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JULY, 1883.

The  
**Canadian**



**HORTICULTURIST.**

A JOURNAL DEVOTED TO FRUIT  
FLOWERS  
AND VEGETABLES  
EDITED BY L. WOOLVERTON, M.A.  
PUBLISHED BY

**THE FRUIT GROWERS ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO.**

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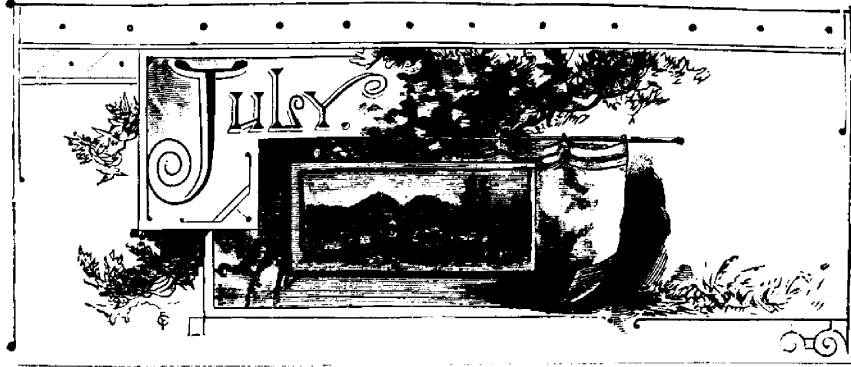


THE  
Canadian Horticulturist.

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1888.

No. 7.



THE WINTER ST. LAWRENCE.

**O**F LATE it has been the practice in some quarters to disparage the efforts of those who originate or introduce new varieties of fruits, on the ground that by means of glowing circulars, handsome colored plates and over-drawn descriptions, they are making fortunes out of the pockets of an over-credulous public, and at the same time giving them varieties inferior to those already in cultivation.

Now while this is in many instances true, and we, as guardians of the interests of our brother fruit growers, would warn them to invest very sparingly in two-dollar novelties of any description merely upon the seller's recommendation, we must at the same time put in a plea for the toleration and even the encouragement of that

branch of horticulture by which new varieties are produced and made public property. Do not all agree in extolling the merits of the Wilson strawberry, and yet not long ago it was a novelty, raised at Albany, N. Y., by a gentleman named James Wilson! How firm a place in the lists of first-class grapes is held by the Concord, and yet not long ago it was a novelty raised from seed by E. W. Bull of Concord, Mass! And so of most of our finest fruits now in cultivation, and who knows how far we may in time eclipse the record of the past. We therefore are desirous of forwarding this line of horticultural progress, not in the interests of nurserymen, but in the interests of fruit growers. We aim at informing our readers as early as possible concerning the origination of new

fruits, and then as soon as tested in Canada, to make known the result, whether favorable or unfavorable.

The Winter St. Lawrence which has already been referred to on page seven of this volume, promises to be a valuable addition to our very brief list of desirable hardy early winter apples. It has been secured in a limited quantity for distribution by our Association in the spring of 1889, and will then be widely tested. So far as we know, it has not yet been grown in Ontario, but Mr. L. W. Shepherd, jr., has had some eleven years experience with it in the vicinity of Montreal, and says it is hardier than the well-known Fall St. Lawrence. In his list for profit he gives the following order: (1) Fameuse, (2) Duchess, (3) Canada Baldwin, (4) Winter St. Lawrence; but he adds that the latter drops from the tree less than any of the other, and is very

noticeably free from the codling moth attacks, when compared with the Fameuse.

As a table apple for the months of December and January it is very desirable, having the dark stripes and splashes of carmine of the Fall St. Lawrence, and a tender juicy flesh somewhat similar to that of the Fameuse. In this last characteristic is its chief fault, because like the Fameuse it is too soft to ship well in barrels. However, Mr. Shepherd has tried shipping it to England in the Cochrane case with excellent results, and by this means the difficulty of its exportation may perhaps be overcome, at least providing the Cochrane case is not too expensive.

