THE ONLY HORTICULTURAL MAGAZINE IN CANADA
FOR FRUITGROWERS, MARKET GARDENERS & AMATEUR HORTICULTURISTS
ISSUED ONCE A MONTH
THE FIRST CANADIAN NATIONAL APPLE SHOW

WILL BE HELD IN

VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

October 31st to November 5th, 1910

$25,000 Will be Awarded in PRIZES

And it will be the Greatest Apple Show the world has ever seen.

Two concerts daily will be rendered by the famous 48th Highlanders' Military Band of Toronto, during the entire week of the Great Show.

REDUCED PASSENGER FARES on all Railway and Steamship lines from points in Canada and the United States, also Special Reduced Freight and Express Rates for Exhibits.

The leading Apple Buyers of the world will be present and every fruit growing district in Canada should be well represented. It is the first great opportunity for the Canadian Apple Grower to get in touch with the world’s markets in the occident and the Orient, and also affords a most favorable opportunity for thousands of holiday seekers to visit the Pacific Coast and enjoy a week in Vancouver, the welcome City of the Lion’s Gateway

Write for further information to the

CANADIAN NATIONAL APPLE SHOW

VANCOUVER, B. C.

SPECIAL GLASS FOR GREENHOUSES

Conservatories of The Dale Estate, Brampton, Ont.
Glass supplied by our Toronto Branch

GOOD QUALITY, FLAT, EVEN THICKNESS, AND WELL CUT

We make a specialty of supplying Glass for vegetable forcing houses

PILKINGTON BROS. Limited
Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver

GOOD CROPS ARE OBTAINED BY USING

THE BEST MANURE

AS SUPPLIED TO NURSERIES, FRUIT GROWERS AND GARDENERS

SURE GROWTH COMPOST makes poor land fertile, and keeps fertile land most productive. Supplied by

S. W. MARCHMENT
133 VICTORIA ST., TORONTO
Telephones: Main 2841 Residence Park 951

Mention The Canadian Horticulturist when writing.
The Canadian Horticulturist

Contents for October

Driveway to an Ontario Home

Fruits and Fruit Growing
- Ontario Apple Industry: G. F. Marsh 227
- Fall Treatment of Grape Vines: W. M. Robson 229
- The Cider Industry: L. Muenzer 229
- Benefits of Spraying Demonstrated 229
- Thimbleberry Culture: John Wilson 230
- Packing of Ontario Fruit 231

Flower Garden and Lawn
- Familiar Autumn Flowers: H. J. Sneigrove 232
- Flower Gardens of England: Mrs. Allan Baines 233
- Hints about House Plants: Wm. Hunt 234
- Winter Flowering Bulbs: Wm. Hunt 235
- Cultivation of Hyacinths and Tulips 235

Vegetables and Market Gardening
- Vegetable Problems Discussed 236
- The Ginseng Seed Bed: E. A. Russell 239

General
- Editorials 238
- Ontario Apple Prices 239
- Fruit at the Canadian National 239
- Ontario Horticultural Exhibition 240
- Niagara District Horticultural Exhibition 241
- Ontario Peaches in England 241
- Quebec Pomological Society 242
- Notes from The Provinces 224

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

Bank
Books
Boxes, Baskets and Barrels
Building Material
Cameras
Classified Advertisements
Cold Storage Rooms
Commission Merchants
Exhibitions
Fencing
Fertilizers
Flower Pots
Fruit Lands
Furnaces
Greenhouse Material
Growers' Supplies
Implementa and Tools
Insecticides
Landscape Architecture
Mail Order House
Magazines
Nursery Stock
Pianos
Rubber Stamps and Stencils
Sales
Schools and Colleges
Seeds and Bulbs
Steamship Companies
Stove Polish
Telephones
Tree Protectors
Veterinary Remedies
Washing Machines

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 Ladies' Home Journal. It 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. It is taken home to be read. The paper supplies something of old Saturday Evening Posts, dating back for a number of years. The paper supplies something in the reading line they want, and 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 firm which uses its advertising columns. That firm, 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.
Select Ornamental Trees and Shrubs

A Complete Stock of thoroughly hardy, healthy, well-rooted specimens of Fruit, Ornamental and Evergreen Trees and Shrubs. Specialties—Large Specimen Trees, Spruce, Pines, &c. for Park and Street Planting.

Border Perennial Plants, field grown, are also offered.

Send for New Illustrated Catalogue
Mailed to any address free of charge

E. D. SMITH
Helderleigh Nurseries
850 ACRES
Winona - - Ont.

KING GREENHOUSES
Are the most
MODERN AND PERMANENT

Greenhouses that can be constructed. Years of actual test and the experience of large and small growers have gained for our houses the reputation of being the most satisfactory ever erected for vegetable or flower growing, or private conservatories.

