

# THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST

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# The Canadian Horticulturist

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## Talks on Advertising

### No. 1

A full page advertisement in The Ladies' Home Journal costs \$5,000. A full page in The Saturday Evening Post, published by the same company, costs only \$3,000. Yet the circulation of The Saturday Evening Post is as large or possibly larger than The Ladies' Home Journal. Why is advertising space in one paper worth nearly twice as much as in the other?

In determining the value of advertising space in a publication, there are several things to be taken into consideration. The frequency of publication is an important factor. In the case of the two papers mentioned, one is (or was until recently) published monthly; the other weekly. A paper which reaches its readers only once a month is read much more carefully than a paper which comes more than four times as often. A weekly paper must be read as soon as received, or the next issue comes along, and it is old. A monthly paper is read, not glanced through. The best articles are read again, and then the copy is kept for future reference. How often do you see a member of your family going over a pile of old Saturday Evening Posts, dating back for a couple of years? Yet this is a familiar sight in the case of The Ladies' Home Journal, and of all monthly publications. The fact that The Canadian Horticulturist is a monthly publication is one reason why its advertising columns are so valuable to those who use them.

### Character of Circulation

has much to do in determining the value of advertising space in a publication. Take the case of the same two publications. The Ladies' Home Journal is essentially a home publication. The copy may be purchased at a news stand or from a newsboy, but it is taken home to be read. The general character of the articles published are designed to teach something, rather than to please for the moment. The Saturday Evening Post has a larger percentage of circulation among the general public and in many cases it is simply purchased to pass the time for an hour or two, and is then discarded.

The Canadian Horticulturist is designed to teach its readers in regard to the principles and practices of horticulture. Its readers are those who want to learn something from its columns, who read the paper in their homes, and see who advertises in its columns. They are a well to do class, and their trade is worth while to advertisers who seek to attract it by using the advertising columns of this paper.

Subscribers who chance to miss their copy of The Canadian Horticulturist, when asking that another be sent, frequently state that they are preserving their copies, and have a complete file dating back for a number of years. The paper supplies something in the reading line they want, and they feel that they do not like to throw away or destroy a single copy. They look upon The Canadian Horticulturist as a friend who comes each month giving suggestions and instructions as to how they can get the most out of their fruit farms or gardens. When the readers of a publication have confidence in its reading columns, they will have confidence in the firms which use its advertising columns. That firms using advertising space in The Canadian Horticulturist have the confidence of its readers and are securing satisfactory results, is indicated by the fact that the advertising patronage of the magazine has increased several hundred per cent. during the past five years, and that this year the advertising carried and the number of advertisers is greater than ever before. Firms not advertising in The Canadian Horticulturist would do well to investigate its merits.



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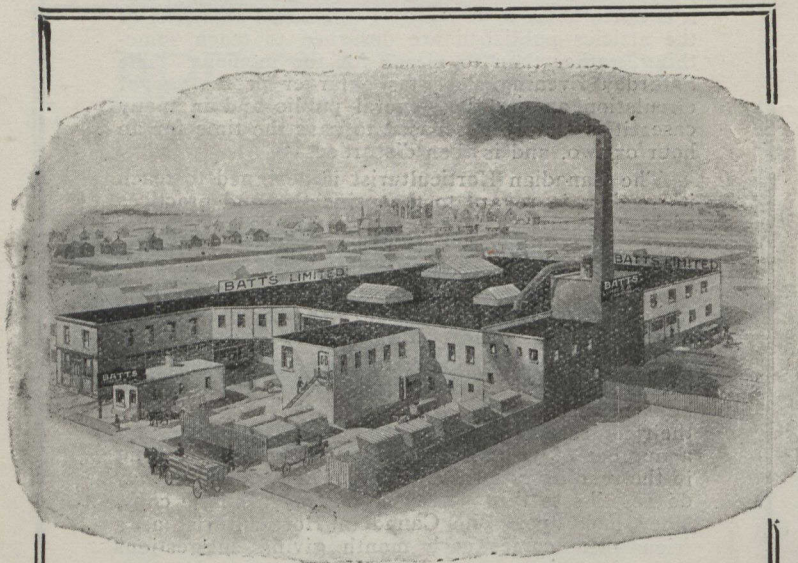
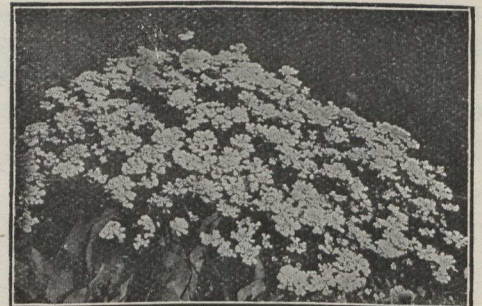
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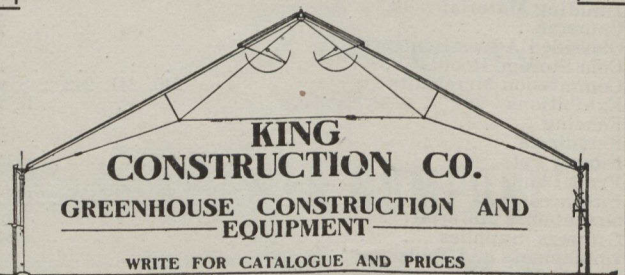
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# The Canadian Horticulturist

Vol. XXXIII

OCTOBER, 1910

No. 10

## Ontario Apple Industry Should Be Revived

G. F. Marsh, Clarksburg, Ontario

THE statement by Prof. J. W. Crow, of the Guelph Agricultural College, published in the September issue of THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST, that for fifteen years the apple industry in Ontario has been declining and that it is still on the decline requires serious attention. Coming as it does from an official of the government, it proves the apple industry of the province to be in a critical position.

This is a discouraging admission after all the time and money that has been expended in building up the business. All who are interested should examine the causes given for this decline and if possible find a remedy, for if the same ratio of decline is maintained for another fifteen years, there will be no apple industry to conserve.

### INSECTS AND DISEASE

The first reason given is the prevalence of insects and fungous diseases. These are very evident, but we have no more trouble of this kind than our neighbors to the south of the line, who continue to raise profitable crops of fruit by thorough spraying, pruning, and cultivation. This being the case, why have not our Canadian farmers been educated to the value of this work? Who is to blame for the fact that insects and fungous diseases have been allowed to destroy this trade? Surely the Ontario farmer is not deficient in intelligence as compared with the New York farmer. Then his unenlightened condition must be due either to the inefficiency of his teachers, lack of money or the neglect of the government to supply a sufficient number of teachers to do the work thoroughly. This is a pertinent question, for we either want better men or more of them or more money to carry on the work.

### WINTER INJURY

The second reason given is winter injury, caused by our cold climate. That our climate is severe we all know, but I doubt that the loss from this cause is as great as supposed, especially if we deduct the damage done to trees, which are in a weakened condition from fungous and insect injuries by lack of proper care. Here again lack of education is shown, as it is generally the man who thinks that he is taking good care of his orchard by stimulating the growth with farm manure, a highly nitrogenous fertilizer, thus causing a soft, rank growth, who loses

his trees by winter frost. This loss can be charged against lack of knowledge on the part of the farmer which leads him to feed his trees an unbalanced plant food ration. It indicates also a lack of familiarity with the hardiness of the different varieties of trees and their suitability for this location.

We know, of course, that it is impossible to buy trees with a guarantee worth the paper it is written on that they are true to name. It has happened not in-

this source of injury to the industry is still needed.

### THE UNSCRUPULOUS BUYER

The third reason given by Prof. Crow for the decline is the unscrupulous buyer. Quite true, but why has not the Ontario government gone after the unscrupulous buyer? If it had expended a small part of the energy in this direction that the Dominion Government has spent looking for the little apples put in the middle of the barrel by the farmer, developing markets and providing apple quotations, the apple industry might tell a different tale.

Owing to the perishable value of the crop and their inability to make sales, farmers have to take what they can get at the time for their apples. They cannot hold them for higher prices as they can wheat or oats. The work, therefore, of assisting them to form more cooperative associations should be pressed more vigorously.

Reliable buyers sometimes have a way of apportioning off certain territory among themselves. One will not bid higher than another. If an outside buyer comes in, he is either paid sufficient to lead him to get his apples elsewhere or for some other reason he makes up his mind to leave the territory, turning his apples over to the local dealer. Is it any wonder that with these lessons the farmer decides that it will pay him better in the end to produce staples, such as wheat, oats or butter? Why is it that the government has not stepped in and when the dealers refused to pay proper prices, arranged to have the apples taken off the farmer's hands and disposed of in some such way as the New York Central Railway has commenced to do? The farmer delivers the fruit to the car and the railway attends to the rest and sees that the apples reach the proper market and that the proceeds are remitted. Why has not the government made it its business to see that the man with a small quantity of fruit is assisted to dispose of his good apples to advantage either through cooperation or by vigorous search for and prosecution of dishonest buyers?

These are questions that should be answered, and I trust that the readers of THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST will see that they are answered by pressing for action which



Picking a Ben Davis Apple Tree, Tillsonburg, Ont.

Packing Gang of J. C. Harris, Ingersoll.

frequently that a man, after spending time to learn the most suitable varieties for his locality and buying from a supposedly reliable nursery firm, has found after he has cared for them for years, that they are not only worthless varieties, but that they are tender as well. By the time these trees commence to bear, they are so injured by frost they are not worth grafting. Under such conditions a man may well lose heart in the apple business. I have an example of this unscrupulous substitution in our own orchard, where, after buying what we thought were standard varieties, we found that we had all the varieties of size and color known, and also a large number of unknown varieties. A solution of

will revive the apple industry. The article in question contains the most important admission of the failure of an important industry ever made by a person connected with a government. Now in the name of common sense, either put the business on a paying basis and stop the decline or stop all promotion of the industry, for if it is a legitimate decline, there is no use throwing good money after bad. If, on the other hand, the business is worth saving, there is no use letting things drift. Instead, we should all work together to revive it, and in this effort the government should lead.

#### A LARGE REVENUE

There are estimated to be seven million bearing trees in Ontario. A good authority, Mr. E. D. Smith, puts the yield at a half a barrel a tree, which at two dollars a barrel would be just seven million dollars.

In New York State they estimate the net returns of a bearing tree at \$5 to \$10.00 a year. If we take a middle course and say \$7.50 we would have the enormous sum of \$52,500,000—\$45,500,000 more than the present return. Surely the possibility of a yearly increase of \$45,500,000 or half that should lead us to strive to renovate our orchards, and be a safe business investment for the expenditure of public money.

#### WHAT MIGHT BE DONE

The Ontario Government, if it sincerely desires to bring about an improvement in existing conditions, should find it a simple matter to devise methods of doing so. Among others I might suggest the following: First, increase the number of demonstration orchards.

The present system of giving practical demonstrations of pruning, spraying and cultivation as it has been conducted this year in the Georgian Bay District is good, but there is not a sufficient number of these orchards. One or two will not do for a fruit county. There should be one in every township in the main apple growing districts.

The system of supervised orchards, as conducted in Pennsylvania, might be introduced under which the department would send a man free of cost to any farmer who made application, to show him how to spray, prune and cultivate. The same man could call again at the orchard two or three times or oftener during the season. This is a thoroughly practical method of aiding the fruit grower, and as the expense is light, there is no limit to the number of orchards that might then be assisted. Owners of neighboring orchards would receive an indirect benefit from the object lessons afforded by the supervised orchards. This has been the case in Pennsylvania.

#### EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITS

We could follow the example of Cornell University and the New York De-

partment of Agriculture and have a number of men, not only at the leading exhibitions but also at small local fairs with a full exhibit of specimens of injurious insects, fungous diseases, samples of spray materials and sprayed and unsprayed fruit which would show the profit to be derived from this work. These men should be able to give advice on all questions in fruit growing, both practical and technical.

#### ORCHARD SURVEYS

There should be a soil and orchard survey made so that we would know just which varieties are adapted to certain soils, and where these soils are situated. Records of temperature and loss from frost for periods of years should be started and maintained. Thus a man wishing to plant an orchard would have definite information of great value and thus would not have to go into the business blindly as at present.

We cannot do anything to change the climate and to prevent winter injury, but on occasion we might do as they have in the west, where fires and smudge pots have been used very satisfactorily to prevent loss from early frosts.

#### EDUCATION NEEDED

Much could be done by proper education to show the danger of stimulating a rank growth of wood by stable manure or other nitrogenous fertilizers without balancing it up with mineral matter to ripen the wood. The value of cover crops could be shown. Had the peach growers in Essex and Kent had a proper understanding of this point they could

have prevented the disastrous losses of a few years ago.

All tree salesmen might be compelled to show that they were working for a reliable firm and if necessary be licensed. One of the chief causes of discouragement among fruit growers has been the travelling agent, who picked his stock up wherever he could get it the cheapest, and then labeled the trees with the names of standard hardy varieties and sold them to the confiding public. Instead of leaving each farmer to take action in such cases the government might well accept the responsibility. Were salesmen licensed this would be a comparatively simple matter.

#### AID THE ASSOCIATIONS

The department should increase its aid to cooperative fruit shipping associations. It could keep the fruit growers informed as to the prices of fruit. At fairs, conventions and fruit meetings practical demonstrations in packing and grading fruit might be given.

The department should compel apple dealers to put up a reasonable guarantee that the apples purchased would be paid for.

The duty of the fruit department has not been fulfilled until it can no longer be said that the grower with a small quantity of good fruit finds it impossible to market his fruit to advantage.

Some may contend that the plans outlined would take an enormous amount of money. Well, what if they would? Would not the produce of seven million bearing apple trees and seven million more which would soon be bearing,



A Portion of the Ontario Fruit Exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, Ont.

justify the expense? There is no reason why our declining apple industry cannot be made a great source of revenue to the province.

### Fall Treatment of Grape Vines

W. M. Robson, Lindsay, Ont.

In our locality, which is outside the zone of commercial grape growing for profit, we have to resort to the best conceivable appliances to achieve any desirable results. As our average winter here is both long and severe, we have to lay down our vines, stems and branches and cover them carefully over with earth, as a protection from intense frost. This work is done during the early part of November.