From the samples which were sent us last winter, we judge that our coloured plate gives a fair representation of this apple.

### HINTS FOR THE MONTH.

**PRUNING FOR FRUITFULNESS.**—When an apple or pear orchard has been highly cultivated and manured it is sometimes found to produce a very vigorous wood growth, and little or no fruit. This has led cultivators to resort to various expedients for producing a fruitful condition, and among these summer pruning, performed between the 15th of June and the 20th of July, has been found somewhat effective. The removal of a portion of the limbs of foliage in winter or spring would result in a more vigorous growth, but at this season the shock checks the circulation, and tends to the formation of fruit buds.

Root pruning will also tend to decrease the vigor of a tree, and so induce fruitfulness; this should not be done in the growing season, but rather in the autumn or early winter. Ringing, or removing a ring of bark from a quarter to half an inch wide, in midsummer, is practiced by some, as it stops the descending flow of sap and compels it to produce fruit buds; but this practice is generally condemned. Bending a limb downward, or tying a band tightly about a branch, will sometimes have an equally good effect. We noticed an instance of this in the orchard of a friend, where the childrens' swing rope had been tied about one of

the limbs, and as a result that limb was weighed down with fruit, while the rest of the tree was barren.

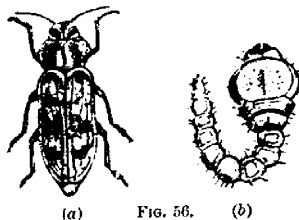
We are of the opinion that the cause of so much barrenness in the orchards of some portions in Western Ontario is to be found, not in a too vigorous growth, but rather in a lack of vigor; and that the remedy that is more frequently needed is better care and cultivation, rather than any of the cures mentioned above. Too often the apple or pear orchard is expected to go on year after year producing abundant crops without any attention, unpruned, uncultivated, unmanured, subject to bark lice, canker-worm, borer, web-worm, codling moth, etc.; and then because the acre of orchard does not pay as well as the acre of grain or roots, which has had all the work, and all the manure, the owner in disgust resolves upon its total eradication.

**CULTIVATION AND FERTILIZATION.**—After many years of careful experiment we must give our vote for at least an occasional working up of the apple, pear, and quince orchard with the plow and harrow, even when full grown. When the new shoots are less than a foot in length, the foliage a light shade of green, and the fruit is below the average in size, a thorough working up of the soil will be one of the most effective means of restoration. No doubt where the ground beneath the trees is densely shaded so that it cannot become sod-bound and where by top dressings of suitable fertilizers, the soil can be kept sufficiently rich, it would be a mistake to introduce the plough. The cherry tree especially needs little cultivation, and little manure; and the pear tree, if forced to a very vigorous growth, will meet an early death from blight, but on the other hand, if starved, the fruit will be knotty and worthless.

Mr. J. S. Woodward, Secretary of the New York State Agricultural Society, recently stated that an apple orchard draws more heavily upon the

soil than grain growing. One hundred barrels of apples, in his estimate, removed from the land about as much phosphoric acid as one hundred bushels of wheat, and about as much potash as fifty bushels of wheat. He therefore concludes that potash and phosphoric acid are the principal elements which we should take pains to apply to our orchards.

**THE FLAT-HEADED APPLE TREE BORER.** (*Chrysobothris femorata.*) Having in time past, lost some valuable apple trees from this unfriendly excavator, we warn our brother orchardists against his depredations. The months of June and July are the season when the parent beetle is most active in her search for a favorable place under the scaly bark, or in the crevices of the trunks of the apple trees. When an orchard is growing vigorously the young larva seems to be outwitted by the rapid growth of the wood, but when an orchard is grass bound and



(a) FIG. 56. (b)

growing very slowly, the trees are almost sure to suffer, and oftentimes, if neglected, will be wholly destroyed.