KING CONSTRUCTION CO.
GREENHOUSE CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES

Plans prepared for complete plants and equipment at a moderate cost: all or part of the necessary materials supplied and houses of any size erected under our personal supervision if desired by builder.

Write and tell us the kind of houses you desire to erect or ask for question blank and we will mail you our descriptive bulletin by return of mail.

THE KING CONSTRUCTION CO.
248 Wellington St. West TORONTO, ONT.

Mention The Canadian Horticulturist when writing.
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 hardness 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 if it is written on that they are true to name. It has happened not infrequently 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 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
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 $7.50 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—$85,000,000 more than the present return. Surely the possibility of a yearly increase of $45,000,000 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-
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. Mauvier, 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 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 the fruit and reducing the crop 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 normal 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 obtained 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, 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.

Points 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 berried 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 fight 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
planted and taken 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 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 to 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
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 crates 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 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 is very important.

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 crowned. 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 incured, 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 Perfection. 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 spray 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 Drummondi, 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 heaven of 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 peculiarly of this diving 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 the 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
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 Famous Floral Clock at Teignmouth, England. Read Adjoining Article.

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 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, climbing 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 Flower Gardens of England

Mrs. Allen Baines, Toronto

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.
Hints About House Plants

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

The following is a plan of the flowers:

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 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 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 aphids 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-
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 the plant with soapy water, using a small brush.

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 Brunant, and other varieties.

Primulas—P. sinensis (Chinese primula), P. oboconica.

Fuschias—Single and double.

Calla (Calla Lily)—Richardia Ethipica.

Chrysanthemums—Pompon and Japanese types.

Impatiens Sultani (Bloom for ever).

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

Epiphylhum (Lobster or Christmas cactus).

Tuberous-rooted Begonias—Single and double.

Pelargonium (Lady Washington geranium).

Freisia refracta alba (bulbs with sweet scented flowers).

Valotta purpurea (Scarborough lily), bulb.

Amaryllis in variety (bulbs).

Otobeite 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 (Nofork Island Pine); Asparagus plumosus; Asparagus sprengeri; Aspidistra lurida variegata; Dracoena indivisa or Dracena australis (Cordyline); Farfugium grande (Leopard plant).

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

Ficus elastica (Rubber plant).

Palm—Kentia Belmoreana; Kentia Forsterian; Phoenix rupicaula; Phoenix reclinata; Phoenix dactylifera (Date palm); Latania Borbonica (Fan palm); Cocos Weddeliana; Pandanums Veitchii; Sansevieria Zeylanica (Bow-string hemp plant).

Wintering Flowering Bulbs

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 bottom 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 root 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 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 sold. 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 instancia 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, 390 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.

S��LE 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 strawberry 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 good 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 scuffler through in the spring but if the soil was packed it would be well to run the scuffler 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; then they 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, Belitz and Uncle Jim. The Williams was most generally grown for market purposes and the Wilson for shipping purposes. Parson's 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
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 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.
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 Ministry 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 Minister to bring about an improvement, he little knew now 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 has brought about the decline. The question remains, how can the situation be dealt with most effectively?

It sometimes happens that blame is improperly cast upon Agriculture for the existence of conditions for which it is not properly chargeable. In this case, however, we are justified in 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 censure. Half-way measures will not be sufficient. A thorough, systematic and comprehensive campaign must be inaugurated that can be counted upon 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. H. K. Mushatt in his report for Ontario, for the month preceding the December magazines, stated that 90,000 copies of The Canadian Horticulturist are mailed to people known to be interested in the growing of fruits, flowers or vegetables.

The following is a sworn statement of the net paid circulation of The Canadian Horticulturist for the month of December. The figures given are exclusive of samples and spoilt 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.

We want the readers of The Canadian Horticulturist to feel that they can deal with our advertisers with our assurance of the advertisers’ reliability. We do not believe that there are only the most reliable advertisers. Should any subscriber, therefore, have good cause to be dissatisfied with any advertiser he receives from any of our advertisers, we will look into the matter and investigate the circumstances fully. Should we find reason, even in the slightest degree, we will discontinue immediately the publication of their advertisements in The Horticulturist, and, should the circumstances warrant, will expose them through the columns of the paper. Thus we will not only protect our readers, but also the advertisers as well. All that is necessary to entitle you to the benefit of this Protective Policy is that you include in all your letters to advertisers the words, ‘I saw your advertisement in The Canadian Horticulturist.’ Complaints should be made to us as soon as possible after reason for dissatisfaction has been found.

