black Cherry (*Prunus serotina*) grows rapidly, and its timber realises as high a price in many markets as Black Walnut. It is much more profitable than the Black Walnut, as many more trees can be grown to the acre. It is not so detrimental to other vegetation as the Black Walnut. Another great advantage the Cherry has over the Black Walnut is that it is ready for the cabinet-maker in less than half the time required for the Walnut, and to this may be added the advantage that it is more cheaply grown. One bushel of Cherry seeds will produce as many seedlings as twenty-five bushels of Walnuts, and the Cherry is more easily dug up and transplanted. In all this I would not be understood as saying one word against the Black Walnut as a timber tree. It is a very valuable tree, as is well known to everybody, but Black' Walnut trees will not al make saw logs when planted two feet or three feet apart. The common-sense way would be to plant them at least twenty feet apart, and fill in with cheap, rapid-growing trees that could be cut in time, leaving the whole space

to the Walnuts, for it should be borne in mind that the Black Walnut sapling is of very little use. The Black Cherry is found from the Canadian lower provinces to Florida, and from the seaboard to Kansas and Nebraska. The Black Walnut has about the same range, both apparently "running out" in Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota. The Black Cherry will make a rapid growth on much poorer land than will the Black Walnut. It grows well on a light, sandy, gravelly loam, and succeeds best on dry land. Where the ground is naturally moist the Black Walnut will flourish and should be preferred.—*R. Garden.*

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### SHELTER AND SHADE.

HAVING discovered that I have missed much in not making freer use of evergreen branches, I haste to remind others likewise neglectful of their value. If the cut ends are placed towards the direction from which our severest winds come they keep their places well. Seeds are sure to germinate in their shade, and tender plants are protected from late light frosts. Last fall I placed over them forest leaves for winter protection, and delighted in the "holiday" attire of my garden. Alone, they are the best covering for Pansies, not only as a safeguard against frost, but also stray fowls, who are very fond of their buds when vegetation is scarce. Stripped of their leaves they may serve the latter purpose later, or be left for a framework over which may spread trailing or climbing plants. Where wild growth is plentiful they can be secured with little trouble.—*Vick's Magazine.*





## The Canadian Horticulturist.

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.

### GROWING CURRANTS.

E. P. POWELL, of New York State, speaks highly of the currant as a market fruit. He says that the demand is never met by the supply, that he never fails to get as much as eight cents a pound for his fruit, and, this summer, has averaged ten cents, while he believes it would pay at five cents. The varieties which he finds best for market are Versailles and Fay, of which he prefers the former. He speaks unfavorably of the Cherry, as having a short bunch and being a comparatively poor cropper, while he recommends the White Grape for table use.

Our favorite, so far, has been the Cherry currant, that is, when grown on suitable soil. On a light dry sand it is a failure, even with the best of cultivation and manuring, but on heavier soil, with good cultivation, it yields prodigious crops of fine large bunches, with berries of a magnificent size. Nowadays it appears to us that size and beauty go further with our buyers in the markets than any other qualities, and we have never yet grown any currant to equal the Red Cherry in these respects. True, the White Grape is an excellent currant for table use, and might pay in the home garden, but there is no money in it to grow for market.

Mr. Powell does not speak favorably of the Crandall. He says the bush lops about and must be tied to stakes; and in size and in flavor it is no improvement on the ornamental varieties. Certainly, from what we have seen of it, it is a grand improvement on them, as far as productiveness is concerned.

### THE NEW GOOSEBERRIES.

MR. JOHN CARNIE, of Paris, called at our office on July 30th to exhibit a box of samples of a fine green gooseberry which he has been growing for the past eighteen years. It is one of twenty varieties which he brought out with him from Scotland, and while the others were subject to mildew, this one had been entirely free. He considers it a variety well worth general cultivation; unfortunately, he has forgotten the name. It is not so large a gooseberry, nor is it so fine looking as Sutherland's seedling elsewhere referred to, but it has a rather more pleasing flavor.

New gooseberries seem quite plentiful these days. The *Rural New Yorker* of August 2nd gives cuts of two seedlings sent to the experimental grounds of that journal by the late James Dougall, of Windsor, in the fall of 1883. They are designated Dougall's No. 2 and No. 7. No. 2 is in quality excellent, being sweet, tender and juicy. The color is a pale red on one side and nearly green on the other. It is highly commended for home uses. The No. 7 is more productive and the berries larger, of a dull green color, and not so sweet as No. 2.

The Conn or Autocrat is sustaining its reputation as a green gooseberry of fine size, great productiveness and freedom from mildew.

We have also from Mr. A. M. Smith some samples of that wonderfully productive gooseberry the Pearl, referred to on page 318, Vol. 12. It is a pale red color and its quality very good. But of all the samples sent in to us, not one equals in size and

beauty of appearance Crosby's seedling, a magnificent dark-red variety, described on page 214, Vol. 11.

#### CARBOLIZED PLASTER FOR THE CURCULIO.

AMONG the numerous remedies proposed to rid our plum trees of the curculio is common land plaster mixed with crude carbolic acid, in proportion of one pint of the liquid to fifty pounds of the mineral. The lumps should all be crushed and thoroughly mixed with the acid, when it will be in a still better condition for throwing over the trees than clear plaster, being a little more damp and a little heavier, and so less affected by the wind. It is Prof. Cook, of the Michigan Agricultural College, who speaks of this in bulletin No. 58. He says Mr. J. N. Stearns, of Kalamazoo, Mich., has used this very successfully for several years in fighting the curculio, though he usually substitutes lime for plaster, which Mr. Cook thinks is not quite so good. The dust is thrown onto the trees as soon as the blossoms fall, and twice afterwards, at intervals of ten or fifteen days. In case of heavy rains, it should be thrown on again soon after the rains wash it off. By use of a step-ladder, it is easily applied. Of course, in seasons of very frequent and severe rains, it would not prove entirely satisfactory.