The beetle is about half an inch long, of a shining greenish black above, and like burnished copper underneath, and will be readily recognized from the engraving. It is said to sometimes attack the pear and plum trees, but we have never been troubled with it except in our apple trees, where it was trouble enough until we knew how to fight against it. The presence of the larva may be detected by the rough, dark, and sometimes cracked state of the bark, usually on the north or north-

west side of the trunk, or by the fine chips which they exude from their holes when quite young. A sharp pointed knife will soon discover the hateful intruder, which will be at once seen to be truthfully represented in fig. 56 *b*, with its great flat head, which is altogether out of proportion to its body. Washing the trunks of the trees at this season with some alkaline solution is the easiest way of saving our orchards from this borer, as for instance with soft soap reduced with a solution of washing soda and water, the latter in the proportion of a quarter of a pound to a gallon. Another formula is: Take one quart of soft soap boiled in two gallons of water, and while hot stir in one pint of carbolic acid. Others recommend a pint of kerosene instead of carbolic acid. By applying such washes as these early in June a double gain can be effected, for it would then also kill the bark lice which threaten to be the destruction of our Canadian orchards, unless the tiny creatures be carefully and persistently fought with until destroyed. At Maplehurst we have been applying various washes during the past two years, pure kerosene, kerosene and soap emulsion, caustic soda and water, washing soda and water, etc., etc., all with good effect; excepting that the caustic soda, unless much diluted, burned the bark as well as the lice, and the pure kerosene, though effectually destroying all lice, also killed great patches of the bark and threatens the destruction of the tree. In applying these washes we usually take a scrubbing brush for small trees, and an old broom cut short to stiff bristles for the larger trees, carefully first scraping off the loose bark with an old hoe. For the bark lice one application should be sufficient, but, if the borer is very troublesome, two or three would be more a certain remedy.

THE GRAPE VINE LEAF HOPPER (*Erythroneura vitis*), commonly mis-

called "thrip," is very active during this month, and of late years has become so abundant as to cause most serious injuries to many of our vineyards. The insects pass the winter in the perfect state, under leaves or rubbish, and lay their eggs in spring on the young leaves. In June the larvæ hatch out, and after a time develop into perfect insects, continuing their evil work until late in the season. They suck the sap from leaves, working away with their sharp beaks most industriously upon the under side, and when disturbed they either dodge about the leaf, or else hop and fly about the vines in swarms.

We have had some success in destroying them with blazing torches after first beating the vines with a stick, and also by use of pyrethrum powder. Mr. Saunders in his work recommends the former, and also syringing with strong tobacco water, or soap suds, or dusting with sulphur and lime. Mr. James Fletcher, in his last report, says the remedy which gives most promise of success is a weak kerosene emulsion, in the proportion of one of kerosene to thirty of water.

THE PEACH-TREE BORER.—We would warn all our peach growing fraternity against this very insidious and destructive enemy of the peach orchard. Many a tree has been destroyed on account of supposed yellows, or dies of premature old age when a little careful work with a knife would have saved it for many years. The perfect insect has transparent wings, and measures about an inch and a half long from tip to tip. On this account, and on account of its slender body it somewhat resembles some kind of wasp. Its scientific name is *Ægeria exitiosa*. The eggs are deposited during the month of July and August on the bark just at the surface of the ground, and this fact suggest a very simple and effective remedy which we have employed effectively at Maplehurst for years, viz.,



mounding up the trunks of the trees in June with fine earth. By this the young larva, or borer, cannot find his way in to the tender bark of the root, where his pleasure is to girdle the tree before he emerges to enjoy his honors as a full grown moth. The larva when full grown is about half-an-inch long and of a pale whitish-yellow colour; its ugly red head, and black paws are only too familiar to those of us who have year after year had to fish them out of our damaged peach trees, until we learned that "one ounce of prevention was worth a pound of cure." If however anyone has neglected the proper precaution the only means of saving the tree is by faithfully digging out the grub as soon as fruit season is over. Its presence may be very easily detected by the secretion of gum just at the surface of the ground. A little clearing away of the earth, and a little probing with the knife or awl, and the scalawag will be found, doing his best to girdle the tree before his little trick is discovered.