PEACH SHIPMENTS

It is satisfactory to know that the trial shipments of peaches made recently to England by the Dominion and Ontario Department of Agriculture have turned out satisfactory results. Prof. Crow has expressed the opinion 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 the impression on the British market. It has been contended, also, that the peaches grown in Ontario are not the kind the English market demands for the high class trade.

While there is a large measure of truth in these arguments, shipments that have been made should, in fact, they 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 tried will prove more successful. In connection with these tests experiments can be tried with the object of ascertaining the varieties of peaches and tomatoes which will prove results. The necessity for new varieties can be planted and in due time tested.

The question of 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, states that a “grand total of 9,000 apples” will be comprised in the plate display. It is added that the apples 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? 5,000, multiplied by three represents 15,000, which is equal to five and one-ninth miles.

Er! what? There are 5,350 feet in a mile or 6420 inches. Next, however, we are informed that the secretary estimates that “there will be a grand total of 12,600 boxes of apples on display in the plate display.”

Next, however, we are informed that the secretary estimates that “there will be a grand total of 12,600 boxes of apples on display in the plate display.”

The figures are all given in the same column, and it seems to us that there is something wrong with the figures. If the figures are correct, then we have an enormous display of apples, but if they are not correct, then there is something wrong with the classification of the figures.

As for the figures, we are not sure that they are correct. We have multiplied the figures and obtained the following results:

January, 1900 9,456
February, 1900 9,515
March, 1900 9,405
April, 1900 9,405
May, 1900 9,175
June, 1900 9,525
July, 1900 9,445
August, 1900 9,605
September, 1900 9,505
October, 1900 9,785
November, 1900 8,755
December, 1900 8,875

Average for the year 10,678
Sworn detailed statements will be mailed upon application.

OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY.

We ask the readers of The Canadian Horticulturist to feel that they can deal with our advertisers with our assurance of the advertisers’ reliability. We do not believe that there are only the most reliable advertisers. Should any subscriber, therefore, have good cause to be dissatisfied with any advertiser he receives from any of our advertisers, we will look into the matter and investigate the circumstances fully. Should we find reason, even in the slightest degree, we will discontinue immediately the publication of their advertisements in The Horticulturist, and, should the circumstances warrant, will expose them through the columns of the paper. Thus we will not only protect our readers, but also the advertisers as well. All that is necessary to entitle you to the benefit of this Protective Policy is that you include in all your letters to advertisers the words, “I saw your advertisement in The Canadian Horticulturist.” Complaints should be made to us as soon as possible after reason for dissatisfaction has been found.

Communications should be addressed:

THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST
PETERBORO, ONTARIO
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 reported having sold for $3.00 Nos. 1's and 2's, 75 per cent. to be No. 1. No. 2. Another reports having sold for $3.00 No. 1's and 2's, 75 per cent. to be No. 1. No. 2.

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 should be arranged so as to attract the eye, and also enable the passerby to readily see and examine the different methods of packing. It may be noted that one row of boxes was 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.

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 was 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 in the arrangement of display 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 arrangement 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 should be arranged so as to attract the eye, and also enable the passerby to readily see and examine the different methods of packing. It may be noted that one row of boxes was 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.

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

The fruit selected from all parts of the province and 2 winters. Early apples which have been storing the past two winters. Early apples which have been showing plainly the effects of scab and codling moth.

Another report having sold for $3.00. 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 report having sold for $3.00 No. 1's and 2's, 75 per cent. to be No. 1. No. 2. Another report having sold for $3.00 No. 1's and 2's, 75 per cent. to be No. 1. No. 2.

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 should be arranged so as to attract the eye, and also enable the passerby to readily see and examine the different methods of packing. It may be noted that one row of boxes was 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 the apples themselves. 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, but Marshall Bros., of Hamilton and R. H. Dewar of Fruitland captured a large number of prizes for the peaches 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. The exhibit of peaches, plums and grapes 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 should be arranged so as to attract the eye, and also enable the passerby to readily see and examine the different methods of packing. It may be noted that one row of boxes was 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.

The fruit in this exhibit was not packed except 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 in this exhibit was not packed except for exhibition, but was exhibited as packed by the growers for ordinary commercial purposes.

The fruit in this exhibit was nct packed except for exhibition, but was exhibited as packed by the growers for ordinary commercial purposes.

OUR NORTHERN GROWN STOCK HAS PROVED ITS MERITS

Our Selected Northern Grown Stock, which was used to ornament the grounds in the above illustration, has succeeded splendidly, even in this extreme climate. Our stock is used by those who demand the best. Give us a trial order. We will satisfy you. Our Catalogue free for the asking.