#### A WHITE CAP.

MR. THOMAS BEALL, of Lindsay, sends us a sample of a novelty in the shape of a white-cap raspberry. Owing to the condition of the berries, it is impossible for us to give any opinion as to its merits for the table, which, of course, would determine its value. Mr. Beall says:—

"The cap raspberries sent you are, I think, a little more than a mere novelty in color. The flavor is unusually good, and is the sweetest berry I have tasted. It is very prolific. I don't think it would be a more profitable berry than others—for the grower—but possibly some nurseryman may make money out of it. My object in sending it to you was the hope that thereby the public might be in possession of the facts respecting it in advance of speculative advertisements."

#### HOW TO TREAT A CASE OF POISONING WITH PARIS GREEN.

EVERY person who uses arsenical compounds should not only acquaint himself with the proper methods of treating cases of poisoning, but also keep the antidotes with-

in easy reach. Dr. Wyatt, in *American Analyst*, recommends the following course of treatment for cases of poisoning by any of the compounds of arsenic:

"A teaspoonful of mustard flour in warm water. A teaspoonful of dialysed iron mixed with the same quantity of calcined magnesia every five minutes for one hour. Then plenty of oil, or milk, or some mucilaginous tea—say linseed."

#### YELLOW TRANSPARENT.

A FINE sample of this apple has just been laid on our table, one of the first from some grafts which we set two years ago at Maplehurst. It is all that is claimed for it, measuring eight inches in circumference and being perfectly clear from any kind of blemish. Such an apple ripening now (Aug. 2nd) would sell well on our markets.

#### STATION GARDENS.

It is creditable to our Canadian railways that so much is being done in the way of ornamenting the spare ground in the vicinity of the stations, thus not only making the otherwise dull surroundings of the station master pleasant, but also adding to the pleasure of the travelling public, who often have to spend hours in waiting.

More is done in England in this respect than with us, and perhaps we may take a lesson out of their books. Hoping that it may reach the eye of some of the directors of our great Canadian railways, we quote the following from the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, of London, Eng.:

"On some of the South and West England railway lines station gardens are often rendered extremely bright, and two of the companies treat their station masters very liberally in allowing them ground for cultivating. Some take up the ornamental side of gardening and render the stations florally attractive for a goodly portion of the year, others by growing fruit and vegetables secure a welcome addition to their salaries. At Merton Abbey station, on the line from Ludgate Hill to Wimbledon, there is a good example of what can be accomplished in the latter direction. Mr. Young, the station master there, devotes his 40 or 50 rods of ground at the side of the line to strawberries, red and black currants, and gooseberries, with a few vegetables and roses, and by careful attention in his spare time he succeeds in producing remarkably good fruit. Early strawberries in particular on a warm bank are admirably grown, and would compare favorably with the best in the market. Mr. Young is enthusiastic and evidently derives both pleasure and profit from his little garden."

## ❀ Question ◦ Drawer ❀

### SUTHERLAND'S SEEDLING GOOSEBERRIES.

73. SIR,—I send you by express to-day a sample of my seedling gooseberry. It is a chance seedling, and as Downing was the only variety grown in the garden where it originated, I presume it to be a straight seedling of that variety. It has fruited four years, bears enormous crops each year, and has never shown the slightest sign of mildew. I have grown Industry and Whitesmith for two years in the same row; both have mildewed. For size and quality the seedling will compare favorably with the largest and best, and as a cropper it will easily distance any gooseberry I have yet seen. The bush is a strong, upright grower; resembles Downing, but stronger. What do you think of the berry?—GEO. SUTHERLAND, *Meaford*.

We consider this a remarkably fine appearing berry. What we want for profit is a gooseberry larger than the Smith or the Downing, measuring between three and four inches in circumference, that is equally productive with these varieties and equally free from mildew. In this berry we appear to have these qualifications. In color it is a light green and in appearance resembles the Whitesmith rather than the Downing.

Mr. Thos. Beall says of this gooseberry:

"The berry is about the size of the Whitesmith and colored almost exactly like it, and the veining is the same, but the berry is much longer. The quality of the fruit is inferior to that of any variety of which I have any knowledge."

### A COLD VINERY.

74. SIR,—I have about made up my mind to put up a cold grapery, as the season here is so short. I am thinking of building a wall from the house to the barn, some fifty feet, say ten or twelve feet high, and putting up a lean-to building twelve or fourteen feet wide. But, if I build the wall of brick, I shall require to make calculations for ventilation, or everything will be burned up. I intend to plant apricot and peach trees against the wall. Have you any such building near you, or could you recommend me a place where I am likely to get the desired information, as no one here knows anything about constructing such a building?—A. J. COL-LINS, *Listowel, Ont.*

Mr. A. J. Downing, in his work entitled "The Fruits and Fruit Trees of America," gives the following directions for the culture of grapes under glass without artificial heat: "The great superiority of this fruit, when raised under glass, renders a vinery an indispensable feature in every extensive garden. Even without fire heat, grapes may, under our bright sun, be grown admirably; the sudden changes of the weather being guarded against and the warmth and uniformity of the atmosphere surrounding the vines, being secured. Cheap structures of this kind are now very common, and even the Muscat of Alexandria and other sorts which are usually thought to require fire heat ripen regularly and well with moderate attention.

"A vinery of this kind may be erected so as to cost very little, nearly after the following manner: Its length may be thirty feet, its width sixteen feet, height at the front two feet, at the back twelve feet. This part of the structure may all be built of wood, taking for the frame cedar or locust posts, setting them three and a half feet in the ground, the portion rising above the ground being squared to four or five inches. On these posts (which are placed six feet apart) nail on both sides matched and grooved planks, one and a quarter inches thick. The space between these planks, not occupied by the post, fill in with dry tan, which should be well rammed down. The rafters should be fixed, and from three to four feet apart. The sashes forming the roof (which is all the glass that will be necessary) should be stationary, ventilation being given by small windows at the top of the back wall, fitted with hinges, to be opened or shut at pleasure by means of a pulley cord. The building will, of course, front the south, and the door may be at either end.