#### Remedies.

THE botanical division of the Michigan Board of Agriculture publishes the following remedies:—

For downy mildew and black rot of the grape:—Solution of sulphate of copper—one pound of sulphate in twenty five gallons of water.

For soaking grains before sowing to destroy smut:—Solution of sulphate of copper—five to eight pounds of sulphate in ten gallons of water.

For blight and rot of the tomato and potato:—Bordeaux mixture—four pounds sulphate of copper—four pounds lime and twenty-two gallons water.

For mildew and apple scab:—"Eau Celeste"—Dissolve one pound of sulphate of copper in two gallons of hot water, and when the water has cooled add one and a half pints of commercial ammonia (twenty-two), and when used dilute to

twenty-two gallons. The above is also sometimes modified by the addition of two and a half pounds of carbonate of soda.

For mildew on roses, celery leaf blight, pear and apple scab:—Sulphide of potassium—one quarter to one ounce to the gallon; also solution of hypsulphite of soda—one pound of soda to ten gallons of water.

For mildew on grape vines:—"Liquid Grison"—boil three pounds each of flowers of sulphur and lime in six gallons of water until reduced to two gallons; when settled pour off the clear liquid and bottle it; for use mix one part with one hundred parts of water. For powdery mildew of the vine, simple solution of half-a-pint of carbolic acid in ten gallons of water.

Sulphur in the powder is also used for grape mildew and the powdery mildew of the vine.

For tomato and potato blight and rot:—Sulphated sulphur—thoroughly mix three to eight pounds of anhydrous sulphate of copper, with nine to ten pounds of flowers of sulphur, or mix two pounds of the copper with twenty pounds of the sulphur and two pounds of air-slacked lime. Other similar remedies are also given.

#### Cut-Worms and Striped Bugs.

A WRITER in *The Farmer* gives the following remedies:—Paris green mixed with ten times its weight of flour and sprinkled on sod cut in little squares of 2½ or three inches, inverted and placed at intervals along the rows of cabbages, will kill cut worms. They crawl under the sod, eat the poisoned grass and die. I have found a half dozen dead under one piece of sod.

Take a stick six or eight inches long, wrap it with cloth, saturate with kerosene and stick in the squash and cucumber hills, and the pestiferous little striped bug will stay away. He likes squash but not to the degree that he dislikes kerosene.

## ADVICE TO FRUIT GROWERS AND SHIPPERS.

AS the fruit season is now at hand we think it would not be amiss to drop you a few lines regarding the putting up and shipping of fruit, for insertion in your valuable Journal.

As Strawberries are about the first fruit to make their appearance, we would recommend that the fruit be carefully and cleanly packed and the baskets well filled. Baskets require to be well filled because they get a good deal of handling and shaking before they reach market, and if this is not done they will show up slack, and will not sell as rapidly or at as good a price as otherwise. Use the twenty-four quart basket crate in shipping.

This package is coming more into favor every season, and we believe that it will eventually entirely supersede all other packages for the shipment of this fruit. It is of a nice suitable size, and comes nearer to meeting the requirements of the grower, the carriers, the commission men and the public generally, than any other package we have yet seen, and we trust that it will not be long before all growers adopt it. This package is not returnable and this therefore does away with all the trouble and annoyance experienced in past seasons on that account. Raspberries, Blackcaps and Kittatinny's should also be shipped in this package. Other small garden fruit, such as Cherries, Currants, Gooseberries, etc., are preferred in the twelve-quart basket and sell most rapidly when shipped in that shape. Plums and Peaches are best shipped in the twelve-quart basket, and Grapes in the sixteen-quart basket. In all instances carefully observe to fill all packages well. Cover baskets nicely and securely with cardinal or blue leno, whichever is the most suitable to the fruit you are shipping, then attach your shipping labels securely to each basket, and write your full name

and post office address plainly and distinctly on each label, and thus avoid loss and confusion when they reach market. Apples and Pears can be profitably shipped in the twelve-quart basket when they first commence to come in and are of choice varieties; but as soon as they commence to come in freely, they do better properly packed in barrels and shipped by freight; it will cost less to put them up and ship in that way than to put them in baskets and ship by express.