THE CANADIAN NURSERY CO., Ltd., 10 Phillips Place, Montreal, Que.  A Few Reliable Salesmen Wanted
APPLES

Bought, Sold and Handled on Consignment for
England, Germany and 
Western Canada

I REPRESENT THE OLD FIRMS OF
Ph. Astheimer & Son, Hamburg, Ger.
Thomson & Mathieson, Glasgow
North of England Fruit Brokers, 
Manchester
W. Dennis & Sons, London
D. Crossley & Sons, Liverpool

ALSO FIRMS IN—
Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon and Edmonton.

For information call or write
A. S. CHAPIN
APPLE BROKER
75 Yonge St., TORONTO
Phones Main 3547, College 3307

vines, 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 center 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 Gravenille will this year expend their grant in exhibiting a unique collection of McIntosh, Snow and Scarlett Pippin and other apples of the same 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 institutes 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. Carstensen, Bailie Bros., and W. Hull at Billing's Bridge. The large native plum orchard of M. P. Carstensen, and his celery store drew much attention. Mr. Carstensen 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 McIntoshs. Red apples were extremely well laden. Refreshments were served the visitors by the hosts.

FRUIT

BOXES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

APPLE BOXES A SPECIALTY

Up-to-Date Fruit Packers
Use Our Goods

MADE UP AND IN SHOOKS

WRITE US
The Firstbrook Box Company
TORONTO
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 exhibit, 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. Moors, the new head gardener. Seven employees of the park were required to grow this display.

An exhibit that attracted much attention was one of preserved fruits in glass 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 the 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

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 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

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 Wiley, Mrs. A. E. Maleolmon 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 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
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. White, of Ottawa, on "Perennials," and an address by Prof. Louis Meinier, 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. Robinson of Montreal, who for many years rendered valuable ser-

WANTED
APPLES AND PEARS

GEO. VIPOND & CO.
606-608 St. Paul Street
MONTREAL, QUE.

BRANCHES: WINNIPEG, MAN., REGINA, SASK.

IMPORTANT TO EXPORTERS OF APPLES

We are in a position to receive, handle and sell Canadian Apples to the best possible advantage.

Shippers would do well to consign their apples to our care.

Highest Market Prices Guaranteed
Prompt Returns and Settlements

A Trial Solicited, for further information please apply to

R. FLEWITT & CO.
Smithfield Market, Manchester
and 21 VICTORIA STREET, LIVERPOOL.

CABLE ADDRESS: Flewitt, Liverpool Manchester.
CABLE CODES: Scattergood, Part II.

The Canada Cold Storage Fruit Warehouse

Finest Apple Rooms in the Dominion for
EXPORT AND LOCAL TRADE
Special Rooms for all kinds of Perishable Goods

The Canada Cold Storage Co. LIMITED
53 WILLIAM ST. MONTREAL

Imperial Bank
OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE TORONTO
Capital Authorized, $10,000,000.00
Capital Paid-up. . 5,450,000.00
Reserve Fund . 5,450,000.00

D. R. WILKIE, President
HON. R. JAFFRAY, Vice-President

Branches and Agencies throughout the Dominion of Canada

Drafts, Money Orders and Letters of Credit
issued available in any part of the world
Special attention given to collections

Savings Department—Interest allowed on deposits from date of deposit.
ASPARAGUS ROOTS
Strong, Two-Year Old
Early Giant Argenteuil
Per 100, $1.00; per 1000, $7.00
Argenteuil is the Earliest and Largest now on the Market.

DUPUY & FERGUSON
38 Jacques Cartier Square, MONTREAL

AGENTS WANTED FOR
LYTLE’S
PURE ARSENATE
OF LEAD
In 10, 50, and 100 lb. Kegs
WEED-KILLERS
INSECTICIDES
SHEEP-DIPS, Etc.
Full Particulars on Application
BOUNDARY CHEMICAL CO., LTD.
Cranmer St., LIVERPOOL, ENG.

Fruit! Flowers! Vegetables! Honey!
CANADA’S GREATEST HORTICULTURAL DISPLAY

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL
Ontario Horticultural Exhibition

ST. LAWRENCE ARENA, TORONTO, ONT.
November 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, 1910

$4,000.00 OFFERED IN PRIZES

Many New Features have been added to the Prize List that should draw out some splendid exhibits. Write to the Secretary for full particulars and a copy of the Prize List.

Entries Close November 9th, 1910

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS FROM ALL POINTS IN ONTARIO
Ask your local railway agent for particulars

President: H. R. FRANKLAND
Secretary: P. W. HODGETTS, Parliament Buildings, TORONTO, ONT.
HARDY TREES
and SHRUBS

We have for sale an extensive assortment of ornamental trees, plants, shrubs and general nursery stock. Our stock is carefully grown, a greater part of it having been several times transplanted. As our nursery is situated on the Island of Montreal, the stock is hardy and gives satisfaction wherever grown.