"The border for the grapes should be made partly on the inside and partly on the outside of the front wall, so that the roots of the vines may extend through the open border. A trellis of wire should be fixed to the rafters

about sixteen inches from the glass on which the vines are to be trained. Early in the spring the vines, which should be two-year old roots, may be planted in the inside border, about a foot from the front wall, one vine below each rafter." Mr. Downing gives further directions with regard to soil, pruning and routine of culture, which, however, are not asked for by our correspondent.

#### FORMING A FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

75. SIR,—I understand that you have a local Fruit Growers' Stock Co. for the Niagara District, and would be glad if you would send me a copy of your constitution, as we fruit growers in this district find it getting an imperative duty to ourselves to form soon such an association to protect our interests, as we find the fruit store men are in combination against us. One of the fruit store men owned to one of the growers on Saturday last that they had advised their customers not to buy on the market where the fruit was abundant, and that the effect would be that they would break the market or in other words get the fruit at their own prices. We find that there is more fruit grown in the district than is required for a home market, and that a necessity exists for some outlet for our surplus fruit, or fruit growing will be a losing business. Therefore some of the growers have started an agitation for forming some such company as you have for the Niagara district, and I am asked to write to you and ask you for a copy of your constitution, as we might get useful information in it for our guidance in forming ourselves into an association for our mutual protection and profit.—DAVID GREIG, *Cainsville*.

The Niagara District Fruit Growers' Stock Co., whose advertisement appears in this journal, though managed by a local directorate, is not local in its operations. The company is pleased to receive consignments of fruits, from growers in any part of Ontario, to their various agents. Consignors may rely upon receiving their returns promptly and safely. What you require to help the growers in your vicinity is probably something different from this. You want some means of being thoroughly posted as to the best markets to which to consign your fruits. Our Association has in view the preparation of a weekly market bulletin, giving the prices of the fruits in the various

markets, hoping in this way to serve the interests of the fruit growers. However, as the fruit crop this season is so short, only a trial issue or two will be undertaken, and if desirable will be more fully worked out another season.

#### THE JERUSALEM CHERRY.

76. SIR,—Would you kindly inform me in your next issue of the technical name of the house plant known as Jerusalem Cherry, and its proper cultivation, with soil, etc. I have some in my collection, but they are very slow in growth. They make a pretty show in the autumn when the flowers and berries are on amongst other plants.—RICHD. H. LIGHT, *No. 2, Garratt St., Kingston*.

*Reply by Mr. A. Gilchrist, West Toronto Junction, Ont.*

The technical name of Jerusalem Cherry is *Solanum Pseudo-Capsicum*. The same cultivation as chrysanthemums would do for the Jerusalem Cherry. They can be planted out, lifted in the early fall, kept well watered and shaded for a few days. Soil that would grow chrysanthemums will do for them very well. Potato, tomato and the wild bittersweet belong to the same family.

#### WORK ON LANDSCAPE GARDENING.

77. SIR,—Can you give me the title and publisher's price of some good work on landscape gardening, suitable for a man laying out small villa gardens?—L. R. GLOAG, *Halifax, N.S.*

For the principles of landscape gardening, we can recommend nothing better than "Downing's Landscape Gardening," published by the Orange Judd. Co., 751 Broadway, New York. There is also a hand-book of practical landscape gardening, giving a few designs for lots and grounds, called "Elliott's Hand-book of Practical Landscape Gardening," for sale by the same Company, for \$1.50.

#### A WHITE BLACK CURRANT.

78. SIR,—I now mail you a small box containing samples of a white black currant. It is a heavy cropper, of mild pleasant flavor, good size, healthy grower, etc. The color gives it a much nicer appearance for pre-

serving than the ordinary black currant. What do you think of it?—F. W. WILSON, *Chatham, Ont.*

We cannot say whether the light color would suit the fancy of the housewife better than the black or not. Possibly for variety's sake, this sort might be worthy of cultivation, but for ordinary market purposes, we are inclined to give the preference to the ordinary black.

## SHORT'S SEEDLING GOOSEBERRIES.

79. SIR,—I send you by this mail sample of seedling gooseberries that I have had bearing for five years and which have never mildewed.—W. S. SHORT, *London, Ont.*

These berries appear to us to have no particular advantage over the Smith and Downing varieties, which are also free from mildew, and which are fully as large, if not larger, in size.

## Open Letters

### GREGG, MAMMOTH CLUSTER AND HILBORN COMPARED.

SIR,—Re Raspberries:—Black caps; I have this season been enabled to compare the merits of Mammoth Cluster, Gregg and Hilborn. I find but little difference in quality. Gregg was the earliest, and bore a fair crop of berries, but smaller in size than either of the others. Mammoth Cluster: Larger berry and a better crop, but a little later. Hilborn still later, but by far the best yield and the berries still larger than Mammoth Cluster. THOS. BEALL, *Lindsay.*

### FRUIT REPORT.

THE prospect of large crops of fruit which the blossoms promised has passed away. Although the cherry crop has been very fair, the black knot has been very bad this season, particularly on the cherry. Apples and pears have also dropped badly, and complaints are also coming in about the plums; but mine have a full crop, and although a few have fallen, still the trees will have all they can stand. There is a large crop of black currants; and red and white are also good; but raspberries are a general failure here, except the wild ones, which are a fair crop.—A. J. COLLINS, *Listowel.*

SIR,—The HORTICULTURIST for August is just received, and I am much pleased to see that you have given such prominence to the obituary of Mr. Croil. He was an intimate friend of mine, and I miss him very much, as I have good reason to know his good qualities. I attended the funeral, and a most impressive and sad one it was, for I could see how universally he was respected. Only a few days before his death I received

a letter from him, written at nine o'clock at night, telling me what a busy day he had had, that he had risen at 3.30 in the morning, but that the "wee birdies" were ahead of him, and singing away for dear life. Surely he died in harness, for he was hurrying with his garden work, so that he could get away to the Association meeting, as he had made all arrangements to go away on the morning of his funeral.