After the fruit has been gathered, and the wood sufficiently ripened, the vines are carefully and skilfully pruned. In this work the care and judgment of the vine dresser will reflect itself in the size and quality of the fruit the following season. Probably this is the most important art to master in grape culture. Often it is done very indifferently, regardless of method or system. To command any degree of success in this or any other work, you must have the inspiration of a Dean Holt, with love for it, and an admiration for the product. The vines being securely covered for the winter they remain so till about the first of May, when we commence to uncover them.

### The Cider Industry\*

Prof. L. Meunier, Paris, France

Only sound apples are saleable. For that reason one-third of the crop and sometimes one-half remains every year in the orchard unpurchased. Canadian growers in this way lose millions of barrels.

It is possible to utilize them in the following manner: First, as feed for cattle, second for drying, third for canning, and fourth, for cider making. Let us examine and compare the methods.

If they are used as feed for cattle, sixty pounds of apples are needed to make one pound of flesh. If you estimate it at twelve cents a pound, ten pounds of fruit give two cents.

More than ten pounds of green fruit are required to make two pounds of evaporated apples for which one can obtain five cents a pound. The cost of the evaporation is (for a farmer's industry) five cents for ten pounds of green fruit. Consequently, in this way, these ten pounds give about five cents.

Well preserved apples in cans may be sold at two and a half cents a pound. At this rate, all being paid, we can make very little more profit than a cent a pound

\*A summary of an address given at the meeting of the Pomological and Fruit Growing Society of the Province of Quebec at Sherbrooke, August 31st.



Fruit Packing in a Wealthy Orchard, Agricultural Institute, Oka, Que.

of green fruit. Unfortunately, that applies only to manufacturing on a large scale, and it cannot turn to good account, worm-eaten, scabby, or slightly rotten fruit.

#### CIDER MAKING

Apples of any description suit for cider making. With ten pounds of fruit one can make one gallon of pure cider, the price of which being eighteen cents at least, and the cost about six cents, it gives twelve cents a gallon, that is seven and a half cents for ten pounds of green fruit. And the pressed apples can fatten nearly as many hogs as the apples themselves; the greatest part of the nitrogen remaining in the pomace (pressed apples). Thus cider making gives at least eight and a half cents for ten pounds of green fruit.

Therefore ten pounds of fruit make, by: Feeding cattle two cents, drying five cents, canning ten cents, cider making eight cents.

More cider would certainly be made in Canada if it were generally known how simple the process is. One needs only a cider mill to crush the apples, a cider press to extract the juice, and casks in which to pour it, and also some knowledge of the rules of fermentation.

#### CONCLUSIONS

Can only your sound apples which are too ripe for shipping. With the remainder make cider. From these apples as good (some claim better) cider can be made as that from perfectly sound apples. Fatten hogs with the pomace. Thus doing you will increase your returns by one-half and often more.

### Benefits of Spraying Demonstrated

IN view of the great damage being inflicted on the fruit industry in Ontario by insect pests, particularly the Codling Moth, information brought out at a meeting held recently in the orchard of Mr. M. C. Smith, at Burlington, Ont., is of special interest. About one hundred growers from the district were present as well as leading authorities on fruit growing from all parts of the province.

Mr. Smith has had charge of the orchard for five years. During that period as a result of systematic pruning and spraying, the orchard has given exceptional results. While the output of the Canadian apple markets contains a total of about only 20 per cent. of the first grade of apples, the authorities at Mr. Smith's farm estimated that it would yield 80 per cent. of No. 1 apples. Mr.

Smith attributed his success to the spraying he has done since he obtained the orchard. The orchard comprises about eight acres. The guests succeeded in finding only one wormy apple.

#### A SPLENDID CROP

Prof. J. W. Crow, of the O. A. C., Guelph, said that the crop in the orchard was the best he had seen during the year. The fruit growers of Ontario did not get the quantity and quality of fruit that they should. He had found out that thinning apples brought out a great deal more first-class fruit. By taking off a fair proportion of the apples on a tree in July, and making them normally and uniformly thin the quality was greatly improved, and strange as it might seem, the quantity also was equal to, if not greater than the yield from an unthinned orchard. The

trouble was the growers did not realize what was possible yet by thinning.

#### THE QUESTION OF FERTILIZERS

It would take systematic efforts to prove which fertilizer was the best. Mr. Smith's orchard had received unusual treatment in the way of fertilizer, having received potash five years ago and fertilizer and manure alternately since then, and it has yielded phenomenally. Although Mr. Smith had used more fertilizer than many other dealers, he had a greater crop than any of them. Proof seemed conclusive that these two things went together. The orchard they had just been through was over fifty years old, and had had only one big crop in the memory of men who had known it for years. That was in 1896, when the crops all over Canada were very large, but for fifteen years it had had no crop to speak of.

Regular pruning was necessary and advisable, such as had been done in Mr. Smith's orchard. A feature he had noticed was that Mr. Smith had not cut off any suckers, but had let them grow to fill in the lower part of the trees, and the result was that the suckers were all bearing fruit. The natural conclusion, based on the results in the Burlington orchard and others, was that the growers were not pruning, fertilizing and cultivating as they might. He estimated that the orchard contained eighty per cent. of No. one apples, and few had ever seen better than that.

#### BIG PRICES

Prof. Crow said that he knew of a case this year where a prominent dealer had paid \$3.50 and \$4 a barrel for No. one apples, and this dealer told him fifty per cent. of that was the direct result of the fruit having been sprayed. On the Northwest markets Ontario dealers were getting \$2.50 to \$2.75 for Duchess apples, per bushel. That figured up to \$7 or \$8 a barrel, a price not dreamed of by many dealers, yet it was obtainable for the right quality of fruit. He believed in boxing all first class fruit instead of putting it up in barrels, and also wrapping the best of it.

#### THE DEMONSTRATION ORCHARDS

The work that has been done this year in the demonstration orchards in the Georgian Bay district by the Ontario Government, was described by W. F. Kydd, of Simcoe, Ont. Mr. Kydd stated that they had selected the six worst orchards in Simcoe, which was the worst district for apples this year in the province. The trees were so high and thick in the orchards that he and his assistants had to prune their way into them. The trees had been treated with the regular lime and sulphur spray. The yield was seventy-five per cent. number one apples, and for years it had been nearer one per cent. From one small orchard twenty barrels of number one apples had been picked,



Packing Musk Melons on the Farm of J. L. Hilborn, Leamington, Ont.

Mr. Hilborn grows six to ten acres of musk melons each year. He has tried many different styles of packages and has found that the slatted crate, 12 x 12 x 20 inches, gives the best results.

two barrels of number two, and one barrel of culls.

#### THE CODLING MOTH

Mr. A. W. Peart, of Burlington, said that in Burlington and the lake valley, the codling moth was about as bad as any place else, and, of late years, it has been increasingly prevalent. That Mr. Smith had banished it from his orchard spoke volumes for his methods. Spraying was one of the most important factors in apple production. Mr. Smith had sprayed his orchard at a cost of sixty cents a tree. He had given four sprayings, the trees being mostly large, fifty years old, and bearing a crop of, perhaps, five or six barrels each. That was within the reach of all.

#### WHEN TO SPRAY

Mr. L. Caesar, of the O. A. C., Guelph, said that just before the buds opened in the spring was when the first spraying should be done. The second spraying should be applied just before the blossoms burst, and the third just after they fell. A fourth could be given later, but it was not as necessary as the others. He had found that the lime and sulphur mixture was the best and, mixed with arsenate of lead, in the proper proportions, it was efficient for all purposes. Pears and crabapple trees were liable to suffer burning form that mixture, but it would not harm the apple trees in the least.

#### THE SPRAY USED

Upon request, Mr. M. C. Smith, the owner of the orchard, described his spraying operations. He had sprayed with Niagara Lime-Sulphur and Arsenate of Lead, and had used from five to fifteen gallons of material to a tree, and it had cost him about sixty cents a tree for the spraying. As an indication of the value of proper spraying and caring for an orchard, he stated that there was one just

across the road from his place which had not been sprayed. The trees were younger and better than his, yet he would defy anybody to get an apple there that was without a worm or a spot of some disease. He used a coarse spray and strong pressure, about one hundred and eighty pounds, and sprayed at the rate of 1,500 gallons a day.

#### THE SPEAKERS

Other speakers were Fruit Inspector Carey, P. W. Hodgetts, Toronto; Frank Dempsey, of Prince Edward County; W. H. Bunting, St. Catharines; R. McKenney, Essex, and C. Mitchell, of Georgian Bay.

### Pointers on Thimbleberry Culture

John Wilson, Jr., Oakville, Ont.

A light, dry, warm soil and plenty of manure are the essentials to success with a crop of thimble berries. On a cold soil, the berries grow small and do not give the yields. A limited district only of the country is adaptable to the culture of thimble berries. And only a limited area of any one farm ordinarily will produce them to advantage, hence there is always a very fair market for them once the crop is ready to be picked. A fair yield is 3,500 quarts to the acre. Oftentimes the yield is higher.

Since the lightest, sandiest soil seems to suit the berries best, it follows that this soil must be liberally supplied with manure. The plantation should be manured about every year, at least every other year. I would prefer to give a light application every year if the manure was available.

As soon as the canes are through bearing for the year, even before, if the market has gone bad, we go through the



plantation and take out all old wood. This allows all strength and growth to go into the new wood for the crop of the following year. The soil is kept cultivated throughout the summer and the rows plowed up too during the fall.

The Kittatinny and the Snyder are favorite varieties. They are the best shippers. The Kittatinny is a little tender and is inclined to winter-kill. The Snyder is very hardy. It is a good shipper

and may be sent anywhere. The Erie is a magnificent berry, both for flavor and size. It is a softer berry, however, and is very tender, killing out badly in winter and hence only cropping about every other year. I much prefer the Snyder. It beats the other varieties with us almost every year. We are trying the Mercereau. It is of good quality and size but is going to be a very shy bearer.

## The Packing of Ontario Fruit

By "Weary Worm," Winona

THE marketing end of the fruit business is a very live and burning question to-day in Ontario generally, and in the Niagara District in particular. As far as apples are concerned, much has been done throughout Ontario in the way of improvement by the various cooperative associations that have been formed of late years, even although some of them are far from perfect yet. Dominion Inspector Carey states that a great improvement in the packing of apples has taken place during the last few years, and that a large proportion of the packers are now endeavoring to do good work.

### BOX PACKING MORE POPULAR

Box packing of fancy fruit—especially for long distance shipments—is growing in favor with the consuming public, even although the dealers in certain markets still prefer the barrel. As regards our tender fruits, such as peaches, plums, etc., some improvement has also taken place, but a great deal yet remains

to be done. Some of the large dealers, and the large private growers, are doing something along this line, but the most is being done by cooperative associations.

The founder of the box system of packing apples in Ontario was, I believe, Mr. George E. Fisher, of Burlington, and the Burlington Association, of which he is a member, has done good work in box packing successfully, the tender fruits as well as apples. Mr. Biggs, of Burlington, is also doing good work in this matter. Recently some very good work in this direction has been done by such organizations as the St. Catharines Cold Storage Company, and the Ontario and Western Cooperative Company.

As far as the Western market is concerned, Ontario shippers must do better grading of their fruit if they wish to compete successfully against British Columbia and American competition, and to keep for their own that large share of the western fruit trade to which they

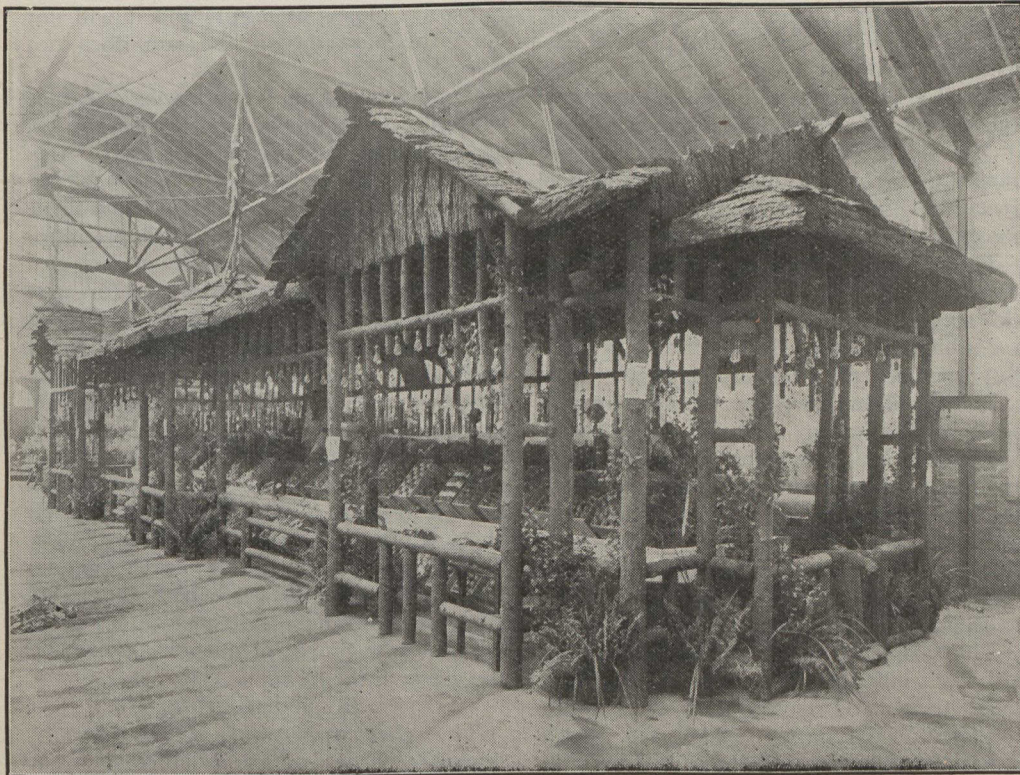
ought to be justly entitled. In the matter of our tender fruits the St. Catharines Cold Storage Company has been packing peaches, plums, etc., for some time in boxes, and have some very well trained packers on their staff.

The Ontario and Western Company made a wise move this summer when they obtained three expert packers—one from Michigan, one from Georgia, and one from Virginia—to give scientific and practical advice and instruction to the company's packers, and to put them up to all the latest wrinkles employed in other peach growing districts. They have had these packers at work for some time now, and one of the chief officers of the company informs me that good results have followed, and that he expects even better results next season from the instructions received from these experts. A large number of this company are having their apples packed in boxes this season.