Avoid shipping on holidays when possible, as mostly all places of business are closed up, and as a rule arrivals have to be held over until next day or closed out to pedlars at very low figures. Also avoid shipping on late trains as the early closing movement is in operation here, and all grocers are compelled to close at seven o'clock, p.m. Fruit arriving on the morning or early afternoon trains meets with the best and quickest sale, while anything by evening trains generally gets left over until the following day.

We noticed last season that a great deal of fruit was shipped from the Gainsby section by freight, and when shipped that way it would as a rule reach our market in time for the morning trade, but it frequently arrived in very bad order, possibly, caused by want of proper conveyances by the cartage agents or indifferent handling by the Railway Company. We would like to see the fruit coming by freight as a general thing, providing these difficulties could be overcome.

Growers are no doubt all aware of the trouble they have had in past seasons, when shipping by express for want of sufficient accommodation. Trains will not stop at the stations long enough to enable the express people to load it properly, and the consequence is that it is thrown on in any way and

frequently reaches market in very bad shape on that account.

We know of no remedy for this unless the growers can make some arrangement with the Railway Company to give them a local or fruit train to run once a day, which will stop at all stations sufficiently long to enable the express people to load the fruit properly, and reach Toronto as early in the day as possible, or say late in the evening when it can be disposed of early the following day.

In conclusion we strongly urge all growers to put their fruit up honestly, make it a good straight sample throughout, as good at the bottom as on the top. Buyers here are very keen now and when they once buy a package

of fruit and find it does not turn out all through the same as on top, they note the shippers name and the next time they see any fruit from the same shipper, they approach it with great care and will not pay as high a price for it. On the other hand if a buyer sees a brand of fruit come in that he has had before and found it to be honestly put up, he will not wait to look at it a second time, but buy it quickly. Good brands get to be known as well as bad ones.

Trusting these few remarks may be of some benefit to your readers,

We remain, Sir,

Yours respectfully,  
MCWILLIAM & EVERIST, Toronto.

## SEEDLING PEACHES.

SIR,—Your mention of the peach crop in the June HORTICULTURIST leads me to tell you that in our garden, in a spot against the kitchen wall (rough cast) grows a seedling peach that was here when we came to the house five years ago. Three years ago, it bloomed for the first time, and the fruit proved to be quite different from any we have ever seen. It is large—often nine inches round—of a pale green, with whitish flesh, a free stone, and very late in ripening, never ready until October. As a table fruit it is not desirable, having neither flavour nor sweetness, but for preserving, I do not know a better.

For drying in sugar after the fashion of the expensive boxed French fruits, it is superior to any peach I know of. Twice I have dried it, and with the fullest success. The flavour is delicious, and the texture all that can be desired. Is not here a new fruit industry. If you would like to know more of it, I shall be happy to inform you.—S. A. CURZON, *Toronto*.

**SEEDLING**, or natural peaches, are usually found to be hardier than such tender varieties as Early and Late Crawford, Old Mixon, etc. Very often after a severe winter our peach crop has consisted of only such kinds as Hales, Purples, and Late Naturals. Nor are seedlings to be altogether dispensed in Ontario. Indeed it is from them that many of our best varieties

have been selected, and by careful attention to growing them, no doubt kinds might be originated more suited to our country than many of those now cultivated. The Early Canada and Bows-laugh's Late are examples of what may be done in this direction, the former a Clingstone resembling the Alexander, and the latter a fine late yellow flesh peach of good quality somewhat resembling the Early Crawford. Both of these are Canadian seedlings.