I have to request a favor of you, and it is this, Will you please send me an extra copy of the HORTICULTURIST for August, as I want to send it to the States to a well-known horticulturist, Mr. Crawford. Mr. Croil and I were both trying some new strawberries of his, and we were also experimenting with fertilizers, and on this subject he was about to contribute an article to the HORTICULTURIST.

We shall all miss his racy and humorous pen.—W. S. TURNER, *Cornwall, Ont.*

### FRUIT NOTES FROM MIDDLESEX CO.

SIR,—Extremes often follow each other. We had a very wet May and June; then followed with dry weather until the surface of the ground was cracked open in every direction, and now we are having a very catching spell of harvest weather. In this township (East Williams) we are having a crop fully up to the average, with but little cause for grumbling. Fruit in this township will not be found going to waste in the least. Strawberries were below the average yield; some patches being so badly injured last winter that they would not pay for the trouble of planting them; other small fruits stood about an average; cherries were not as plentiful as last year, while plums and pears will be scarce.

Apples will also be very scarce, and packers will not be kept busy with this season's crop for many weeks, although some of them maintain that apples are an "abundant" crop, so as to be able to buy cheap.

In the vegetable garden we find things doing fairly well, and I think that the yield will be much ahead of last year. Potatoes will be more abundant. I planted some of the Dwarf Champion tomatoes, and like them far better than any of the other kinds, for they do not straggle every way, but stand erect like a little bush, and are loaded with fruit.

I had some seedling gooseberries that fruited this year for the first time, and will be worth while taking some trouble with, for they were a good size and very abundant yielders.

My white Perpetual Moss Rose, that used to give a variety of different colored flowers, changed off and gave nothing but pure white flowers; but a peony plant has taken up the work of three different colors, viz., white, white and pink (half and half), and

pure white all at once on the same branches.  
—J. M. W., *Fernhill*.

#### CHOPPED APPLES.

SIR,—Your favor with reference to the trade in chopped apples just at hand, and in response to same would say that we have never had an evaporator connected with our business; consequently are not perhaps so well posted as one might be who was directly in the business of evaporating, but, as we understand it, all apples are chopped and then evaporated the same as other fruits. Of course this quality of stock is sold at low prices comparatively, as it is used for making apple butter, jelly, etc. If you will advise Mr. Fall, possibly we might be able to use his apples, both firsts and seconds, as we use the inferior ones for the juice there is in them. We have men now in Canada buying apples and shipping to us, and could send them to his locality if the prospects were favorable for a deal there.—  
CURTICE BROTHERS CO., *Rochester, N. Y.*

## Our Markets

### TORONTO.

*The Imperial Produce Co of Toronto, Ltd., and London, England, report under date of August 26th, 1890:—*

Our market to-day was liberally supplied. *Apples*—Duchess and Duchess of Oldenburg, 12 qt. baskets, and Astrachan, 40 to 60 cts.: do. 25 to 35 cts.: do. bbls., \$2.50 to \$3.25; sweet and green cooking fruit, bbls., \$2.25 to \$2.50; do. 12 qt. baskets, 30 to 50 cts. *Peaches*—Very scarce and sample inferior, \$1.75 to \$2.00. *Pears*—In good demand, Bartlett, second quality, 12 qt. basket, 65 to 70 cts.; do. choice, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Clapp's Favorite, 60 to 80 cts.; Flemish Beauties, 50 to 75 cts.; Bell, 40 to 60 cts. *Plums*—Common, 80 cts. to \$1.00; Greengages and Lombards, \$1.00 to \$1.25. *Blauberries*, per qt., 8 to 9 cts. *Huckleberries*, per qt., 9 to 10 cts. *Tomatoes*, per basket, 30 to 50 cts. *Grapes*—Concord per lb., 10 to 11 cts. *Musk Melons*, Canadian per bbl., \$4.00 to \$5.00. *Water Melons*, per 100, \$20.00 to \$30.00. *Bananas*, per bunch, \$1.00 to \$1.50. *Potatoes*, in better demand at 65 to 75 cts. per bush. *Onions*, in fair demand at \$1.00 per bush. **NOTE.**—Peaches being scarce and dear, plums will sell freely. Apples and pears will bring good prices, both here and in Great Britain. We are experimenting

with small packages, and have made arrangements for re-packing, so that slack packed and damaged goods will be made the best of.

*Mr. J. W. Brownlow, agent N.D.F.G. Stock Co., reports as follows:—*

Lawton's, per box, 10 to 11 cts. *Pears*—Common, per basket, 40 to 50 cts.; Bartletts, per basket, 90 cts. to \$1.00; do. per bbl., \$7.00 to \$8.00; Clapp's Favorite, per basket, 75 to 90 cts.; do. per bbl., \$6.00 to \$7.00; Flemish Beauty, per basket, 75 to 90 cts.; do. per bbl., \$6.00 to \$7.00. *Peaches*—Common, per basket, \$1.50 to \$1.75; Crawford, early, per basket, \$1.75 to \$2.00; Crawford, late, none. *Plums*—Common Blue, per basket, 75 to 90 cts.; Greengages, per basket, 90 cts. to \$1.00; choice varieties, per basket, \$1.00 to \$1.25. *Grapes*—Champions, per lb., 9½ to 10 cts. *Apples*—Common, per basket, 30 to 40 cts.; Fancy, per basket, 50 to 60 cts. *Tomatoes*—Common, per basket, 30 to 40 cts.; Acme, per basket, 35 to 45 cts. *Cantaloupes*, per bbl., \$4.00 to \$4.50.