Some of the shippers inform me that in sending tender fruits to the West, fancy packages are still somewhat hard to sell, the people there objecting to pay the extra price for fruit put up in such a way. When shipping cars of fruit on order plenty of orders are received for baskets, and comparatively few for cases or other fancy packages. Be that as it may, it seems to me that the public there, as they grow in wealth, will more and more demand the better class of fruit, and that the prejudice of the dealers and retailers against the change will gradually disappear.

### THE PEACHES FOR ENGLAND

I have recently had the privilege of inspecting the packing, at the St. Catharines Cold Storage Company's packing house, of one of the shipments of peaches for England. Mr. Dobson, of Hamilton, who has an extensive orchard at Jordan Harbor, and the St. Catharines Cold Storage Co., are sending several considerable shipments of peaches to England, under the superintendence of the Dominion and Ontario Governments. The shippers are guaranteed a certain price for this fruit by the Government. Mr. Dobson's first shipment of early Crawfords, made on the 10th of September has arrived in London in good condition, and has excited favorable comment there. The box adopted is similar to the South African box, and is 18 inches long, 11 wide, and 3½ deep. Wood wool made from the aspen willow is used for packing material, and a good layer of this is placed at the bottom, top and sides of the box. Every peach is first wrapped in paper, then in wool, and carefully fitted to its place; the boxes then are nailed up, and every three boxes are placed on top of one another and nailed top and bottom together, thus making a very handy crate weighing



An Exhibit of British Columbia Fruit at the Canadian National Exhibition, which was Much Admired

about 25 pounds. Each of the boxes weighs slightly under nine pounds. Girls are employed to do the packing. They pack from 60 to 100 boxes in a day in this manner.

Each box contains from 20 to 25 peaches, the number contained being stamped on the outside of the box. The ends have an attractive label pasted on, entitled "Canadian Grown Peaches." The paper in which the peaches are wrapped is also stamped "St. Catharines Cold Storage Co., Ontario, Canada."

#### LOADING THE CARS

Great care is taken in preparing and loading the cars. The bottom and sides of each car are slatted, and the crated boxes are placed in tiers seven high and six wide, and a space of about three inches left between each tier, and over every tier narrow strips are run across the car to keep them from moving. All these precautions are taken to ensure good ventilation between the packages. A car will hold almost 1,200 of these boxes, or 400 crates; but the shipment I am describing only contained 700.

The car is iced 12 hours before the fruit is placed in it, and the fruit itself is also pre-cooled. On the previous shipment to Montreal the temperature of the car never rose above 45°. A thermometer is also used on board ship, and the temperature is kept well down till within a day or two of landing, when it is allowed to gradually rise to the temperature of the outer air to avoid the condensation of moisture upon the fruit.

In shipping fruit long distances by car from California and elsewhere, pre-cooling of the fruit and the pre-icing of cars have been found to be of vital importance. The St. Catharines Company is wisely adopting similar methods.

This package would seem to me to be a very good one for the western trade. The St. Catharines Cold Storage Co. are, however, using a larger box for their trade, holding about 60 peaches, and weighing about 26 pounds. These boxes are in my opinion far superior to the Georgia carrier crate.

Mr. Dobson, the St. Catharines Cold Storage Company, and the Government officials already mentioned, are to be highly commended for the thorough and efficient way in which they are handling these shipments of fruit. The peaches are very carefully picked and handled previous to being packed in the boxes, the baskets in which they are picked being lined with excelsior. They are of the Elberta variety and are shipped as soon as they are slightly colored.

If fruit trees are kept well pruned they make stronger growth, distribute the fruit more evenly over the trees, the trees are more shapely, and less fruit is likely to be knocked off by the wind and the fruit is more easily picked.

## Familiar Autumn Flowers\*

Major H. J. Snelgrove, M.A., Ph. D., Toronto

THE Golden Rod family, with its thirty-odd members, "all well defined," gild field and glen, on hillside and unfrequented wayside. By an expression of the choice of the people of the United States not many years ago, the Golden Rod was selected by an overwhelming majority as the representative American wild flower.

The botanical name of the cultivated aster, is from two Greek words, meaning beautiful crown. This popular flower comes to us from China and Japan. The Victoria is an old favorite, whose flowers in a great variety of colors, are soft-rayed and have a reflex curve. Truffaut's aster is incurved, and has a large range of colors. There is a quilled aster of German fame which has distinct needles. The Triumph is a variety with brilliant red flowers. One of the most beautiful newer varieties is the Comet. This is a flower with reflex curling rays of a singularly translucent quality of color. The white ones are particularly delicate and altogether lovely. There are many new varieties advertised in the florists' catalogues, but it will be found that they do not diverge greatly from the types above mentioned.

The garden Petunia gets its name from "petun," the aboriginal name for tobacco. It belongs to the night shade family, and is a near relative of common tobacco. The finest of all the petunias are called Giants of California. They are hybrids raised by a lady whose health demanded outdoor exercise in a warm, sunny climate. These flowers measure four or five inches across and possess exceedingly brilliant hues.

The Larkspur (Delphinium) comes variously from Europe, Siberia and China. It has a lovely spear of deep blue or purple or light ultramarine color, which gracefully waves to and fro in every passing zephyr.

The old fashioned hollyhock still holds its place in the modern garden, but the old single variety is being displaced by a double one which is as full as a Paul Neyron rose and quite as beautiful.

The Gladiolus has been much improved by hybridization so that the old red and pink varieties have been supplanted by an infinite number of brilliant-hued flowers, the finest of which have been produced by Mr. H. H. Groff, the eminent Canadian horticulturist of Simcoe, Ont. Everyone who has seen them can testify to their matchless beauty.

Phlox is the Greek name for fire, and, although all the phloxes are not fiery hued, there are many of them red enough to deserve the name. They are North American plants. The annual variety,

Phlox Drummondii, comes from Texas originally. The range of color in the Drummond phlox is extraordinary. There are cream, white, pale yellow, pale salmon pink, deep pink, crimson pink, magenta, purple, lilac, pure red and crimson. They begin to flower in June and about the last of October Jack Frost snatches the last lingering blossom. Phlox decussata, the perennial variety, is not quite as brilliant in coloring, but it is refined and delicate and has the advantage of permanency. The best hues are crimson, magenta and pink, with variations. The nurseries are offering long lists of named varieties, but the nomenclature will be found unreliable. The root of the perennial variety should be divided every second or third year.

The beautiful fringed gentian must ever remain associated with the poet Bryant, who has written such charming lines about it. To him it was the flower of hope which comes

"When shortening days portend  
The aged year is near his end"

and with calm eye look through its fringes heavenward; and he thought it was as blue as the sky. But the blue of the flower is not as true as its expression of hopeful dependence. There is, indeed, a heavenly peace expressed by every one of its lines. The flower cups are opened and closed according to the brightness or dullness of the day. If a burst of sunshine occurs on a dull day the flower expands in a few minutes. It always closes at night, and it will not open the next day if the sun does not shine.

Nicotiana affinis is a sweet-scented, white-flowered tobacco which blooms in late summer. The peculiarity of this charming flower is that it opens about sunset, emits a faint perfume, and then, when broad daylight returns, looks limp.

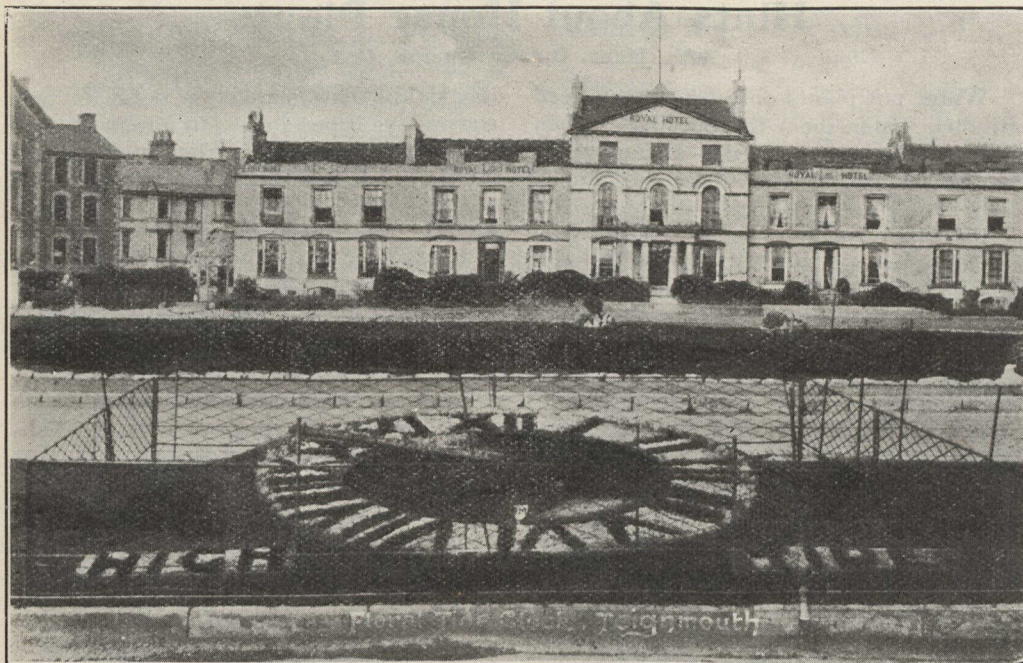
#### A LATE BLOOMER

Cosmos is a beautiful white (or pale pink) annual which closely resembles coreopsis or the single dahlia in form and blooms in autumn. This dainty flower comes to us from Mexico and grows wild there as well as in Texas. The variety called Pearl is extensively cultivated by professional florists and is seen in great luxuriant clusters in their shop windows in the large cities. The Texan ladies who come north wonder why we value a flower which is a common weed in their native state. For us it is the last flower of autumn, excepting the chrysanthemum.

#### CHRYSANTHEMUMS

The chrysanthemum is an Oriental flower for which we are indebted to China and Japan. Indirectly some of the

\*Continued from last issue.



The Famous Floral Clock at Teignmouth, England. Read Adjoining Article.

smaller varieties come from England and France. But the florists have taken such complete possession of this popular flower—their hothouse blooms being perfectly huge, as well as gorgeous in color—that our garden varieties suffer by comparison.

The chrysanthemum family is immense, numbering over four hundred distinct varieties. This number is being constantly added to by newer hybrids. The chrysanthemum is indeed the last and most beautiful autumn flower of all Flora's train. Whatever we may say in

praise of the rose, we must acknowledge the lovely Golden Flower another Queen—the Queen of Autumn.

When the summer flowers are dead and the birds have flown southward; when the Borean blasts blow down from the icy regions of the North—then comes our Autumn Queen with a wealth of bloom the like of which we never saw in June.

“The fields are stripped, the groves are dumb,

The frost-flowers greet the icy moon—  
Then blooms the bright chrysanthemum.”

## The Flower Gardens of England

Mrs. Allen Baines, Toronto

MY husband and I are on a visit to my native land, and it has occurred to me, as a true and loyal member of the Toronto Horticultural Society that a floral letter from England might be welcome to readers of THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST. The flowers have been glorious this year despite—might we not say, in many instances, because—of the cool and showery weather that prevails.

These flowers in this old land seem to grow for their own pleasure. They rejoice to live, to flourish, to give lavishly of their very best in color and bloom. No village street seems too dusty, no cottage garden too small to be chosen for their habitation. And the hearts of their owners respond and give them love for love, and the laborer, the river lock-keeper, the villa resident and the country squireen—all alike find pleasure in their cultivation.

I spent a fortnight in my own county, Devonshire. I drove constantly through the little thatched villages in which every cottage wall is a bower of Jasmin, climb-

ing roses and even of scarlet geranium and myrtle, both of which are perennials there, and grow to an enormous size. Beneath the walls and in the tiny gardens white lilies stand in stately masses against a background of blue larkspurs and among standard bushes of hybrid perpetual and tea roses that fill one with delight, and perhaps a little envy, when thoughts present themselves of many hard (and successful) struggles for the life of the former of these at home. Standard roses will, I fancy, always remain an impossibility for us in Ontario.

WE WOULD LIKE TO GO

I would like to take all the readers of THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST with me through the little lanes where honeysuckle and wild roses in three or four shades intertwine among the fern-banked hedges—and, still more, I would like to tell them, as they pass the cottages and cosy farms, that many an owner of the humblest of these successfully competes with the high and the rich at country flower shows, because, loving them with all his heart, he has found that “where

there is a will there is a way” to grow them.

Of course, in the towns and seaside resorts and beautiful country seats, the work of the skilled professional is evident. One thing particularly strikes you concerning the gardener here. In his own line, he is generally a well educated and reading man. He does not scorn reading or laugh at chemical fertilizers, or shrug his shoulders in conceited contempt over the scientific treatment of flowers and vegetables. He studies, he makes trials of new things, he notes down failures, and through failures reaches to success, and thus can tell you the reason of his success.

This was particularly exemplified at Teignmouth, a sea resort in Devonshire. The manager of the public gardens there is a working gardener called Symes. Once he was a private gardener. Now he has been chosen to this office and has worked wonders in the gardens and in the show conservatories which are filled with tuberous begonias, fringed, double and single, Schizanthus in every shade, forming compact masses of bloom, Crassula Coccinea and Achimenes.

I am enclosing with this a rather poor photograph of the “Clock bed,” designed and kept in order by Mr. Symes himself.

Finding that I was interested, Mr. Symes kindly gave me a good bit of his time and the following description of the clock bed. First, you must know its purpose, which is to indicate the times of high tide. The figures are perfectly clear, the whole bed being a marvel of smooth surface. In the centre there are balanced two large white clock hands which are moved to the hour.



The Marquis Aster

These asters won three first prizes at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto. They were lavender pink in color, and were shown by F. H. Hammett, of Toronto.

The following is a plan of the flowers: The small centre is *Mesembyanthemum Cordifolium* and the first ring is *Alternanthera Parenchoides Magnifica*. Next come eight sharp triangles, forming the eight points of the star, the two opposed triangles being of the same plant.

The following four plants compose them: *Alternanthera Amoniae*, *Alternanthera Aurea*, *Crassula Borig*, *Sedum Glaucum*.

The numerals and letters are of *Alternanthera Schmidtii*.

On a groundwork of *Alternanthera Amoniae*, the sixty minutes are marked out in *Klenia*, and the small outer border is *Cerastrum Tomentosum*. Altogether it forms a remarkable, and is a marvellously well kept bed, constantly "groomed" and perfectly flat.