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.

WRITE TO-DAY

The Pointe Claire Nursery

GEO. MILNE, Manager
P.O. Box 165, MONTREAL, QUE.

NURSERIES—POINTE CLAIRE, QUE.

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 seashore 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, evergreens 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.

Daisy Apple Press

Used by all leading apple packers in Canada, United States and England.

Write for prices and complete information to

J. J. ROBLIN & SON
Manufacturers
Brighton, Ont.
Canada

Simmers' BULBS

WE WANT every reader of The Canadian Horticulturist to have a copy of our AUTUMN CATALOGUE, in which is offered the most complete and comprehensive list of bulbs to be found in Canada. It's free for the asking. To keep up-to-date floriculturally your name should be on our mailing list, and our various Catalogues will be sent as issued.

BULBS—Thousands of people overlook the planting of Spring Flowering Bulbs in the Fall, and have many regrets when they see them blooming in the gardens of their neighbors in the spring. Send for our Catalogue now, make your selection and plant your Bulbs out before hard frost comes, or selection of sorts may be left to us.

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS—No better time to set these out than now. They quickly take hold and invariably make finer and stronger plants than when planting is done in the Spring.

J. A. SIMMERS, Limited, SEEDS, BULBS, PLANTS TORONTO, Ont.
Patterns worth $1.20 Free

IN ORDER TO BRING OUR SUBSCRIPTION LIST TO 40,000 FOR OUR FIFTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION, WE MAKE THIS EXTRAORDINARY OFFER JUST ONCE

Twelve May Manton Patterns . . $1.20
Canadian Home Journal, one year 1.00

ALL FOR $1.00

If Ordered by November 1st, 1910

Growing, Growing, Growing, for five years. Quality wins every time. Canadian Home Journal now celebrates its Fifth Anniversary by greatly increasing its size.

No progressive woman questions the value to her of a good Home Magazine. She wants to dress herself and her children well, yet as economically as possible; to provide her table not only well but attractively; to learn all suggestions about house arranging and decoration, the care of linen and silver and china. She wants to know other women's experiences about the house, with the children, household expenses, nursing, every womanly interest.

Nowhere can she find these more complete than in Canadian Home Journal. It tells of helpful pleasures, music, books, gardening, embroidery, and has a "children's page" edited by one of the cleverest writers in Canada.

Every woman knows the MAY MANTON patterns, for many years the accuracy and up-to-dateness of their styles have been tested and not failed. Thousands of Canadian women say these patterns are easier to use, and more in keeping with their ideas, than any others.

Absolutely, you cannot buy one of these patterns for less than 10 cents. You have your choice of 12 of those shown in the pages of The Canadian Home Journal. Coupons are sent you, each good for a pattern each month when sent to this office.

There are suits, gowns, waists, kimonas, girls' dresses, boys' suits, embroidery—a wide selection to choose from.

Order now, and start the season right, with the Special FALL FASHION number, October HOUSEHOLD number, FIFTH ANNIVERSARY number, splendid CHRISTMAS number.

4 SHORT STORIES Each Month that are Interesting, Enticing, Thought Inspiring.

A Great Serial Jeanne of the Marshes
One of E. P. Oppenheim's best Novels

The Best Magazine Value in Canada is Given by the JOURNAL at $1.00 a year

CANADIAN HOME JOURNAL

CUT THIS OUT

CANADIAN HOME JOURNAL,
59 John Street, Toronto.

Enclosed find $1.00 for one year's subscription and the twelve coupons for free patterns.

NAME

ADDRESS
Peerless Lawn Fence

In Strong and Attractive. All the wires are uniformly crimped, large gauge, steel spring wire, galvanized and white enamel paint. Never rust, never rust. Protect your property with a Peerless Fence. Give your property a more handsome and durable. Also full line of farm and poultry fence and gates. Write for information.

THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.

Dept. 0 Hamilton, Ont., Winnipeg, Man.

“CARY”

FIRE PROOF SAFES AND VAULT DOORS
ALL SIZES

Ford & Featherstone

W. J. SHERWOOD, Representative

Landscape Architecture

Plans and Estimates Furnished for the Laying Out of Public and Private Grounds,
Parks, Cemeteries, Hospital Grounds, School Grounds, Large Estates, Etc.

Let us show you how much better your Residence will look when Grounds are properly planted. Send rough drawing, showing location of buildings, trees, etc., with measurements. We will be glad to make suggestions, whether you are intending to spend $10.00 or $1000.00. We can save you money in two ways.