### MONTREAL.

*Messrs. Vifond, McBride & Co., report as follows:—*

*Pears*—Bartletts, per basket, \$1.00 to \$1.25; do. per bbl., \$7.50 to \$9.00; Clapp's, per

basket, 75 cts to \$1.00; other kinds, per basket, 50 to 75 cts. Peaches, per basket, \$1.75 to \$2.00. Grapes, per lb. 10 cts., Plums, per basket, \$1.00 to \$1.25. Apples, Duchess, per bbl., \$3.00 to \$3.50; Astrachans, per bbl., \$2.50 to \$3.00.

*Mr. Joseph Brown, agent N.D.F.G. Stock Co., reports:—*

Blueberries, 80 cts. box, average 4 gals.; Blackberries, per qt. 10 to 12 cts.; Peaches, per basket, \$1.50 to \$2.00; Plums, per basket, \$1.40 to \$2.00; Pears, per basket, 40 cts., to \$1.00; Bartletts, per bbl., \$10.00 to \$12.00; Apples, per peck, 30 to 50 cts., do. per bbl., \$3.00 to \$4.00; Grapes, Champion, per lb., 8 to 9 cts.; Tomatoes, per 3-peck basket, 40 to 60 cts.; Potatoes, per 90 lbs., 50 to 60 cts.; Cucumbers, per bbl., 50 cts.; Green Corn, per doz., average 6 cts.; Cabbage each, average 15 cts.; Melons, per doz. \$3.00 to \$6.00; Onions, per doz. bunches, 18 cts.; Celery, per doz. bunches, 25 cts.; Cauliflower, per doz., \$2.50 to \$3.50.

#### OTTAWA.

*Mr. S. E. de la Ronde, agent N.D.F.G. Co., reports:—*

Peaches, per basket, \$1.75 to \$1.90; Bartlett pears, per basket, \$1.40 to \$1.50; Clapp's, per basket, \$1.25 to \$1.40; Sugar and other small pears, per basket, 60 cts.; Greengages, per basket, \$1.40 to \$1.50; Blue Plums, per basket, \$1.15 to \$1.25; Apples, red, per basket, 60 to 75 cts., do. per barrel, \$3.50 to \$4.00; Tomatoes, per bushel, 90 cts. to \$1.00; Potatoes, per bag 90 lbs., 40 to 50 cts.

#### BROCKVILLE.

*Mr. J. L. Upham reports:—*

Apples, per basket, 40 to 60 cts.; do. per barrel, \$3.00 to \$3.50; Plums, in baskets, \$1.25 to \$1.75; Pears, per basket, small, 75 cts., medium, 90 cts., good, \$1.25; Peaches would sell for about \$2.00 per basket, none here; Grapes, no Canadian; Concord (imported), per lb., 12½ cts.; Tomatoes, per lb., 3 cts.

We do not advise shippers to send early apples here, as the market is now full of local apples. Have too many small and inferior pears and not enough choice eating pears, as is shown by the fact that the California

Bartletts continue to sell at 60 cents per dozen. Champion grapes and like varieties never in demand here.

#### KINGSTON.

*Mr. B. Hare, agent N.D.F.G. Stock Co., reports:*

Peaches, per basket, \$1.60 to \$1.75; Pears, Bartletts, per basket, 90 cts. to \$1.25; Plums, Gages, per basket, \$1.25, Blue, \$1.00; Grapes, none in; Apples, per basket, 25 to 30 cts., do. per barrel, \$2.50 to \$3.00; Tomatoes, per basket, 30 to 40 cts.; Cabbages, per dozen, 50 to 60 cts.; Potatoes, per bag, 75 to 80 cts.

#### GUELPH.

*Messrs. H. Walker & Son report:—*

Peaches, none in market; Pears, Bartletts per basket, \$1.00, and other varieties, per basket, 50 to 75 cts.; Apples, Astrachan per basket, 35 to 45 cts.; do. Strawberry, per basket, 40 to 50 cts., do. Duchess, per basket, 30 cts.; Plums, Blue, per basket, 90 cts. to \$1.00; Lombards, per basket, \$1.00; Greengages, per basket, \$1.00; Nutmeg Melons, each, 5 to 10 cts.; Water Melons, American, each, 25 cts.; Huckleberries, per 15-lb. basket, 85 cts.; Grapes, American, per lb., 11 cts.; Tomatoes, Acme, per bushel, 75 cts.; Cabbage, per dozen, 25 to 50 cts.; Cauliflowers, per dozen, \$1.00; Celery, per dozen head, 50 cts.; Potatoes, per bushel, 50 cts.

The local gardeners supply cabbage, celery, potatoes, beets, carrots, etc. No tomatoes or cauliflowers raised here.

#### BRITISH FRUIT MARKET.

*The Imperial Produce Co., Toronto, writes:—*

We have every facility to handle fruit in London, England, to the best possible advantage and are in touch with the leading British markets.

Our London sale room is in the heart of the fruit business. Any goods arriving off condition will be carefully re-packed and made the best of.

We are entrusted with several consignments, of Duchess apples and Bartlett pears, which we are carefully packing in cases for London. These are going forward to test the market, and the result will be made known through your columns in due course. Our English office will only handle Canadian fruit.

# The Ontario Fruit Crop

## FULL REPORTS FROM VARIOUS SECTIONS.

FROM the following reports sent in by prominent fruit growers in various sections, a very fair estimate of the state of the fruit crop in Ontario may be made. As may be seen from our market reports, prices for fruit, especially for apples, are unusually high already, and since the crop is so short, not only in Ontario, but also all through the United States and in Europe, an apple famine may be expected during the coming winter.

### WELLINGTON.

MR. JAMES GOLDIE, of Guelph, writes: The crop of apples in this vicinity will be much below an average; most of the trees have suffered from the prevailing blight or fungus on the leaves, and the fruit in most cases is badly spotted. Some varieties will have fair crops, but there will be few apples fit for shipment from this district. The trees, where in grass, have suffered much from the excessive heat and drought, and the fruit in consequence will be small.