Mr. Symes has brought his *Schizanthus* to a pitch of absolute perfection in habit, compactness and size of flower. I have taken two groups of these and, if the film is successful, I hope to send them to you later, with particulars concerning his cultivation of them. Many horticulturists assail him with questions about them. He does not always answer. I was favored, because, first, he found by a pertinent question of mine, that I understood something about them; second, because I was a Devonshire woman; third, because Canada is my home. To "come from Canada" generally opens English hearts.

One word must be added concerning our steamer trip on the Thames from Oxford. I will not try to paint the natural beauty, nor can I hope that any description of mine will convey the wonder of those gardens that reach to the waters of the old river.

Great magnificent "seats," old and new, hidden among the trees, peeping out from wondrous leafage, little bungalows and thatch-roofed summer cottages all standing amid green velvet of lawns, amid huge beds of standard hybrid perpetual and tea roses in full bloom, and of every form and color, all festooned; everywhere with arch upon arch and bower and pergola over which crimson rambles, Dorothy Perkins, Lady Gay and white climbing roses flung their flower-laden sprays in an abandonment of delightful growth, breaking down beneath their own weight and wealth of bloom, while beneath their feet are masses of campanula, linum coccineum and pink and white lavatera which, by the way, grown in masses, are a charming sight. I hope to follow this by a letter on new hybrid geraniums, schizanthus, and other plants.

To secure success with bulbs it is necessary to begin aright by getting sound bulbs of good size. I would warn intending purchasers against buying cheap, under-sized bulbs.—Thomas Jackson, Winnipeg.

## Hints About House Plants

Wm. Hunt, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont.

Water pot plants only when they need it, then water them thoroughly. When the soil begins to get dry and powdery on the surface, or when the pot is tapped with the fingers it emits a ringing sound—the plant requires water. Then give sufficient water so that it runs through the bottom of the pot, then withhold water until needed again. Giving a little water every day or at any

the sink. This should be done on fine warm days if possible. Hirsute or rough-leaved plants, such as the rex begonia, gloxinias, etc., should not be sprinkled over the foliage.

### FERTILIZERS

When the pots become full of roots and the soil worn out or exhausted, a little fertilizer can be given. The soil should be moist, not dry or very wet, when fertilizer is applied. There are several good plant foods sold at large seed stores. Sterlingworth Plant Tablets or Bonora are both good. The first costs 10 cents for a small box sufficient for a good collection of plants for the whole winter. Bonora is 25 cents a small tin. This is the best fertilizer for plants that I have tried for amateur work.

Half an ounce of nitrate of soda dissolved in one gallon of water makes a good fertilizer for pot plants. About half a teacupful every two weeks for a plant in a six inch pot will be sufficient. Begonias and coleus must not be given too much fertilizer. Geraniums and chrysanthemums will bear a larger quantity.

### INSECT PESTS

The spraying with water will help keep down insect pests, especially if the water is applied to the under side of the leaves. Insect pests increase and thrive best in a dry, warm atmosphere. They do not like moisture. For aphid or green lice, red spider and thrip sulpho-Tobacco Soap is a good remedy. This costs 10 cents a packet at seed stores. Soapy water or a solution of whale oil soap and tobacco water is beneficial.

Smoking the plants is also beneficial. Care must be taken not to burn the plants. Smoking or fumigating with to-



stated interval is not the way to water plants. Use tepid rain water or water that has been exposed to air and sun if possible for a day or two. The water should be just lukewarm about 50 to 60 degrees. Never use ice cold spring water for pot plants in winter.

### VENTILATION

Give air from the top of the window or from an adjoining room. Avoid cold draughts of air on plants. Ventilate only on mild, still days. In late fall, early winter, or in spring plants may sometimes be stood out for an hour or two, but the temperature should be at least 65 degrees outside.

### MOIST ATMOSPHERE

A moist atmosphere is one of the main essentials to achieve success with plants. Place pans or saucers of water on the heaters or registers. As this evaporates it causes a moisture very beneficial to plants. Saucers of water placed under the plants are beneficial or a steaming kettle or pot on the stove is a great help.

### SPRAYING PLANTS

Glaucous or glossy-leaved plants, such as palms, rubber plants, Boston ferns, calla lilies, etc., should have the leaves sponged with clean water once every week, with an occasional spraying at



White Roman Hyacinths

bacco is risky and unpleasant in a dwelling house. Much can be done to help keep down aphids with the smoke from a pipe or cigar if care is taken not to burn the plant. For scale insects wash well with soapy water, using a small brush to remove the scale if necessary. Wash with clear water shortly after using soap solution. Apply the solution to the under side of the leaves.

#### PLANTS FOR THE WINDOW

The following are lists of good house and window plants:

Geraniums—Single and double flowering; single flowering varieties best for winter.

Geraniums—Ivy-leaved, silver, bronze, and fragrant-leaved varieties are especially effective as window plants.

Begonias—*B. argentea guttata*, *B. manicata aurea*, *B. Otto Hacker*, *B. Thurstonii*, *B. rubra*, *B. Paul Bruant*, and other varieties.

Primulas—*P. sinensis* (Chinese primula), *P. obconica*.

Fuschias—Single and double.

Calla (*Calla Lily*)—*Richardia Ethio-pica*.

Chrysanthemums — Pompon and Japanese types.

Impatiens Sultani (Bloom for ever).

*Lilium Harrisii* (Easter lily)—*Lilium auratum*, *Lilium speciosum rubrum*, etc.

*Epiphyllum* (Lobster or Christmas cactus).

Tuberous-rooted Begonias — Single and double.

*Pelargonium* (Lady Washington geranium).

*Fresia refracta alba* (bulbs with sweet scented flowers).

*Valotta purpurea* (Scarborough lily), bulb.

*Amaryllis* in variety (bulbs).

*Otaheite Orange* (Flowers, fruit and foliage are attractive).

Winter flowering bulbs—Roman and Dutch hyacinths, *Narcissi* (Daffodil), in variety. Tulips, single and double, early flowering.

#### FOLIAGE HOUSE PLANTS

The following foliage house plants are suitable for the window as well:

*Anthericum vittatum variegatum*; *Anthericum picturatum*; *Araucaria excelsa* (Norfolk Island Pine); *Asparagus plumosus*; *Asparagus sprengeri*; *Aspidistra lurida variegata*; *Dracena indivisa* or *Dracena australis* (Cordyline); *Farfugium grande* (Leopard plant).

Ferns — *Nephrolepis Bostoniensis* (Boston fern); *Nephrolepis Whitmani*; *Nephrolepis Scotti* and other varieties.

*Ficus elastica* (Rubber plant).

Palms—*Kentia Belmoreana*; *Kentia Forsteriani*; *Phoenix rupicola*; *Phoenix reclinata*; *Phoenix dactylifera* (Date palm); *Latania Borbonica* (Fan palm); *Cocos Weddeliana*; *Pandanus Veitchii*; *Sansevieria Zeylanica* (Bow-string hemp plant).

### Wintering Flowering Bulbs

Wm. Hunt, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont.

Winter flowering bulbs give good results in winter with very little care. White Roman Hyacinths, Dutch Hyacinth, *Narcissi* or Daffodils give best results. Purchase the bulbs in October and pot them at once. Put three Roman Hyacinths or *Narcissi* in a five inch pot (or two *Narcissi* if bulbs are large), or more bulbs can be placed in a larger pot, pan or shallow box. The box should be about four inches deep and have some half-inch holes bored through the bot-



Madonna Lily

*Lilium Candidum*, or Hardy Garden Lily.

tom six inches apart for drainage purposes. Put one Dutch Hyacinth in a four inch pot or more in a larger pot. Use a little drainage material.

The top of the bulb should be just below the surface of the soil when potted, and the surface of the soil half an inch below the top of the pot to allow room for watering them. Water the bulbs well directly after potting so as to moisten all the soil. Then place the pots away in a cool, dark cellar or room. The cellar is the best place. The temperature should be about 40 or 45 degrees.

Bury the pots an inch deep in sand, light soil, or coal ashes. Sand is the best. Pack the sand around the pots so as to leave no spaces. Water this covering well if dry. Leave the pots covered in this way for four or five weeks or longer until a good root system has developed. Usually the roots can be seen growing through the aperture in the bottom of the pot.

One of the main points in growing these bulbs well is to secure a good roof system before the top growth commences. The pots can then be brought into the window or can be left in the

sand in the cellar until the top growth is about two inches in height. They should be taken out of the sand when the top growth is about the height mentioned. They can be left in a light place in the cellar a little longer if desirable. Introduce the bulbs into light and sunlight by degrees. Keep the bulbs well watered. Bulbs should never be allowed to become dry after they are once potted until through flowering.

The bulbs, especially the *Narcissi* and Dutch Hyacinth, can be dried off gradually, kept warm until summer, and then planted out in the garden where they may in a year or two flower again. They are seldom of any use to flower indoors the second year. It is best to purchase new bulbs every year. Roman Hyacinths and Paper White *Narcissi* potted in October can be had in flower by Christmas and New Year. Single Dutch Hyacinths are best for pot culture and can be had in white, red, pink, and blue colors. Good varieties of *Narcissi* are Von Sion (double), Trumpet Major, Princeps, and Bicolor Empress. The Polyanth *Narcissi* are also good.

### Cultivation of Hyacinths and Tulips

Hyacinths may be planted outside during September and October. To grow them successfully a sunny, open spot should be selected, not in the shade of trees or high walls; a place where the water is stagnant in winter should be carefully avoided and the soil made as porous as possible. If the soil be light or medium, it simply requires to be worked; if heavy, besides deep digging and well-working, the bulbs should be surrounded with some sharp silver sand.

When manure is added, on stiff, heavy soils, horse manure is preferable to cow dung, which may be used on sandy light spots. The manure should be worked a few inches into the soil, thus preventing the bulb itself from coming into contact with it. The beds, thus prepared, are ready for being planted with the bulbs; the soil is taken out to a depth of say three to four inches and the surface made quite level with a rake. The bulbs are then put into the beds four to five inches apart according to their size and gently pressed down; carefully, without overturning the bulbs, the removed soil must then be brought over the bulbs again and after this, planting is finished.

#### TULIPS

Tulips content themselves with a less rich soil than hyacinths, though a poor one must be avoided. A spot where there is no stagnant water in winter should be selected and the beds so arranged that they get the fullest amount of sunshine in spring. The preparing of the beds is the same as with the hyacinths.

# Vegetable Problems Discussed by Practical Growers

THE sixth annual convention of the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association was held in London, Ont., September 14th. Mr. Thomas Delworth, of Weston, the president, occupied the chair. In his opening remarks Mr. Delworth stated that during the past year the association had taken up two lines of new work. One was the issuing of a monthly crop report which had given general satisfaction. Printed forms were sent out and the members were particularly requested to make their report in accordance with the form. The other particular line of work was the sending of seed to the Government's Experimental Farm at Monteith, New Ontario. The result had been exceedingly satisfactory. The potatoes grown in that district were of a particularly good size, smooth and very good looking, and he thought that in the future Ontario would derive great benefit not only from the fact that the growers in older parts of Ontario would be able to secure a supply of northern grown potatoes, but that as new Ontario became settled its growers would be able to supply the larger cities of Old Ontario with all the potatoes they required and cut out the potatoes that are now being shipped in from New Brunswick.

Mr. Delworth thought that a further amendment should be made to the Seed Control Act making seed merchants responsible for the variety of seed that they sell. He said that it was very hard on market gardeners to plant a supply of onion seed and find after they had matured that they were not true to the variety.

The matter of irrigation was a burning question with the vegetable growers of Ontario and he thought that the Ontario Government should put in a plant at the Jordan Experimental Station to demonstrate the practicability of the overhead system for market gardeners. He also thought that the Dominion Government should amend the statute fixing the weight of certain vegetables. He instanced a case where a gardener near Toronto had sold parsnips at so much per bushel and on delivery the purchaser insisted on sixty pounds to the bushel, making a loss to the gardener of fourteen pounds of parsnips to each measured bushel. He thought that the new standards should be as follows: Parsnips, forty-five pounds; carrots, fifty pounds; beets, fifty pounds; artichokes, fifty-six pounds per bushel. The present rate is sixty pounds a bushel in each instance.

The President's address was ably discussed by C. W. Baker, of London, Ont. He thought that every member of the Association should put his shoulder to

the wheel and back up the president and other officers in their efforts to keep vegetable growing to the front. The convention approved of the president's recommendations, and the executive committee was instructed to bring the question of standard weights to the attention of the government. It was also decided to ask that seventy-five pounds be the lawful weight for a bag of potatoes, so that sugar sacks may be used.

Mr. Kerr, of Ottawa, spoke of the benefits of irrigation. He told of a gardener near Ottawa who had a celery patch on a hill and during the dry weather he irrigated it with water pumped by a wind mill, and the plants that were so watered on the hillside were much better than those in the valley where they did not receive irrigation.

## SECRETARY'S REPORT

Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, Secretary, in his annual report, announced that there had been gains in membership and a healthy condition. The St. Thomas branch showed the greatest percentage of gain in membership, 396 per cent. and Tecumseh second with an increase of 100 per cent. Woodstock showed twenty-five per cent. and Toronto twelve per cent. Mr. Wilson had something to say about New Ontario and the potato growing at Monteith and about his trip to the Old Country and the wonderful work that was being done by the farmers in England, France and Belgium. While in England he had seen one hundred acres of strawberries and one thousand acres of potatoes on one farm. It was his opinion that Ontario grown tomatoes could be shipped to English markets with profit and he was going to induce the Ontario Government to make a shipment during the present season. From one of the small Canary Islands there have for years been shipped into England, packed in sawdust and peat, over \$1,000,000 worth of tomatoes annually.

Mr. F. F. Reeves, of Humber Bay, gave a very interesting address on Early Potato Growing, which will be published later.

## SMALL FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Professor Crow, O.A.C., Guelph, dealt with the subject of Small Fruits in Connection with Vegetable Growing. He thought market gardeners could grow small fruits to great advantage, particularly strawberries. Their land being well fertilized, they could secure a heavy yield of berries. He had his doubts as to whether any land could be too rich for strawberries and he thought it would pay to irrigate a strawberry patch during the hot days of the summer months. They had worked 110 feet of strawberries with the Skinner System and it had

given splendid results. He did not think 5,000 boxes of strawberries to the acre would pay, from one acre at the Experimental Farm they had picked 14,000 boxes.