Send for our Free Booklet,

“BEAUTIFUL LANDSCAPES QUICKLY PRODUCED”

Order Your Stock for Fall Shipment at Once

We will send on stock promptly upon receipt of order. October is the month to plant with the best results. Complete assortment of Fruit Trees and Plants, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Perennials, Bulbs, etc. You should have a copy of our new Illustrated Catalogue. Complete Description of all the new and leading varieties.

Plant a Bed of the Old Fashioned Flowers

This Fall

We have them all—Asters, Bleeding Heart, Canterbury Bell, Candytuft, Day Lily, Fox Glove, Hollyhocks, Golden Glow, German and Japan Iris, Larkspur, Phlox, Oriental Poppy, 28 select and distinct varieties of Paeonias.

Send me free copy of

Illustrated Catalogue

“Beautiful Landscapes Quickly Produced”

BROWN BROS. COMPANY
Nurserymen, Ltd.

BROWNS' NURSERIES
Welland Co., Ont.

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 nursery in all the provinces of Canada resulted in Mr. Wellington building up a 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

FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF MILLIPEDES, GRUBS,

Leather Jackets, Eelworms, Julusworms, Wireworms, Centipedes, Beetles, Ants, Woodlice, Slugs, and all Similar Insects of the Soil

Send for Circular Giving Full Particulars

DUPUY & FERGUSON
SEEDSMEN
38 Jacques Cartier Square, Montreal
October, 1910

THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST

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 new 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 Avileford 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.

Fish 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 Gravenstein, 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.

E. A. Russell & Co.
Box 102, BRANTFORD, Ont.
Buying A Piano Made Easy

Perhaps you are deterred from enjoying the delights of a new Scale Williams Piano in your home, by the thought of laying out several hundred dollars in a lump sum. This is unnecessary. By our unique plan, you gain the piano of your choice by easy payments.

New Scale Williams PIANOS

Another great advantage to those living at a distance from the large cities, is that we ship pianos on approval, guaranteeing the instruments to please or they are returnable at our expense.

Write us for details of these two selling plans—and our beautifully illustrated catalogues of New Scale Williams Pianos and Player Pianos.

THE WILLIAMS PIANO CO. Limited
OSHAWA, ONT.

Branch Offices:
Winnipeg, Man., 333 Portage Ave.
Montreal, Que., 723 St. Catherine St. W.
London, Ont., 261 Dundas St.

ONTARIO
(Trafalgar Castle)
LADIES' COLLEGE
WHITBY, ONT.

PERFECT SURROUNDINGS

Full Courses In:
Literature
Elocution
Music
Fine Arts
Household Science, etc.

Splendid organization.
Rates moderate.

Read the principal for catalog.
REV. J. J. HARE, Ph.D.
Whitby, Ont.

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 though 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 Crawford's 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 have been shipped to the West this year, both from the Winona-Grimsby 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 Anjou's, Sheldons, Seckels, etc. Duchess are a light crop, and Keiflers, medium.

Early Crawford peaches are just about over and Ellertons 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. Concordes and Niagara's are now coming upon 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 Gladicus "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.

Send your consignments of APPLES to the Home Country to

RIDLEY HOULDING & CO.
COVENT GARDEN
LONDON, ENGLAND

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

Correspondence invited.

Black Knight Stove Polish

Has the "Black Knight" come to your home?
Let him show you the quick and easy way to shine the stoves.
"Black Knight" takes all the hard work and dirty work out of stove polishing.
It's a paste—so there is no watery mixture to be prepared.
Just a few rubs with cloth or brush brings a mirror-like shine that "you can see your face in".
And the shine lasts!
Most dealers handle and recommend "Black Knight" Stove Polish.
If your dealer cannot supply it, send 10c, for a big can—sent postpaid.

THE F. F. DALLEY CO. LIMITED
Hamilton, Ont.

A Wonderful Washer

Momentum Balance, Wheel working on ball bearing, keeps the "Champion" washing going with very little effort.
A new idea in washing Machines.
"Favorite" Churn means easy
washing. I never
If your dealer does not handle them, write to us for booklets and name of dealer nearest you who does.

DAVID HOWELL & SON
ST. MARY'S, ONT.
Northern Grown Trees
Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach, Gages, Small Fruits
Deciduous and Evergreen Ornamentals, Roses, Flowering
Shrubs, Climbers, etc. Specialties: Mammoth Dew-
berry and Wapner’s Dessert Apple. Catalogue Free:
It tells the whole Story.