*Duchess of Oldenburg.*—In nearly all cases this variety has usual has proved to be one of the most reliable croppers. The trees are well loaded with nice bright fruit.

Golden Russet, Maiden's Blush, King and Alexander are in most cases giving a moderate crop, but generally the fruit will be small. Maiden's Blush seems to be one of the best varieties here. Pears generally will be about an average crop; not many grown and, as far as I know, no large orchards of them.

*Plums* suffered so much from Black Knot a few years ago that not many trees were left. This disease has not been so severe of late, and what trees remain are well loaded; nearly all varieties are up to an average.

*Grapes* are not much grown here; very few kinds ripen their fruit, but what are grown show fairly well.

### WATERLOO.

MR. SIMON ROY, of Berlin, writes: In reply to your enquiries on postal card of 11th inst., I beg to submit the following answers, viz:—

In *Apples* the crop here is much below the average, and if it were not for the Russian varieties, which have yielded to their fullest capacity, apples would be a rare delicacy.

The *Duchess* is full, and so are the following Russians, viz:—Tetofski, Red Astra-

chan, Alexander, Yellow Transparent, Duke Constantine; other varieties as follows;—Blenheim Orange, two-fifths crop; Baldwin, two-fifths crop; Keswick Codlin, one-half crop; American Golden Russet, two-thirds crop; Maiden's Blush, full crop; Haas (looks like Russian variety), one-half crop; Northern Spy, one-third crop.

The above are all the varieties of any consequence in a collection of some forty. The remnant varieties not named have only a few on each tree.

*Pears.*—Barlett, full crop; Seckel, full crop; Louise Bonne, one-half crop. Out of a collection of some twenty varieties, those stated are the only ones that are worthy of notice.

*Plums.*—All varieties in cultivation in this neighborhood, with exception of the wild varieties, are all well laden. My collection includes some fifteen varieties, some of which are my own seedlings.

### HALTON.

MR. G. E. FISHER, of Freeman, writes: I have taken time to make considerable enquiry respecting the questions asked on your card, with the following result:—

Young trees have generally much less fruit than old trees. Spy, 50 per cent. fair size; Greening, 25 per cent. fair size; Russet, 25 per cent. small; Cranberry, 50 per cent. good; Talman Sweet, 50 per cent. small; Ribston, 25 per cent. good; Snow, plenty of fruit, small, scabby; Barlett, 75 per cent. not first-class; F. Beauty, 25 per cent. scabby; B. Lucrative, 75 per cent. fair; L. Bonne, 50 per cent. fair; *Duchess*, 25 per cent. good; Anjou, 75 per cent. good; Bradshaw, 75 per cent. good; Lombard, 75 per cent. good; S. Orleans, 25 per cent. good; Yellow Egg, 50 per cent. good; Duane's Purple, 25 per cent. good; Imp. Gage, 25 per cent. good. All varieties of grapes heavily loaded and doing well.



## LINCOLN.

MR. E. MORDEN, of Niagara Falls South, writes:

*Apples*.—D. of Oldenburg and Spy bears some crop; as a whole less than one per cent.; poor condition.

*Pears*.—Bartletts, full crop; F. Beauty, fifty per cent.; Seckel, seventy-five per cent.; B. d' Anjou, seventy-five per cent.; others hereabouts fair crop; in poor condition; fruit has made scarcely any growth for several weeks; blight active.

*Plums*.—An enormous crop, say two hundred per cent. of all kinds; Some rot among all varieties; with five weeks drought, a shower and another drought at this time. Plums look well but are, of course, not large.

*Grapes*.—A great crop of all varieties; two hundred per cent.; varieties of the Roger's stamp are mostly mildewed. Have several times used spray of copper sulphate (alone) with apparently little effect; used on plums for rot with not much result; early and repeated applications may be effectual; many bunches of grapes are small; rose bugs were active, but they left a large crop; Champion is immense in all respects except quality, if allowed to fully ripen it would not so much harm the market.

*Quinces*.—No crop here; trees blighting badly; I arrest it by cutting off the twigs promptly.

*Peaches*.—Peaches are a good average crop; crop just here and in a few localities. They are a failure in many places near us. Pears and plums are, I think, a better crop with us than in most localities. On a recent trip to Rochester I noticed many thousands of apple trees but no apples to speak of, very many large orchards are entirely destitute of fruit.

## GREY.

MR. R. MCKNIGHT, of Owen Sound, writes:

*Apples*.—The crop is a thin one; about twenty-five per cent. of a full average; fall varieties best fruited; Astracans a full crop; early harvest half a crop; Gravensteins half a crop; Maiden's Blush fairly well loaded. The crop of winter apples is very thin; Baldwins almost a failure; Spies irregular; some trees well laden, others with little or none on; R. I. Greenings almost a complete failure; Codlin Moth has played havoc with most of the fruit.

*Pears*.—Will yield an average crop.

*Plums*.—None in this neighborhood.

*Grapes*.—Have not fully recovered from the severe freezing the vines got two years ago; good wood is bearing well.

The fruit crop as a whole will be unusually light.

## SIMCOE.

MR. GEO. OTTAWAY, of Barrie, writes: Very few apples, especially of winter varie-

ties; a fairly good crop of Duchess, Astrachans and Tetofski; Snows and Russets half a crop; plums an entire failure; grapes a good crop.

## ESSEX.

MR. N. J. CLINTON, writes: I do not think we will have more than twenty-five per cent. of a full crop of apples. The Spy and Wagner are well loaded; the pears average about forty per cent. of a full crop and is in fair condition, except Flemish Beauty which is badly spotted.

*Grapes*.—Although last on the list it is not by any means the least important, for next to apples there are more acres of land planted to grapes in this county than any other variety of fruit raised in this county. The Concords, ninety per cent. crop; the Niagara, eighty per cent. crop. the Worden, eighty per cent.; the Delaware, sixty per cent. Ives Seedling few planted, good crop were grown; Courtland bearing well. The Concords represent about eighty per cent. of all the grapes grown in the county, hence the grapes are almost a full crop.