His practice of mulching was to apply a fair covering of manure in the fall. Just put enough to prevent the tops from freezing and to prevent the heaving of the ground. He would apply the balance of the mulch in the spring after the ground was thawed out; then he would put it on good and thick. He preferred something finer than long straw, straw two or three inches long and about two or three inches thick put on between the rows and in the rows as well. The coarse part of the mulch should be raked off in the spring into the spaces between the rows. If the soil was light he would not run the scuffer through in the spring but if the soil was packed it would be well to run the scuffer through, but not too deep.

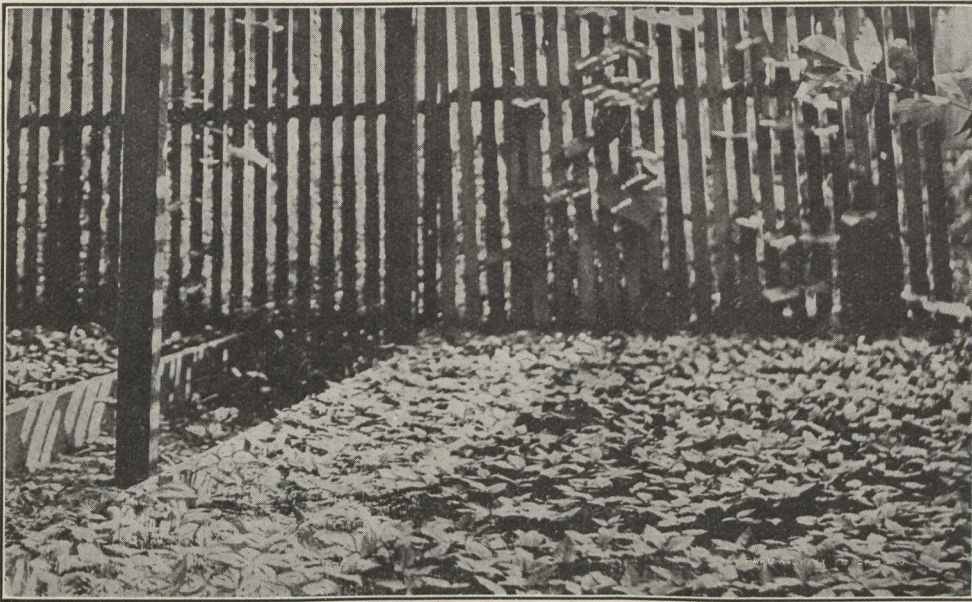
He advocated the matted row system, the rows being three and a half to four feet. The plants should be started two and a half or three feet apart in the row and put out as early in the spring as possible. A great many growers cultivate both ways for a considerable time before allowing any runners to start; they then allow the runners to fill up one way and discontinue cultivating one way and in this manner they soon secure a matted row. The runners are not allowed to form until July. If labor could be secured at a reasonable price it would pay to send a man over the patch to space the runners. Strawberry plants should not stand closer together than four inches. If the soil is very rich the rows might be 15 or 18 inches wide.

For strictly fancy trade he would recommend the Glen Mary, Sample, Beltz and Uncle Jim. The Williams was most generally grown for market purposes and the Wilson for shipping purposes. Parsons Beauty had given good results at the Experimental Farm.

He made a strong plea for the cultivation of gooseberries. The canning factories were paying big prices and they were easily grown.

## JORDAN STATION REPORT

There was a very interesting report from the Jordan Experimental Station, at Monteith. They tried the experiment of growing certain strains of tomatoes under glass cultivation, but they did not succeed except with one variety called the Ferguson O. K., and that yielded over eight pounds of fruit per vine. About thirty varieties of musk melon were started in the greenhouse, and they succeeded very well with the experiment. Fifty-nine varieties of peas were tested for yield. They found that growing the



A Ginseng Seed Bed at Brantford, Ont.

peas in rows about six inches broad gave better results than when sown closer together.

It was suggested that they should experiment at Jordan Station along the line of raising early vegetables by the use of frames and pit houses, the very intense system of French Suburban gardening especially suited to large cities and the relative value of commercial fertilizers and manure under certain conditions or during certain seasons of the year.

An address on "Irrigation of Garden and Greenhouse" was given by W. H. Coles, of Troy, Ohio, explaining fully the Skinner System of Irrigation.

#### MELON CULTURE

Melon Culture was discussed by F. G. Fuller, of Hopedale. He said that his first thought would be the variety. Some markets demand a small melon, while others demand a larger melon. A grower should be particular to get a melon suitable to his market and one that will command a good price. He should select a melon of good type and flavor; saving the seed of a good sample in flavor. A melon without flavor would not be a satisfactory one to grow. The hot bed should be prepared about the 25th of April, and should have about ten inches of straw manure well tramped.

The earth should be tramped before the seed is planted. Four or five inches of good earth would be sufficient. It should then be marked off with six inch marks both ways and in each crease a depression should be made with a tea cup or some similar object and then in the hole thus made four or five seeds should be planted on the outside edge and then covered with fine earth and then packed down with a spade and then watered. Care should be taken to watch the patch closely to see that it gets air and plenty of water.

In planting out a stone boat or low wagon was found satisfactory. Part of the manure should be cut out with the soil to keep it together. A southerly slope is best and if possible it should be of rich sandy loam. It cannot be too rich. The land should be well worked after the plants are set out. About a week after the plants are set out they should be given an application of nitrate of soda. Put a couple of teaspoonfuls around each plant. Two or three applications about ten days apart are sufficient. The melon should not be set out unless the weather is warm, a cold day will give them quite a check.

An address on "Experiments with Cabbage, Tomatoes and Asparagus," by Prof. Myers, State College, Pa., was illustrated with lantern slides, and demonstrated clearly that there are strains in varieties of vegetables, as well as in breeds of animals, some cabbages going mostly to bunches of leaves, while others, almost without exception, had beautifully-formed, solid heads.

"Insects Injurious to Vegetable Growing" were discussed by Mr. L. Caesar, O.A.C., Guelph, an extract from which will be published later. A banquet given the evening before the convention by the members of the London Branch to the visiting delegates proved most enjoyable.

### The Ginseng Seed Bed

E. A. Russell, Brantford, Ont.

The least expensive method of making a ginseng garden is to buy the seed from a reliable dealer and grow all one's plants. Time will be saved, however, if a few one-year-old and two-year-old roots are planted at the same time, as these will provide all the seeds needed in the following year.

The seed of the ginseng plant will not germinate until nineteen months after it

ripens and is usually packed between layers of moist sand for this period. The seeds thus kept are the "stratified seeds" which dealers sell for planting. This method saves garden space and weeding for one year and is most satisfactory, but if economy of land is no object the new seeds may be planted and left in the ground for the nineteen months required for germination. In either case the best time for planting is in late September or October.

The seed bed should be composed of sandy loam soil which has been under cultivation for a year. It is usually made four feet wide with sides of one-inch rough boards six inches in width. The sides protect the plants and enable one to build up a bed of rich material more easily. Rotted manure should be applied in the proportion of two wheelbarrow loads to forty square feet of ground and be well mixed with the soil, which must be free from stones and lumps. If this can be done in July or August it will be all the better, as the manure will then combine with the earth more completely. The addition of leaf mold or black earth from the woods will be beneficial but is not necessary.

Plant the seeds in rows three inches apart and at intervals of one inch apart in the row and one inch in depth. This can be done most expeditiously and so as to produce a pleasing regularity of appearance in the growing plants by using a dibber or marker, which anyone can make in a short time. From a board three inches wide and one inch thick, cut a piece four feet long or just as long as the width of the bed. Bore half-inch holes an inch apart the full length of the board and in each hole insert a peg made so as to project one inch. Nail a narrow strip of wood for a handle along the side opposite to the projecting pegs. With this tool a row of holes can be made across the bed in a moment all at the proper distance and depth.

Having planted the seeds, the only thing requiring to be done is to cover the bed with a mulch for protection against alternate freezing and thawing and also more especially to preserve moisture for the plants during the following summer. Most growers advocate the use of leaves or rotted manure for mulching but the experience of the writer shows that for seedlings the best material is sawdust. Several different methods were tested during the past year. In the bed on which about a half-inch of sawdust was used practically every seed produced a plant which thrived all summer.

Crushed bone is a cheap and valuable fertilizer.—Rev. P. C. L. Harris, Guelph, Ont.

# The Canadian Horticulturist

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PETERBORO, ONTARIO



## The Only Horticultural Magazine in the Dominion

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE ONTARIO, QUEBEC, NEW  
BRUNSWICK AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND  
FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATIONS

H. BRONSON COWAN, Managing Director

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### CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

The following is a sworn statement of the net paid circulation of The Canadian Horticulturist for the year ending with December, 1909. The figures given are exclusive of samples and spoiled copies, and of papers sent to advertisers. Most months, including the sample copies, from 11,000 to 12,000 copies of The Canadian Horticulturist are mailed to people known to be interested in the growing of fruits, flowers or vegetables.

January, 1909.....	9,456	January, 1910.....	8,925
February, 1909.....	9,310	February, 1910.....	8,967
March, 1909.....	9,405	March, 1910.....	9,178
April, 1909.....	9,482	April, 1910.....	9,410
May, 1909.....	9,172	May, 1910.....	9,505
June, 1909.....	8,891	June, 1910.....	9,723
July, 1909.....	8,447	July, 1910.....	9,300
August, 1909.....	8,570	August, 1910.....	8,832
September, 1909.....	8,605	September, 1910.....	8,776
October, 1909.....	8,675		
November, 1909.....	8,750		
December, 1909.....	8,875		

Total for the year .107,638

Average each issue in 1907, 6,627

" " " " 1908, 8,695

" " " " 1909, 8,970

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PETERBORO, ONTARIO

## EDITORIAL

### DECLINE OF THE APPLE INDUSTRY

When Mr. J. W. Flavelle, of Toronto, one of the most influential Conservatives in Ontario, recently addressed his open letter to the Minister of Agriculture, in which he claimed that there has been a serious falling off of late years in the production of agricultural products in the province and asked the Hon. Mr. Duff what he was doing to bring about an improvement, he little knew how soon his contentions, as far as the apple crop is concerned, would be substantiated by an official of the Department of Agriculture. The statement by Prof. J. W. Crow, of the Guelph College, that for fifteen years the production of apples in Ontario has been declining and that it is still declining, is of too serious a nature to be passed over lightly. Prof. Crow has stated what he believes to be the reasons for the decline. The question remains, how can the situation be dealt with most effectively?

It sometimes happens that blame is imposed on the Department of Agriculture for the existence of conditions for which it is not properly chargeable. In this case, however, we feel free to say, without attempting to fix the responsibility for what has happened in the past, that if the Minister of Agriculture does not take immediate steps to arrest the present decline and bring about a decided improvement in conditions he will leave himself open to the most severe criticism. Half-way measures will not be sufficient. A thorough, systematic and comprehensive campaign must be inaugurated that can be counted on to ensure definite results.

Where cooperative fruit growers' associations exist conditions are the best. More of these associations need to be formed. The late Hon. John Dryden, was instrumental in organizing, through his assistants, most of these associations. The work thus started should have been pressed vigorously. It needs to be now. Hundreds of apple growers in Ontario are making a great success of their orchards. In some sections there are men who are obtaining large financial returns through leasing neglected orchards and making them produce good crops of fruit by means of proper cultivation, pruning and spraying. The responsibility of demonstrating the success of these methods to the average farmer in our best fruit districts rests mainly with the Department of Agriculture.

### PEACH SHIPMENTS

It is satisfactory to know that the trial shipments of peaches made recently to England by the Dominion and Ontario Departments of Agriculture have turned out satisfactorily. Critics have claimed that these shipments will be of little value and have based their claims on the ground that immense quantities would have to be shipped, and for a period of years, to make any impression on the British market. It has been contended, also, that the peaches grown in Ontario are not the kind the British market demands for the high class trade.

While there is a large measure of truth in both of these contentions, the shipments that have been made should, in fact they have already produced tangible results. Before we can hope to build up an export trade in peaches—and tomatoes as well—with the mother country it is necessary that

we shall experiment to ascertain the styles of packages to use and the conditions of shipment necessary to obtain the best results. Former experiments in this direction proved failures for the most part. There are indications now that the new methods that are being tested will prove more successful. In connection with these tests experiments can be tried with the object of ascertaining the varieties of peaches and tomatoes that will give the best results. If necessary, new varieties can be planted and in due time tested.

Preliminary work of this nature is necessary before any serious attempt to gain a foothold in the British market is made. This work cannot be started too soon. For this reason we feel that both departments of agriculture are to be commended for what they are attempting.

### WESTERN ARITHMETIC

Literature issued by the management of the Canadian National Apple Show, to be held in Vancouver in November, states that "a grand total of 9,000 apples" will be comprised in the plate display. It is added that these apples will average three inches in diameter and that if placed in a single row touching one another they would extend five and one-ninth miles. Isn't that wonderful? Just think! 9,000, multiplied by three represents 27,000 inches, which is equal to five and one-ninth miles. Er! what? There are 5,280 feet in a mile or 63,360 inches. That seems funny.

Next, however, we are informed that the secretary estimates that "there will be a grand total of 12,600 boxes of apples on display. A box of apples is approximately 20 inches long. If all of these boxes of apples were placed end to end and a little boy told that he could have the last box in the row, if he would go after it, he would have to walk 47 and three-fourth miles to get it." Gracious! Wouldn't he be tired? But, let us see. If we multiply 12,600 by 20 we will have a total of 252,000 inches. There are 63,360 inches in a mile. Thus, 252,000 inches is a fraction less than four miles. Oh dear! Oh dear!

But, it never rains but it pours! Here is another. After being told that there will be 'a total of 1,638,000 apples in the entire show' we are further informed that "these apples will average about two and one-quarter inches in diameter and if they were placed in a single row it would be 698 miles long." Isn't it wonderful—to think that 1,638,000 multiplied by two and a quarter equals 3,276,000 inches, which on a basis of 63,360 inches to the mile equals 58 and a fraction miles, net 698. We hate to say anything that may detract from the magnitude of this great show, but these figures take our breath away. They astonish us. We are overcome. Do you wonder that British Columbia is sending to Ontario for school teachers? We hope that our teachers will show them the difference between feet and inches and help to make the show a credit to Canada. But really, this is too good to let go by without comment.