J. H. Wismer, Nurseryman, Port Elgin, Ont.

1,000,000 Perennials
One of the most complete collections in the world, suitable for all soils and climates.
CATALOGUES FREE
Perry’s Hardy Plant Farm
ENFIELD, England

Rubber Stamps
BRASS STENCILS, Etc.
ALL KINDS—ALL PURPOSES

W. E. Irons
113 Bay St. Toronto

USE FOSTER’S POTS
THEY ARE THE BEST ON THE MARKET

WE MANUFACTURE
STANDARD POTS
FERN PANS
AZALEA POTS
HANGING BASKETS
SAUCERS AND STRAIGHT PANS
Canada’s Leading Pot Manufacturers

The FOSTER POTTERY CO., Limited
Main St. West, Hamilton, Ont.

Mention The Canadian Horticulturist When Writing

Sovereign
Hot Water Boiler
The Most Perfect Modern
House Heating Apparatus

The most economical
and reliable heating for
Hot Houses

Read the "Dictionary of Heating"
IT’S FREE
Explains how “the larger first section”
saves the coal and increases the
heating capacity; contains, also,
many useful hints on the subject of
heating in general. Write for it to

TAYLOR-FORBES Company
Guelph, Canada

Installed by Heating Engineers
and Plumbers throughout Canada
Eastern Fruit may not be Shown

The Secretary of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, Mr. P. W. Hedgnett, 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...

---

And The Feature That Made Them Famous

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 re-
moved from cold storage on August 11, was
sent to The Canadian Horticulturist re-
cently by J. A. Ruddick, Dairy and Cold
Storage Commissioner. It was in practi-
cally 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 De-
partment of Agriculture, while speaking at
a meeting of the Lincoln Farmers’ Insti-
tute at Vineland recently stated that there
are now 876,000 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 re-
duction 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 Dog-
wood, Ampelopsis heterophylla variegata,
the Variegated Ampelopsis and the Japan-
ese 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 conduct-
ing negotiations for the purchase of con-
siderable areas of fruit land for the pur-
pose 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.

Here is our New
Fall & Winter
Catalogue

Free Delivery of Goods Throughout the Dominion

The aim of this store has been to reach a point in its development where it can serve on equal
terms all the citizens of this great Dominion, and offer to every resident of Canada the advan-
tage of Simpson Quality, Simpson Variety and Simpson Economy, right at your own door
without extra cost and without trouble or risk.
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.

OUR PART
The Simpson Store—the best constructed and
best equipped mercantile building in the Dominion
—is now practically your nearest store.
Its immense stocks bought direct from the manu-
facturers for cash mean economy to you.
The worthy, honest goods, made for service, and
the prompt response to your request for return or
exchange, mean comfort and satisfaction to you.
The latest, most stylish and up-to-date merchan-
dise in every department means pleasure to you.

YOUR PART
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.
You can order any single article at any price,
large or small, and we will send it cheerfully and
promptly; but we suggest that you try to make
each order as large as possible.
Follow carefully the instructions printed in the
Catalogue.

Robert SIMPSON
Company Limited
TORONTO

Wherever There’s
a Post Office, an Express
Office or a Railroad
SIMPSON’S
Will deliver your
Purchases FREE
FOR SALE AND WANTED

Advertisements in this department inserted at rate of two cents a word for each insertion of any size, each figure, sign or single letter to count as one word, minimum cost, 26 cents, strictly cash in advance.

PURE CANADIAN GINSENG seeds and roots, also Golden Seal and Senega, for sale; water tested seeds, and carefully supervised. Write for booklet and prices. Huronia Ginseng Garden, Blyth, Ont. Box 341.

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

PERSONS having waste space in cellars, out-houses or stables, can make $8 to $35 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 $2.50, 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, shrubs and perennials, with prices. 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.

FRUIT LANDS

ALL KINDS OF FARMS FOR SALE. Fruit Farms a specialty.—W. B. Calder, Grimsby.

FRUIT FARMS sold and exchanged. List with us for quick sale. See us if you are thinking of buying a fruit farm.—F. J. Watson & Co., 1275 Queen Street, Toronto, Ont.

NIAGARA DISTRICT FRUIT FARMS.—Before buying, it will pay you to consult me. I make a speciality of trading with grain farms.—Merwin Gayman, St. Catharines.

BRITISH COLUMBIA fruit growing. Send one dollar for two hundred page beautifully illustrated cloth bound book, entitled "Fruit Growing in British Columbia," written by T. J. Beabie, a competent and well known authority on the subject. British Columbia Fruit, Nelson's Bank Bldgs., Suite 1, Vancouver, B.C.