## LENNOX.

MR. JOHN GIBBARD, of Napanee, writes:

*Apples* are almost a total failure in this part, with the exception of the following: Duchess a fair crop; Red Astracan, fair; Russets next, but not quite as good, quality fair, but not large. The drouth has been very severe with us here this summer.

*Pears*.—Not over half crop, Bartlett and Flemish Beauty and Clapps Favorite about equal, affected a little by the black spot.

*Plums* are but little grown here; Lombard, fair crop and in good condition, also Yellow Egg, fair crop; my Seedling fair crop.

*Grapes* are not over half a crop; few are raised here.

## MIDDLESEX.

MR. JOHN LITTLE, Granton, writes:

The apple crop this year again is in this section a very poor one, not one-quarter of a full crop.

Northern Spy, Baldwin and the Snow apple are the only varieties giving any fruit, and that is on the south-west side of the trees.

*Pears*.—None in this neighborhood.

*Plums*.—Pond's Seedling and Lombard a fair crop.

*Grapes*.—Concord and Worden are the only varieties grown here. Those that escaped the withering blast in the spring have a fair crop.

## BRUCE.

MR. J. H. WISMER, of Port Elgin, writes:

*Apples*.—The varieties of apples, of which a full crop is now assured, is confined to the Duchess of Oldenburg, Spy, Golden Russet and Snow, (the latter much spotted). Many

other kinds promised well in June, but the young fruit has since blighted and dropped to such an extent that although in some favored localities fall and summer apples will be good, yet I think forty per cent. of a full crop is not too low an estimate, taking the whole of this section into consideration.

*Pears*.—Mostly Flemish Beauty are here grown, and where not affected with leaf blight, will be an average crop. This disease has been noticeably prevalent this season.

*Plums*.—The yield will be comparatively nothing, but this deficiency will be largely made up in grapes. Every vine old enough to bear, irrespective of variety, is heavily loaded, and if fall frosts are delayed the harvest will be very abundant.

#### VICTORIA.

MR. H. GLENDINNING, [of Manilla, writes: The fruit crop in this section of the country is very light, especially apples, which had a fine appearance in the early part of the season. After the apples had nicely formed, the trees were attacked with a blight, the leaves being full of brown spots, which caused the fruit to fall off. The only varieties that are bearing a full crop this year are the Duchess of Oldenburg, Tetofski. Primate and Keswick Codlin, of good quality, the Famuse has about one-third crop of very inferior quality, being badly spotted and ill-shaped, the Maiden's Blush, Alexander and Wealthy a light crop of fair quality if they had not been affected with the Codlin Moth. The only winter varieties that are bearing are the Northern Spy fairly good, Ben Davis medium, Pewaukee a light crop of inferior fruit and Wagner a few scrubs unworthy the name of fruit. The trees as a rule have not a thrifty appearance since they were attacked with the blight.

The only pear that has succeeded in this section, where the trees are old enough to permit of an opinion being formed as to its hardiness, is the Flemish Beauty, which is doing very well with an average crop of good quality.

*Plums* are a light crop, the varieties giving the best results this year are McLaughlin, Lombard, Pond's Seedling and Moores Arctic.

*Grapes* are looking well and if the weather is favorable in the fall for ripening, there will be a good crop of fine grapes. Amongst those that are doing best, I may mention Worden, Champion, Concord, Brighton, Lindley, Niagara, Salem, Agawam, Prentiss, Massasoit and Vergennes.

#### NORFOLK.

MR. I. K. MCMICHAEL, of Waterford, writes:

*Apples*.—Duchess of Oldenburg, heavy crop of fine fruit and free from spot. North-

ern Spy less than half a crop and badly damaged with spots. R. Greening and Baldwin very few and poor sample.

*Pears*.—About an average crop; in some localities badly damaged with fungus, and in others quite free from it. The fire blight has made serious havoc with many of the pear trees in this district this season.

*Plums* are an abundant crop, especially the Lombards.

*Grapes* a fine crop, but not extensively grown.

#### FRONTENAC.

MR. D. NICOL, of Catarqui, writes:

*Apples* in Frontenac County—Red Astrachan, 75 per cent. of full crop; Duchess, 75 per cent. of full crop; Maiden's Blush, 75 per cent. of full crop; Brockville Beauty, 75 per cent. of full crop; Alexander, 50 per cent. of full crop; Twenty Ounce, 50 per cent. of full crop; Fameuse, or Snow, full crop; Golden Russet, 75 per cent. of full crop; La Rue, 50 per cent. of full crop; Red Canada, 50 per cent. of full crop; Seek-No-Further, 50 per cent. of full crop; Pomme Grise, 50 per cent. of full crop.

#### PRESCOTT.

MR. GEO. S. WASON, of Hawkesbury writes:

The *Apple* crop here is very abundant and in excellent condition, notwithstanding the damage done to the trees by a few short sharp severe wind storms in the month of July. The leading varieties which are a success with us are the Duchess, Wealthy, St. Lawrence and Fameuse, and I might add the Yellow Transparent, as I think it has come to stay.

*Pear* growing is not attempted here, and plums do not seem to succeed.

*Grapes*.—An inferior crop.

#### WENTWORTH.

MR. M. PETTIT, of Winona, writes: The varieties of *Apples* bearing fruit this season are Red Astrachan, Duchess, Golden Russet, Spy. On these there is about one-half a crop, but, as a whole, there is not one-eighth of a crop. Of *pears* there is a good crop of Bartlett and Louise. Of *plums* about half a crop except on Gen. Hand, Lombard, Yellow Egg, Washington, Smith's Orleans, which have a good crop.

*Grapes*.—The Red Rogers and Niagaras never promised better. All other varieties good. *Concord* in old vineyards below an average crop.

*Grapes* on the whole more than a full crop. Condition good. The Delaware and other thin-leaved varieties have suffered less from the thrip this summer than for many years.