While our Canadian fruit growers were unable to take advantage of the invitation of the National Fruitgrowers Federation of Great Britain to pay a visit to the Old Country this year we hope that the members of the Federation understand that their invitation is deeply appreciated on this side of the water. Conditions, not a lack of desire on the part of our fruit growers, made the taking of the trip impracticable. There is a general desire that such a trip may prove possible some time during the next few years.



It is to be hoped that the Dominion Government will give careful consideration to the proposals that will be laid before it by the members of the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association in regard to standards of weight for vegetables. The Ontario Association should endeavor to enlist the support of the members of the Quebec Vegetable Growers' Association.

The directors of the Ontario Horticultural Association have acted wisely in arranging to secure prominent speakers from the United States for their annual convention in Toronto next month. Such speakers add interest to the proceedings and give an inspiration that cannot be obtained in the same way by any other method.

Again our supply of copies of The Canadian Horticulturist, this time for the month of July, has become exhausted. If any of our readers will let us have their copies of the July issue their kindness will confer a favor.

### Ontario Apple Prices

P. W. Hodgetts, Sec. Fruit Growers Association, Toronto

The apple crop in Ontario is one of the poorest for many years. Hundreds of orchards have no crop whatever, especially in the western parts of the province. Others have enough to supply a local demand. Where orchards have been properly looked after and thoroughly sprayed, the quantity is greater and the quality excellent. Orchards that have a crop but were not sprayed are showing plainly the effects of scab and codling moth.

Those cooperative associations having any sized crop have sold most of their apples. Prices have ranged from \$2.25 to \$2.60 for fall apples in quantity, up to \$3.75 for the better varieties of winter apples. One association sold their entire crop for \$3.00 for Nos. 1's and 2's, 75 per cent. to be No. 1. Another reports having sold for \$3.00 No. 1's and \$2.75 for No. 2's. The demonstration orchards sprayed by the Department of Agriculture in Nottawasaga township, Simcoe County, will likely grade 80 per cent. No. 1, and the apples have been sold at \$3.00 for No. 1 fall, and No. 1 and 2 winters. Early apples which have been going west have brought much larger returns than usual.

Mr. W. H. Bunting of St. Catharines, Ont., has been asked to act as an associate judge at the Canadian Apple Show in Vancouver next November and has accepted the appointment. Mr. Bunting is an experienced exhibitor and judge and should give satisfaction.

## Fruit Display at Canadian National Exhibition

The fruit exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition this year was good, there being a considerable improvement over previous years. As a general rule, owing to the early date of the exhibition, grapes are not far enough advanced for a good showing, but this year, although a few green bunches were in evidence, this part of the exhibit as a whole was excellent.

A decided improvement was noted in the general arrangement of the various displays, due partly to the fact that more space was devoted to this department than formerly. The space, however, could have been utilized to much better advantage, both from the standpoint of judging and to give spectators a better chance to compare the various exhibits of each variety of fruit. No regular system seems to have been followed in the arranging of the different classes. Exhibits of plums were noted in three different places in the hall, grapes in four places, and peaches and pears in at least three places. If the different classes in each variety were arranged in order, it would give a more pleasing effect, and enable spectators to readily find all the exhibits in the varieties in which they are particularly interested.

The display of fruit in commercial packages was splendidly located, but much better use could have been made of the space allotted to this portion of the fruit exhibit. Fruit, excellent in quality and well packed was there, but the general arrangement of the packages was anything but good. In fact, it almost appeared as if no attempt had been made at arranging the exhibit in an attractive form, and numerous remarks by passers by voiced this opinion. A very little effort on the part of those in charge of the arranging of the fruit exhibits could have made a great improvement in this department. The package display is a great source of education to fruit growers, and it should be arranged so as to attract the eye, and also enable the passer-by to readily see and examine the different methods of packing. It may be noted that one row of boxes was set upright at the top of the exhibit, where none but a very tall person could even see what kind of fruit was in the boxes.

In the plate displays, the competition was keen, and the quality of the exhibits excellent. The apples were good, both as regards quantity and quality. Peaches, plums and pears were good. The competition in all of these varieties was keen. Grapes were also good, and of a much better quality than is usual at this time of the year. As usual most of the prizes went to

the St. Catharines growers, Lut Marshall Bros., of Hamilton and R. H. Dewar of Fruitland captured a large number of prizes in the plums and grapes.

### TABLE COLLECTIONS

A new feature was the table collections, which attracted much attention and added much to the attractiveness of the whole exhibit. Displays of peaches, plums and grapes were shown. Two tables each of plums and peaches were entered, and three of grapes. L. C. Gray, of St. Catharines, captured the first prize in both the plums and peaches and R. Cameron second. In the grapes, J. H. Smith, of St. Catharines, won first prize; F. G. Stewart, Homer, second; and W. Selby, Homer, third. The second prize table had the best collection of varieties, and if anything, the better quality, but the judge found objections to the use of foreign material in decorating the table. The prize list called for simply a display of grapes, nothing else.

### GOVERNMENT EXHIBIT

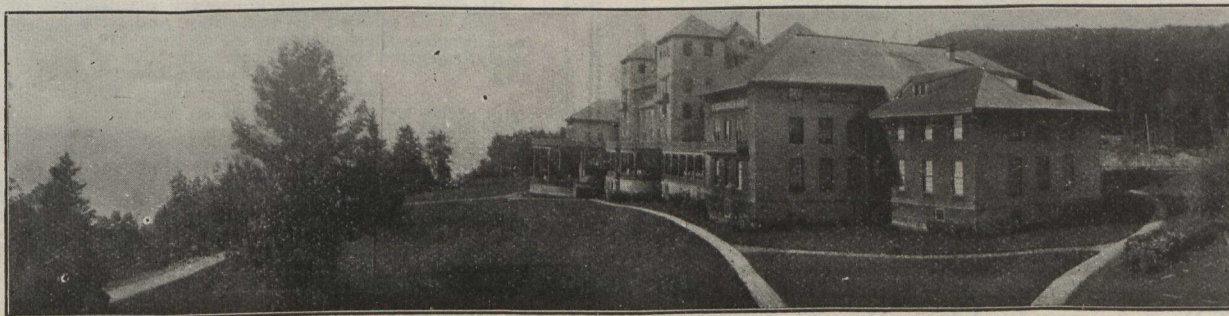
A very attractive display was put up by the Ontario Government. It was poorly located, however, being away off in a corner and at a considerable distance from the main fruit exhibit. Some very fine fruit was shown, there being an excellent display of commercial packages. The space was used to excellent advantage in displaying the fruit, which was placed so that it could be easily seen and examined by passers by. A prominent feature of this exhibit was a large pyramid of apples extending almost to the roof. The fruit in this exhibit was a good advertisement of the fruit growing possibilities of Ontario.

### BRITISH COLUMBIA DISPLAY

The British Columbia exhibit attracted much attention, and demonstrated the possibilities of British Columbia as a fruit growing province. Fruit of all kinds was shown, the early varieties being preserved in glass jars. The whole exhibit was displayed in a rustic booth of attractive design, which showed off the exhibit to perfection. The fruit in this exhibit was not packed especially for exhibition, but was exhibited as packed by the growers for ordinary commercial purposes.

Crab apples, peaches, plums, pears, apples and other varieties of fruit were shown in commercial packages, and judging by the display in the other sections of the hall, Ontario growers can well learn a few lessons from British Columbia growers concerning the art of packing fruit. The fruit was selected from all parts of the pro-

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vince, and considering the fact that it had travelled across the continent, both the condition of the packages and the quality of the fruit was excellent.

A feature of the flower exhibits was a display of gladioli by Campbell Bros., of Simcoe and Wm. Colvin of Galt, the prizes being awarded in the order named. The exhibits were located near the centre of the hall and were much admired. An excellent display of asters was also shown by T. H. P. Hammett, of East Toronto.

## Ontario Horticultural Exhibition

There promises to be a splendid showing of fruit from the individual counties at the Ontario Horticultural Exhibition in Toronto, November 15-19. Norfolk county will be to the fore again with a beautiful exhibit, but will have strong competition from Northumberland and Durham, who are sending in 290 barrels of apples for their display alone. Ontario county has promised to put up something very fine and Mr. H. Jones reports that Leeds and Grenville will this year expend their grant in exhibiting a unique collection of McIntosh, Snow and Scarlet Pippin and other apples of that type for which these two eastern counties are noted. The individual exhibits will be very strong.

There will be no changes in the prize list in the honey and vegetable sections, with the exception that the special section calling for canned vegetables will be cut out. The fruit list has been revised, a number of extra varieties have been added to the package classes as well as additional sections under the plate classes. It has been decided to cut off the three classes which were specially devoted to the northern counties. Two other varieties, the Snow and Wolf River have been added in the

class calling for specimen apples with prizes of \$10.00 and \$5.00 for the best single fruit.

The preserved fruit class will, this year, be under the management of the Women's Institute Branch of this Department, and it is expected that there will be a big competition for the prizes. In addition, special prizes will be awarded for displays to be put up by individual institutes. Already a number of these have signified their intention to enter. The floral prize list is practically the same as in 1909. Only two slight changes have been made which cut out the section calling for double violets and hamper arrangements in floral designs.

## Ottawa Vegetable Growers

Members of the Ottawa Branch of the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association recently visited the gardens of M. P. Carstesen, Bailie Bros., and W. Hull at Billing's Bridge. The large native plum orchard of P. Carstesen, and his celery store house drew much attention. Mr. Carstesen stored 15,000 celery and a lot of cauliflower in it last year. He has used the house for three years and has never had any loss in it. The house is in perfect condition. It is cheaply made. All the work was done by himself. The walls are of concrete. One wall forms the north wall of his greenhouse.

Another interesting sight was a field of 10,000 late cauliflower at Bailie Bros., which considering the dry summer, was a wonderful crop. Practically all the plants on the whole promised a good head. A young orchard at Mr. Hull's had a very fine crop. Two rows of Wealthy and some McIntosh Red apples were extremely well laden. Refreshments were served the visitors by the hosts.

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"Really too much cannot be said for the Herbert on account of its hardiness. The quality of the berry is, in my opinion, rather better than Outhbert, especially when canned, and it also has the advantage in size. I do not know when I gave a recommend with heartier good-will.

"A. McNEILL,

"Chief Fruit Division."

"Johnson, Nebraska, May, 13, 1910.

"W. J. Kerr, Esq.,

"Woodroffe, Ont., Canada,

"Dear Sir:—The Herbert Raspberry plants came to hand O. K., and were planted the same day, and seem to not feel bad for changing their nationality, as they are starting to grow nicely, and they certainly look as if they were built for business.

Yours respectfully,

"G. S. CHRISTY."

The above letters are evidence of the genuineness and quality of our Herbert plants. The Herbert has no equal as a heavy yielder of strictly high class berries. We are the only nurserymen who have ever secured plants from the originator.

The originator, with Mr. W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist, Alexander McNeil, Chief of the Fruit Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, and a staff representative of The Canadian Horticulturist, inspected and approved our large stock of plants, this past summer, so we are not ashamed of them.

Write for descriptive circular and price list.

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Growers at Ottawa, of hardy trees, shrubs, vines, small fruit plants, etc. We offer a large stock of strong rhubarb roots for winter forcing. We have also a large stock of the new *Hydrangea Arborescens*, or "Hills of Snow," and other hardy shrubbery, evergreens, etc.

## The Niagara District Horticultural Exhibition

The Niagara District Horticultural Exhibition, that was held in St. Catharines September 14 and 16, was a credit to the great fruit centre in which it took place. There were fine displays of fruit, flowers and vegetables, the exhibit of flowers being particularly fine. The exhibit of fruit in commercial packages was not as large as in former years. This was due largely to the fact that the St. Catharines Cold Storage Company was unable to make an exhibit because of the shipment of peaches it was making to the Old Country. Aside from this the exhibition, in other respects, was considerably ahead of all previous efforts.

Two very fine displays of fruit were made, one by S. D. Furminger and the other by W. H. Bunting in competition for the prize given by M. F. Rittenhouse, of Chicago. While more taste was displayed by Mr. Bunting in his exhibit, Mr. Furminger's collection was the larger of the two and won the first prize, Mr. Bunting's exhibit taking second.

A very fine display of plants and flowers, as well as semi-tropical trees, including acacia, bay and fig, was made by the Niagara Falls Park Commission under the direction of Mr. Moore, the new head gardener. Seven employees of the park were required to group this display.

An exhibit that attracted much attention was one of preserved fruits in glass jars by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. It is intended that this exhibit shall be displayed in foreign countries. The jars contained not only the fruit but the foliage and branches as well. All were in perfect condition. The display attracted much attention.

### SOCIETY EXHIBIT

The fine silver trophy offered by the St. Catharines Horticultural Society to the

horticultural society in the province making the best exhibit of flowers such as hydrangeas, Phlox Drummondii, asters, geraniums and so forth brought out entries from Toronto and Galt societies that did both societies credit. The Toronto society won the cup, but will have to win it again before it will become its permanent property.

The contest for the best decorated tables had seven entries. The prizes were won by Mrs. Edward Gander, Mrs. James A. Wiley, Mrs. A. E. Malcolmson and Mrs. E. Snider. On Mrs. Gander's table there was a delicate arrangement of pink asters and maiden ferns in a basket and a tray with white trailing clematis at the corners.

The prizes offered for the best collection of vegetables were won by S. D. Furminger and F. F. Reeves. As this exhibition does not receive a direct government grant its officers are deserving of hearty commendation on the great success it has achieved.

### Ontario Peaches in England

The Ontario Government agent in London, England, N. B. Colcock, has cabled the Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, Mr. C. C. James, that the first shipment of Ontario peaches to England arrived in excellent condition. When placed for sale on Covent Garden it was eagerly sampled by the dealers. This fruit was grown near the Experimental Station at Jordan, Ontario, and was packed by P. W. Hodgetts, Director of the Fruit Division of the Department of Agriculture.

It is reported that this fruit brought the highest prices of any of the same class sold at the same time. A despatch by the Canadian Associated Press reported that

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Tulips, single, named, 6 colors	.04	.30 1.75
Tulips, single, best mixed	.03	.25 1.25
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it was understood that Sir James Whitney, Premier of Ontario, who was in London at the time sent King George a box of these peaches and received a letter from the King's Secretary acknowledging their receipt.