SELF-SUPPORTING HOMES in the glorious Fruit Districts of Southern British Columbia for $100 cash and $100 monthly, without interest. Annual profits, $500 to $1,000 per acre. Orchard, garden materials, scenery, hunting, fishing, boating; delightful warm climate; church, school, post office, store; big saw mills, daily trains; close to market; unlimited demand for products. Write quick for maps, photos, free information.—West Kootenay Fruit Lands Company, Dept. 8, Drawer 106, Nelson, B. C.

SALMON ARM, Shuswap Lake, B. C., has the finest fruit and dairy land in B. C. No irrigation necessary, mild winters, moderate summers; no blizzards, or high winds; delightful climate; enormous yields of fruit, vegetables and hay; good fishing; fine boating amidst the most beautiful scenery, and the Salmon Arm fruit has realized 25 cents per box more than other fruit in B. C. Prices of land moderate, and terms easy. Apply to F. C. Haydock, Salmon Arm, B. C.

GROW APPLES AND GROW RICH.—10 acres in British Columbia's finest fruit growing district will support a family in comfort. Pests fruit, enormous crops, high prices, big profits—$200 to $500 per acre. Only settled districts, isolation, plenty good neighbors, best transportation, good markets, grand scenery, bathing, fishing, hunting, office, hotel; daily trains. Splendid climate, fine summers, mild winters; high winds and low temperatures unknown. Prices right. Easy terms. Proofs, plans, particulars.—Fruitvale Limited, Laled Dept., Nelson, B. C.

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
- Watford: 19 cars
- Grimsby: 6 cars
- Ingersoll: 4,500 barrels
- Trenton: 7,000 barrels
- Thornton: 12,000 barrels
- New Durham: 2,000 barrels
- Jordan: 20 cars
- Oakhara: 8,000 barrels
- Wicklow: 3,500 barrels
- St. Catharines: 6,000 boxes and 5,000 barrels
- Norfolk: 30,000 boxes

Growth of Rural Telephone.—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 hurry is the thing—indeed, often in the city as it is in the country, there is no more isolated man today than his brother in the city. But the rural lines are new, and the telephone is no more isolated than the farmer. Besides, the telephone is a real money-maker, and it is not only the farmer who is benefited by it. The cost is low, and the line when installed belongs to the farmer, so that there is only running expense 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 map wanted, send $1.00. Enquiries wanted from prospective purchasers, not agents. Anderson, Government Surveyor, Trail, B.C.

Many young orchards are greatly injured each year by these pests. Wrap the trunks with Wooden Veneers and damage will be prevented. These veneers will protect also against sun-scald.

PROTECT YOUR TREES

Against Rabbits, Mice and other Vermin

Many young orchards are greatly injured each year by these pests. Wrap the trunks with Wooden Veneers and damage will be prevented. These veneers will protect also against sun-scald.

SEND AT ONCE TO

THE OAKVILLE BASKET CO.
OAKVILLE, ONT.
WHITE STAR-DOMINION LINE

MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL

S.S. Canada, Oct. 8th
S.S. Dominion, Oct. 22nd
S.S. Canada, Nov. 5th

S.S. Megantic, Oct. 15th
S.S. Laurentic, Oct. 29th

(All above Steamers carry passengers)

MONTREAL TO BRISTOL

S.S. Cornishman, Oct. 8th
S.S. Manxman, Oct. 29th

S.S. Welshman, Oct. 15th
S.S. Cornishman, Nov. 12th

Favorite steamers for all kinds of perishable cargo, having fan ventilation, cold storage and cool air chambers.

M. A. OVEREND
J. W. WILKINSON
Travelling Freight Agents

GEORGE W. TORRANCE, Freight Agent,
28 Wellington St. E., TORONTO

MONTREAL OFFICE, 118 Notre Dame St. W.
PORTLAND OFFICE, 1 India St.

Mention the Canadian Horticulturist when writing.

ALLAN LINE
ROYAL MAIL
WEEKLY SERVICES
VIA
The St. Lawrence Route

30—Steamships—30
(176,000 TONS)

The First Transatlantic Line to adopt Turbine Engines.

SAILINGS AS UNDER:

FRIDAYS FOR LIVERPOOL
SATURDAYS FOR GLASGOW
SATURDAYS FOR LONDON and HAVRE

The ALLAN Line, 77 Yonge St., Toronto

Has Spared No Expense in Equipping Cold Storage, Cool Air and Ventilated Chambers, for the carriage of Fruits, Meats, Butter, Cheese and other Perishables.
ARE 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!

THERE 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.

THE FARMER'S PHONE

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.

This Book Is FREE For The Asking.

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.

THE Northern Electric

AND MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED

Manufacturer and supplier of all apparatus and equipment used in the construction, operation and maintenance of Telephone, Fire Alarm and Electric Railway Plants. Address our nearest house.

MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG REGINA CALGARY VANCOUVER