## ✿ Our • Book • Table ✿

### BOOKS.

**PRACTICAL SANITARY IN ECONOMIC COOKING.** Adapted to persons of small means, by Mrs. Mary Hinman Abel, published by American Health Association, Rochester, 1890.

Every housekeeper should have a copy of this book. It constitutes one of the Lomb prize essays, having lately won a prize of \$500, offered by Mr. Henry Lomb of Rochester, N. Y., for the best essay on this subject, for which there were some seventy contestants. After treating of the five food principals, the book deals with the arrangement of the kitchen, the preparation of the various kinds of food in the most healthful and economical way. The object of the whole appears to be both economy in house-keeping and the improved health of the people through a supply of the most wholesome food. Some extracts from this book may be interesting to the readers of this journal, as for instance the following on the value of fruit as food. "Fresh fruits have a large per cent. of water, as high as 89 per cent. in the orange, and few fruits have less than 80. Their food value is mainly in the form of sugar, apples giving us on the aver-

age 77, grapes 14'3; of proteids the amount does not, with the single exception of the strawberry, reach one per cent., but fruits are very useful to us on account of their flavor, due to various aromatic bodies, fruit acids and sugar. The apple is especially valuable on account of its cheapness and fine cooking qualities, and is used in a variety of ways by the cook to give relish to plain materials.

Fruit is not for all people easy of digestion if eaten in considerable quantities, and this is partly on account of its relatively large per cent. of woody fibre, and also especially when not quite ripe, because of the acids and pectose contained in them. Huckleberries have 12 per cent. woody fibre, apples only 2 per cent. including the skin and seeds.

The importance of dried fruit as food is not well enough understood. Fruit loses in drying a large portion of its water, leaving its nutritive parts in more condensed form for our use; dried apples are very near bread in the per cent. of nutrients they offer, and the dried pear may be called the date of Germany, so general is its use.

**HOW TO MAKE THE GARDEN PAY**, is published by Wm. Henry Maule, Philadelphia, Pa., price \$2.00 per copy.

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### Miscellaneous.

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Back numbers will be furnished from January, and the report for 1889, which is in hand, will be mailed to each as soon as the subscription is received.

Address,

L. WOOLVERTON,

*Editor Canadian Horticulturist.*

1890

1890

TENTH ANNUAL CIRCULAR  
OF THE  
NIAGARA DISTRICT  
Fruit Growers' Stock Co.  
(LIMITED).

IN presenting you with the Company's Tenth Annual Circular we take this opportunity of thanking you for the liberal patronage extended to us in the past, and would most respectfully solicit a continuance of your shipments to our Agents this season.

We beg to apologize for the delay in issuing this season's circular, which delay was caused partly by the reorganization of the Company, through which the Company has more than doubled its number of stockholders, thereby largely increasing the stability of an institution which has always been admitted by the Fruit Growers of our province to be one of the most reliable and beneficial institutions yet established. We have already added one additional agency to our list, viz., Kingston, with a prospect of establishing one in Winnipeg if the fruit crops (which have not up to the present time maintained the promise of a few weeks ago) of the present season will warrant the Company in doing so. It is one of the prime objects of our Company, by establishing so many agencies, to cause the distribution of our fruits over as large an area as possible, thereby preventing "gluts" in our principal markets and maintaining prices.

The usual commission of ten per cent. for selling will be charged by the Company, and cheques will be issued every two weeks (or more frequently if desired) on the Imperial Bank, St. Catharines. To avoid errors and unnecessary delays in rendering "Sales Accounts," please write your Name and Post Office Address plainly upon each tag, and mark the number of packages in each shipment to each agency. Any shipper wishing to use a number instead of his name can do so by notifying the Secretary, who will forthwith allot him one.

We learn that some fruit growers and shippers have a wrong idea in reference to our Company, believing that only Members of the Company or Stockholders have a right to consign fruit to our agents, or that permission has to be obtained from the Company to consign to them. Now, we would say, for the information of such, that no such requirements are necessary. We solicit consignments from all shippers, and would be pleased to make every fruit grower and shipper a patron, promising on our part to use every endeavor to handle promptly and carefully all consignments and to render Account Sales with the least possible delay.

The Agencies of the present season are well equipped for doing a large business in a most satisfactory manner. Our agents are all experienced men, capable of filling the positions they occupy, as a glance at the following list of Agents will substantiate.

LIST OF AGENTS, AND AGENCIES NOW OPEN.

S. E. de la Ronde, agent for the city of Ottawa; Jos. Brown, agent for the city of Montreal; J. W. Brownlow, agent for the city of Toronto; J. B. Cairncross, agent for the city of London; Geo. Dudgeon, agent for the city of Guelph; B. Hare (late Ottawa agent), agent for the city of Kingston.

Shipping tags for all or any of the above agencies supplied free of charge upon application to the secretary or to any of the directors. A supply can also be had from any of the following stockholders, viz.: E. D. Smith, G. W. Cline, Winona; A. M. Smith, Roland Gregory, W. H. Bunting, J. H. Broderick, Andrew Haynes, St. Catharines; at express office, Winona; J. M. Clement's store, town of Niagara; INDEPENDENT Office, Grimsby; Express Office, Beamsville,

DIRECTORS.—E. J. WOOLVERTON, Grimsby, President and Manager; C. M. HONSBURGER, Jordan Station, Vice-President; D. VANUZER, Esq., Grimsby; E. A. GORING, Esq., St. Davids; AARON COLE, Esq., St. Catharines.

J. W. G. NELLES,

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July 4t.

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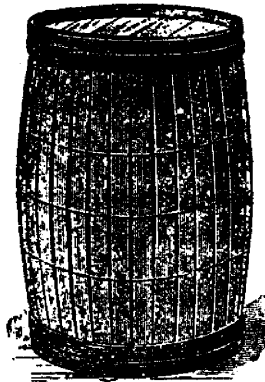
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