**Quebec Pomological Society**

The annual summer meeting of the Pomological and Fruit Growing Society of the province of Quebec was held at Sherbrooke, Que., at the time of the Sherbrooke Exhibition, Aug. 30 to Sept. 1. The program included an illustrated lecture by Prof. John Craig, of Cornell University, an address by R. B. Whyte, of Ottawa, on "Perennials," and an address by Prof. Louis Meunier, of the Department of Agriculture, Paris, France, on the "Cider Industry," an outline of which is published elsewhere in this issue. The attendance was small the counter attractions of the exhibition militating against the interest taken in the meetings. Demonstrations in orchard work and fruit packing were given on the grounds of the exhibition, under the direction of an expert from Macdonald College.

Hon. Sydney Fisher expressed the hope that the Society would send an exhibit of its choice fruits to the Canadian National Apple Show in British Columbia. Hon. Mr. Caron urged the dissemination of knowledge pertaining to fruit growing throughout the province in order that a greater interest might be aroused in the growing of fruit.

Mr. Maxwell Smith, of British Columbia, Manager of the Canadian National Apple Show, asked for the cooperation of the Society in making the show a success. A resolution of condolence was passed with the family of the late Mr. Robinsen of Montreal who for many years rendered valuable ser-

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vices to the society. Prof. S. Blair, Macdonald College, the President of the Society, presided at the meeting.

### Items of Interest

The annual convention of the Ontario Horticultural Association will be held in Toronto Nov. 17 and 18 at the time of the Ontario Horticultural Exhibition. A meeting of the executive committee of the Association was held in Toronto on September 6th, with President R. B. Whyte in the chair, at which arrangements were made for an interesting program. Two well known speakers from the United States, Messrs. Horace McFarlane, Harrisburg, Pa., an enthusiast on civic improvement, and Harland P. Kelsey, a distinguished authority on native flora in the United States, will address the convention.

The Corn Reporter, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, reports that on the first of September the average condition of apples throughout the United States was 46.8 as against 44.5 on September 1, 1909, and a ten year average on the same date of 54.7. The average condition of white potatoes was 70.5 as against a ten year average of 79.8. Peaches showed an average condition of 64.0 as against a ten year average of 56.6. Grapes were 77.2 against a ten year average of 83.8. Pears showed an average condition of 63.9 as against 53.6 on the same date last year. Tomatoes averaged 78.6 against 81.3 a year ago. Onions 83.8 against 86.1 a year ago and cabbages 85.8 against 78.2 last year.

An informal meeting of officers of a number of the leading cooperative apple growers' associations in Ontario was held in Toronto at the time of the Canadian

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# Ontario Horticultural Exhibition

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Entries Close November 9th, 1910

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If you are thinking of planting this fall, you would do well to write us, letting us know your needs. October is the month when fall planting can be done with the best results. Make your selections early while our stock is complete.

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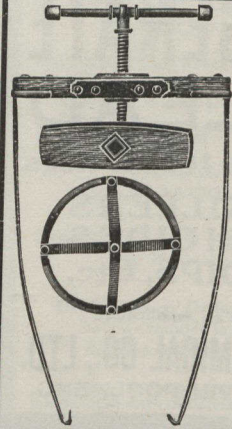
National Exhibition. It was reported that fruit in unsprayed orchards was of poorer quality this year than usual. Robert Thompson, of St. Catharines, stated that they had sold early apples in the west for as high as \$2.75 per forty pound box. Mr. Mitchell, of Thornbury, reported that buyers in the Georgian Bay District were offering \$1.25 to \$1.40 for fall and winter apples on the trees. Most of the associations have sold their crops.

At a luncheon of the directors of the Central Canada Exhibition held at Ottawa last month, one of the judges, Mr. R. B. Whyte, of Ottawa, who is the president of the Ontario Horticultural Association, criticised the management of the exhibition for not having given more attention to the horticultural exhibits. Complaint was made that the building was old and poorly located on the grounds, that fakirs were allowed in the building and that the prizes were not large enough. It was stated that the exhibit of fruit was most creditable to the Ottawa district, and that much larger exhibits would be made were an effort put forth to encourage them.

The difficulty which many people experience at this time of the year in selecting the right kind of shrubs and trees as well as plants to grow, has led Mr. E. D. Smith, the well known nurseryman, of Winona, Ontario, to issue a little booklet entitled, "What Shall I Plant and Where Shall I Plant It?" The information it contains is most helpful. It gives lists of shrubs for shady places, wet or moist places, dry and shallow soils and for sea-shore planting. Lists are given of trees for street and avenue planting, for country or suburbs, of hedge plants, screens to hide objectionable views, wind breaks, ever-

greens for bed planting, rapid growing trees and vines, lists of flowering shrubs with the months in which they flower and other similar information. The booklet is well worth sending for.

Mr. Maxwell Smith, Manager of the First Canadian National Apple Show, which will be held in Vancouver from Oct. 31 to Nov. 5, has been in the east recently soliciting exhibits of fruit for that exhibition. Before leaving for the West he reported that Nova Scotia had arranged to send an exhibit, although it will not be as large as would have been the case had the crop of Gravenstein apples in Nova Scotia this year been larger. The Pomological Society of the province of Quebec, he stated, intends to send a full carload of Snow apples. Mr. Smith promised that if eastern growers would exhibit at the show in British Columbia this year, the British Columbia growers would return the compliment.



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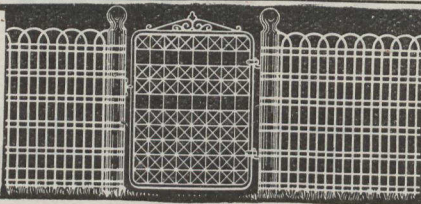
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**Death of W. E. Wellington**

Death came suddenly recently to Mr. W. E. Wellington, of the firm of Stone & Wellington, nurserymen of Toronto and Fonthill. Few men were as well known in horticultural circles throughout Canada as was the late Mr. Wellington. The immense business conducted by the Fonthill nurseries in all the provinces of Canada resulted in Mr. Wellington building up a



The Late W. E. Wellington

large acquaintance among the horticultural authorities and others interested in fruit growing in the different provinces.

From 1897 to 1899 Mr. Wellington was President of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association. He was a life member and at one time First Vice President of the Canadian National Exhibition, of which he was a director for many years. The late Mr. Wellington was sixty-one years old.

**COMING EVENTS**

Under this heading, notices of forthcoming exhibitions and meetings of horticultural importance will be published. Send the information as long in advance as possible.

- Vancouver, B.C., Canadian National Apple Show ..... Oct. 31-Nov. 6
- Ontario Horticultural Association Convention, Toronto ..... Nov. 17-18
- Ontario Horticultural Exhibition, Toronto, ..... Nov. 15-19
- Nat'l Apple Show, Spokane, Wash., Nov. 14-19
- Nat'l Apple Show, Chicago, Nov. 25-Dec. 4

**VAPORITE**

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**NOTES FROM THE PROVINCES**

**Eastern Annapolis Valley**

Eunice Watts, A. R. H. S.

During the history of apple growing in Nova Scotia, there has never been such a shortage of fruit as this year; however as the apples begin to show themselves larger, those orchardists who at first thought that they would only have fifty barrels now estimate the crop to be a hundred and even more, so that the outlook is a trifle better than was expected, but it is going to be a very hard year for those who have only apples to count upon. Only the best hands will be put on in the packing houses which will make it hard for the laborer as well as the grower. In the western part of the valley several people have not sufficient fruit for their own use.

In the low lying district of Aylesford a severe frost during the latter part of August destroyed cranberries, beans, corn and vines, while in the east of the county the beans and corn are still fresh at the time of writing, September 14th.

Fruit trees look a dark rich green and promise in the future to make good their year of rest. The trees in the nursery rows have made luxuriant growth and orders for 1911 and 1912 are coming in very fast.

The budding of apple and plum trees finished about the middle of September.

Apple speculators have been very quiet. Kings have been sold for \$4.50 a bbl., \$3.00 has been offered for Gravensteins, Duchess \$2.50, and Crimson Beauty \$4.00.

**British Columbia**

"The provincial government will make exhibits of provincial fruit at the leading centres throughout the United Kingdom during the coming season, on similar lines as in previous years. A carload will go forward about October 9 in charge of Mr. R. Bullock-Webster, provincial exhibition commissioner. It is also intended to forward a second car later in order to reach London in time for the Royal Horticultural society show at Vincent Square. By this means we will be enabled to stage a better exhibit than in previous years, owing to the fact that the fruit can be picked later and will have a better color.

The weekly reports of British Columbia's fruit Commissioner, Mr. J. C. Metcalfe, who continues to visit the different markets for fruit in the prairie provinces, are being followed closely by our growers and shippers. It is believed that his work among the fruit dealers in the different cities is leading them to take a greater interest in British Columbia fruit. His descriptions of the methods of packing fol-

**Plant Ginseng Now**

Ginseng should be planted not later than October for best results, but may be planted safely until the ground freezes. You should have a plot of this profitable plant. Write at once for our free booklet and commence this fall.

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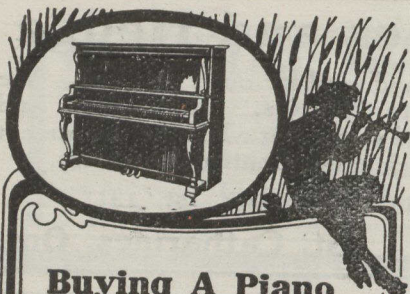
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WRITE THE PRINCIPAL FOR CALENDAR

REV. J. J. HARE, Ph.D.  
Whitby, Ont.

lowed by the United States growers who ship fruit to the same markets and his suggestions for improvements in our methods are proving helpful.

**Niagara District, Ont.**

By Weary Worm, Winona

Since the second week of Toronto Fair, when the weather was hot and muggy, we have had ideal weather conditions for picking, packing and shipping fruit. There has been a keen demand for fruit on the part of the public and prices have been fairly good for the grower.

The packing and distribution of fruit is gradually improving although much remains to be done, notably in the matter of shipping green fruit. The plum market was injured to a considerable extent by this practice and the grape market is also suffering. Plums are about over now and numbers of orders for them are coming in to the dealers, which they cannot fill.

Somewhat of a glut of peaches took place during the second week of the Toronto Fair, and Early Crawfords sold rather low for a few days, but since then the market has improved and peaches are selling now better than ever, with a keen demand on the part of the public. A great deal of fruit and tomatoes has been shipped to the West this year, both from the Winona-Grimmsby end, and from St. Catharines.

Bartlett pears have been a capital crop and an exceedingly good sample, they are just about over now, and are being succeeded in the markets by Anjous, Sheldons, Seckels, etc. Duchess are a light crop, and Keiffers, medium.

Early Crawford peaches are just about over and Ellertas are coming upon the market now. They are not as heavy a crop as usual, but are an extra good sample.

Grapes are coming in freely and are selling at fair prices. Concords and Niagaras are now coming on the market, some of these would have been better held back for another week or so.

Fruit and tomatoes are on the upward trend of late. An unusual feature has been small lots of strawberries and raspberries, which have sold well.

Campbell Bros., of Simcoe, wish to communicate with the gentleman who discussed the Gladiolus "Empire" with Mr. John Campbell at the Toronto Exhibition recently.

The Aphine Manufacturing Company report that considerable interest is developing in Canada toward their insecticide Aphine and that their business on this side of the line is increasing, now that their product is becoming known. It is handled in Canada by Thos. A. Ivey, of Port Dover, and Dupuy & Ferguson, of Montreal.

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who specialize in APPLES and PEARS during the Season. Personal attention, prompt account sales and remittance.

Correspondence invited.



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Has the "Black Knight" come to your home?

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"Black Knight" takes all the hard work and dirty work out of stove polishing.

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Most dealers handle and recommend "Black Knight" Stove Polish. If your dealer cannot supply it, send loc. for a big can—sent postpaid.

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A new idea in washing Machines. "Favorite" Churn means easy churning. 8 sizes.

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**THE CANADIAN APPLE GROWERS' GUIDE**

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Profusely and beautifully illustrated, a book which should be in the hands of every person interested in Apple Growing. The best book on the subject ever issued.

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**Fred Barker**  
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**Landscape Work**

In developing lawns and estates great care and judgment is required in the locating of walks and drives, the selecting of suitable varieties of trees and shrubs to be planted and the arranging of them artistically. Many homes lose their charm for lack of knowledge and experience in developing the grounds.

This difficulty is overcome by our Landscape Department, which is in charge of experienced men qualified to develop grounds of city or country homes, large estates, school and public grounds, parks, cemeteries or factory lands. Now is the time to discuss fall or spring work. Correspondence solicited.—Brown Bros. Co., Brown's Nurseries, Welland Co., Ont.

**Items of Interest**

The fruit growers of Northumberland and Durham Counties, Ontario, have formed a County Association with W. H. Gilson, of Newcastle, pres.; and W. H. Dempsey, of Trenton, secretary.

Messrs. Barr & Sons, of Covent Garden, London, England, made an exhibit of Mr. Groff's gladiolus "La Luna" at the last show of the Royal Horticultural Society, and were granted the "Award of Merit."

Clarkson fruit growers shipped two cars of berries this season through to Montreal in iced cars. The shipment was a complete failure. They went by ordinary freight and through neglect were not iced. A fruit train from the Niagara Peninsula for Montreal passes through Clarkson each evening. Fruit for Montreal is loaded on to this train and as the cars are ventilated and make the journey during the night, the service gives good satisfaction. The cool night air circulating through the cars does away with the necessity of icing them.

The Department of Agriculture of British Columbia continues to publish weekly reports from its representatives in the Prairie provinces and in the fruit centres along the Pacific coast of the United States. These reports give valuable information about the condition of the fruit markets, the quantities of fruit being shipped and marketed and advice to the British Columbia growers in regard to the marketing of their crop. The reports are being widely published in the papers of British Columbia and are proving of great value to the fruit growers.

We acknowledge receipt of copies of fall bulb catalogues from J. A. Simmers, Limited, Toronto; Steele Briggs Seed Co., Toronto; and John A. Bruce, Hamilton. They list a splendid assortment of spring flowering plants and bulbs. Persons desiring to have a good assortment to choose from should look over this copy of THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST and secure the catalogues of the different seed firms advertising in this issue. A post card will bring a copy of any of them.

**APPLE SHIPMENTS**

**LONDON**

**LIVERPOOL and the CONTINENT**

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### Eastern Fruit may not be Shown

The Secretary of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, Mr. P. W. Hodgetts, writes *The Canadian Horticulturist* that it is not likely that any Ontario apple growers will exhibit at the National Apple Show at Vancouver next November, notwithstanding the tempting prizes being offered. The distance is so great and the opportunities for damage to the exhibits en route so many that eastern men are slow to take hold.

To do the matter justice they feel that it would be necessary to send a man along not only to care for the fruit on the way out, but also to supervise the placing of

the exhibits at the other end, thus entailing a large expense. As Ontario has no market for fruit in British Columbia the Ontario government is not disposed to make an exhibit.

It will be unfortunate, if at least some eastern fruit is not shown at the big show which every grower in Canada hopes will be a great success. Even should eastern fruit not be shown the event is certain to be the largest exhibition of apples ever shown in Canada.

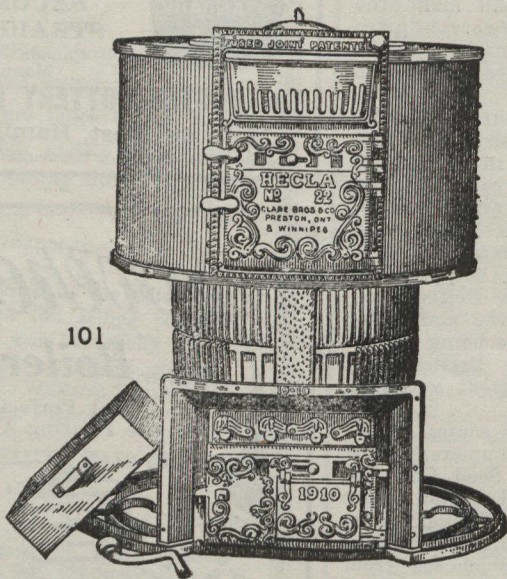
A sample of a Northern Spy apple, grown last year in Elgin county, Ontario, which had been kept in the cold storage at London, Ont., since a few days after it was

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The discovery of FUSED JOINTS made possible the perfect system of warm air heating.

When we first began to build furnaces, some thirty years ago, the various parts of the radiators were bolted and cemented together. No matter how tightly the iron and steel were fastened, the difference in the expansion and contraction of the two metals eventually pulled the bolts loose, ground out the cement and left openings through which gas, dust and smoke escaped into the house.



About 20 years ago, we discovered and patented FUSED JOINTS.

Instead of bolting and cementing steel and iron together, we fused the materials at a white heat.

The joints thus formed are permanent and indestructible.

Twenty years use has proved the value of Fused Joints. They will not leak—they are absolutely gas, smoke and dust tight—

and will always remain so as long as the furnace is in use.

Fused Joints insure "Hecla" heated homes being always supplied with an abundance of fresh, warmed air, untainted by gas or dust.

"Hecla" Furnace is the only furnace with Fused Joints.

Fused Joints are only one of the patented features of "Hecla" Furnace that mean so much to every man who is going to put in a new furnace this season. Our furnace book describes and illustrates them all. Write for free copy.

Send us rough diagram of your home, and we will plan the heating arrangement and give estimate of the cost of installing the right "Hecla" Furnace—free.

## Clare Bros. & Co. Limited, Preston, Ont.

picked from the tree, and which was removed from cold storage on August 11, was sent to The Canadian Horticulturist recently by J. A. Ruddick, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner. It was in practically a perfect state of preservation, the color and flavor both being of the best.

Mr. P. W. Hodgetts, the Director of the Horticultural Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, while speaking at a meeting of the Lincoln Farmers' Institute at Vineland recently stated that there are now 875,000 peach trees in the Niagara district, as compared with 684,000 in 1901. Of these 500,000 are new, and 375,000 old ones; and the increase is but beginning. The eastern area can produce five and ten times the present amount of fruit. Peaches

are now being introduced into Norfolk, Kent and Essex, and even in Lambton counties. The western claim for the reduction of duty on fruit compels growers to be on the alert for new markets.

We are in receipt, from the Helderleigh Fruit Farms and Nurseries at Winona, of E. D. Smith, of sample leaves taken from young trees growing in the nursery. The leaves include those of the Golden Dogwood, *Ampelopsis heterophyllum variegata*, the Variegated *Ampelopsis* and the Japanese Maple. The variegated coloring of the leaves is most unique. The fact that these trees are being grown successfully in the Helderleigh nurseries is of considerable interest.

The Third National Apple Show of the

United States will be held in Spokane, Nov. 14 to 19, and will be followed by an exhibition at Chicago, Nov. 28 to Dec. 4th. The first show in 1908 cost \$41,000. Last year's show cost even more. The people of Spokane have been contributing about \$25,000 a year to the show. The citizens of Toronto contribute about \$1,000 to the Ontario Horticultural Exhibition.

A local paper in Nova Scotia reports that London, England, capitalists are conducting negotiations for the purchase of considerable areas of fruit land for the purpose of growing fruit. It is expected that upwards of \$500,000 may be invested in this way. The work is to be conducted on a cooperative basis. It is intended to market the fruit in London, England.

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The enormous increase of our Mail Order Business now enables us to respond to your good will by being the first store in Canada to extend **FREE DELIVERY TO ALL CUSTOMERS.**

*You need no longer figure out postage, express or freight rates, because the prices quoted in our catalogue are what the goods will cost you at your nearest station, except heavy or bulky goods, as stated in the catalogue.*

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If your name is not already on our mailing list send post-card at once for catalogue.

Our new free delivery system makes it profitable for you to order your entire needs from this store.

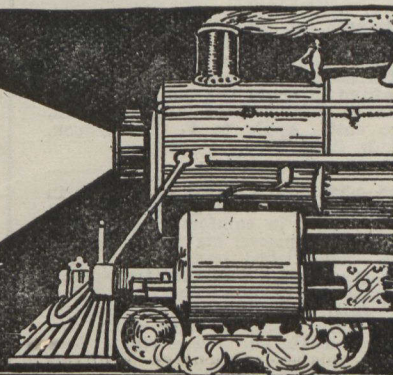
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**PIPE FOR SALE.**—All sizes for steam, hot water heating, posts, green house construction work, etc., very cheap. Send for price list, stating your needs.—Imperial Waste and Metal Co., 7 Queen Street, Montreal.

**PERSONS** having waste space in cellars, out-houses or stables, can make \$15 to \$30 per week growing mushrooms for us during Fall and Winter months. Now is the best time to plant. For full particulars and illustrated booklet, write Montreal Supply Company, Montreal.

**THE CANADIAN APPLE GROWERS' GUIDE** (just published). A thoroughly up-to-date treatise, covering every phase of apple culture, from the planting of the tree to the packing and sale of the fruit, by Linus Woolverton, M.A., Grimsby, Ont. Published by Wm. Briggs, Toronto, price \$2.25, postpaid.

**LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT.**—Charles Ernest Woolverton, Grimsby, Ontario, is prepared to make plans for the improvement of country estates, city parks or private grounds, giving lists of suitable trees, plants and shrubs for planting. He has no personal interest in the sale of any of these, but can direct clients for purchasing them at lowest wholesale prices. He will superintend the work of the gardeners in carrying out his plans where such service is needed.

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## Ontario's Apple Supply

The following is a partial list of the Co-operative Fruit Growers' Associations of Ontario, together with a statement of the quantities they are prepared to ship this season:

Chatham .....	1,000 to 3,000 barrels
Alvinston .....	3 cars
Wyoming .....	19 cars
Watford .....	1,500 barrels
Grimsby .....	6 cars
Ingersoll .....	4,500 barrels
Trenton .....	7,000 barrels
Thornbury .....	12,000 barrels
New Durham .....	2,000 barrels
Jordan .....	20 cars
Oshawa .....	8,000 barrels
Wicklow .....	3,500 barrels
Sparta .....	3,000 to 5,000 boxes
St. Catharines, .....	6,000 boxes and 5,000 barrels
Nerfolk .....	30,000 barrels

**Growth of Rural Telephones.**—The call of the telephone bell is no uncommon sound in the farmhouse to-day. Men are called for special work, prices are learned, buying and selling is done, orders go to the butcher and the grocer and friendly gossip and chat are among the many things that keep the busy rural lines buzzing. The farmer or fruit-grower with a telephone is no more isolated than his brother in the city—indeed, often far less so—for the city man, as a rule, does not know his next door neighbor. Besides, the telephone is a real money-maker, as it keeps the farmer so closely in touch with market prices and conditions. The initial cost is low, and the line when installed belongs to the farmers, so that there is only running expenses to pay. This, coupled with the fact that the organization of a company and installing the line is made easy by the co-operation and expert advice of the different large telephone supply-houses, which is given free of cost, has been a large factor in the increasing popularity of rural telephones.

**WILD LANDS** in blocks of 80 to 5,000 acres, in West Kootenay, British Columbia. Price depends on accessibility, value of timber and percentage of good land. State what is wanted, and terms preferred. If maps wanted, send \$1.00. Enquiries wanted from prospective purchasers, not agents. J. D. Anderson, Government Surveyor, Trail, B. C.

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Orchard Harrows turn over soil cleaner, better than you've been accustomed to have it done. Attach wings and Harrow extends out 12 ft. or more to cultivate under limbs of trees—closes up narrow enough to cultivate between grape vines. Combination Harrow too—reversible from "Out Throw" to "In Throw." Low seat, well-braced frame. Ask your dealer for information or write Dept. T. E. Bissell Co. Ltd., Elora, Ont.

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### Kills Bone Spavin

Rich Valley, Alta, May 20th, 1909  
"I have used your Spavin Cure for a long time and would not be without it. Have killed a Bone Spavin by its use."  
OLE CARLSON.

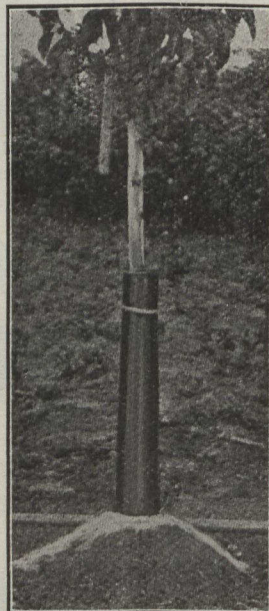
That tells the whole story. And hundreds of thousands have had the same experience in the past 40 years.

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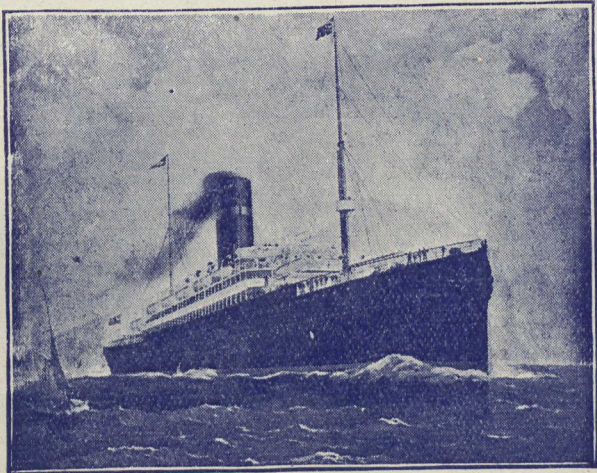
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and damage will be prevented.

These veneers will protect also against sun-scald.

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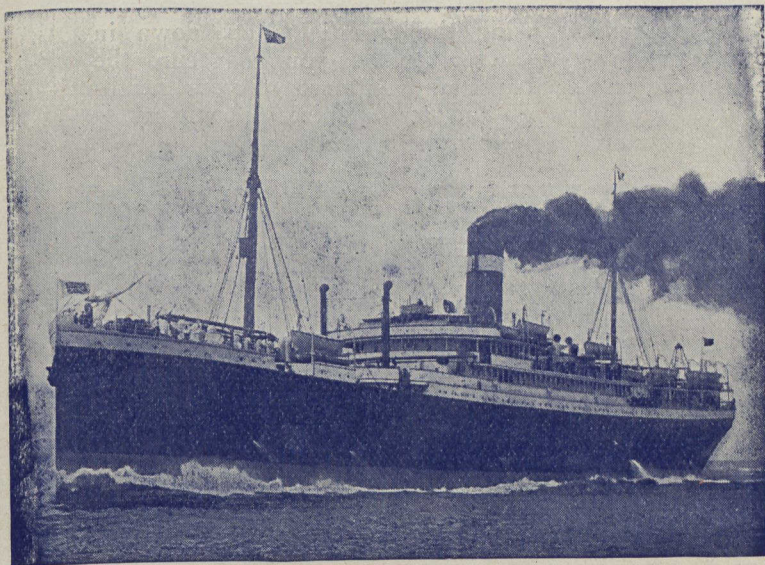
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# Does the magic wire run to your place?

**A**RE you connected with the markets—with your friends—with the outside world—by telephone? Or is there no telephone system in your community? There has been a marvellous growth of the telephone in the rural districts of Canada during the past two years. The telephone problem may be of interest to the city man, but it is of even more interest to the man who lives in the comparative isolation of the rural districts. We believe the only reason why you have not a community-owned system in your own locality is on account of your not being in a position to secure sufficient data on the subject of organization and construction.

## FARMERS!

**T**HERE is no further need of your not knowing how to proceed with the organization and construction of a rural telephone system of your own, because if you will simply write for our Bulletin, the whole story is there, a plain and simple story of how to start a community-owned telephone system

going and how to keep it going. Hundreds of such companies are now doing business throughout the Dominion, and it is only a question of your having the essential facts down in detail to enable you to secure the interest and support of your neighbors and to organize a company of your own.

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The No. 1317 type telephone set, specially adapted for Rural Telephone work, is of the very latest design and is the most powerful and efficient set on the market to-day. It is the very acme of telephone construction. Because we make the best telephone specially adapted to rural use, over 90%

of the rural telephones used in Canada to-day come from our factory. The president of the largest telephone company in the world could not have a more perfect instrument for his own private use. The details of this set are clearly set forth in the Bulletin mentioned above.



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All you have to do is to ask for Bulletin No. 240 and we will mail you free the whole story of how to organize and construct Rural Telephone lines. Do not hesitate to ask if you want the book—a postal card will bring it.

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