The Wager peach is another fine example of success with seedlings. It originated in New York State, and is very large, yellow, juicy and of fine flavour. It is comparatively hardy and reproduces itself fairly well from its own seed. We have grown seedling peaches at times quite extensively at Maplehurst, and while many of them have been unworthy of the room they occupied, we have occasionally found a tree well worthy of cultivation, both on account of size, and because it would bear fruit when tender kinds were cut

off. Another advantage is that most seedlings are quite late and ripen after the main crop is over, and the markets are no longer glutted. Most of them too are well suited for drying, being freestones, and of sufficient firmness to be easily parted in halves. Though not at all adapted for the dessert table, they are more desirable in the opinion of the writer, for that prince of dishes for the tea table, known as "*peaches and cream*" than any of the sweeter and higher flavoured kinds. They have just enough acid to make them delicious, when served in this way.

Another excellent addition to our dinner tables of late years is a jar of "*pickled peaches*." In our estimation no pickles are half so palatable as these, none so wholesome. Here again the seedling peach is most serviceable.

Without seeing a sample of Mr. Curzon's peach, it is impossible to say whether it is a seedling worthy of special propagation or not, and if he would choose to send one to this office at the proper time we should be glad to state how it compares with other seedlings with which we are familiar.

## TRICKS OF THE TRADE.

BY PARKE EARLE, PRESIDENT, AMERICAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ONE grave reason why the building up of regular fruit trade is more difficult than it should be is the irregular quality and serious imperfections of a majority of the fruits sent to market. Both the dealers and consumers soon get disgusted when they find half the peaches in a basket, or half the apples in a barrel, wormy; and in the case of the peaches find all of them green, hard and inedible below the top layer; and even the top course seeming ripe and well colored only when seen through the delusive tarlatan which is bound tightly over them. A basket of green peaches with a goodly supply of worms, and with sizable specimens placed on top, and then all covered tightly and beyond examination by a colored netting which makes them all appear blushing with ripeness, is a cheat and a fraud so contemptible and disgusting that it should consign the perpetrator of such a swindle to the tender couch of the county jail. It is only equaled by a barrel of apples that is faced up handsomely at both ends and is filled with scabby and wormy scrubs through the middle.

I regret to say that such baskets of peaches and such barrels of apples are forced off upon an innocent buying public by hundreds of thousands every year. I think and hope that the most abused fruit market in the world in this respect is that best of all the fruit markets of the world, the city of Chicago. I will venture the guess here that, of all the millions of people that have this year bought peaches coming through the Chicago market, not one in four has had occasion to bless the growers of the fruit; and in most cases he has been objurgated, if not cursed. I dwell particularly upon this kind of fruit and this kind of package because it is the most notable example of a wide-spread attempt to deceive the buyer to be found in all our fruit marketing history. It will not be a good excuse to say that red tarlatan is necessary to hold the fruit in place in the basket, because *white* netting with a very open mesh will serve that purpose equally well and will not obscure the real color. And no well-colored peach can be made more beautiful by any kind of

covering. Is it any wonder that respectable grocers dislike to trade in our fresh fruits, and that the people get sick and weary of buying them, when the opening of every new package is the unveiling of a new deception?

I am a fruit-grower, a fruit-packer, and a fruit-buyer, and I stand here in all three capacities to protest, in all the earnestness of my soul, against all kinds of deception in fruit-packing. It is impolitic in the highest degree, and it is unworthy of all decent men. A large dealer not long since said to me that the whole business of fruit-packing, east and west, north and south, with now and then an exception, is

worm-eaten, and rotten with dishonesty. My friends, I hope his denunciation was unjust, and I believe it is far too sweeping, but severe criticism is called for.

Let us away with all stuffings and facings, with all deceptive coverings, with all undersized packages, with the packing of all green, half-grown gnarly and worm-eaten fruit in any kind of packages. If we must pack poor fruit, put it on top where it will tell its own story. Let us do this, and we shall find that it will pay in money, pay in the plaudits we shall win from all men, and in our own self-respect and integrity of soul. *From Address of Eighth Meeting, San Jose California.*







## MY FIRST PLANTATION.

By "FORESTER."

I WAS captivated easily when I first heard of the easy growth of a plantation from seeds, or seedling trees, and these could be bought at all prices down to fifty cents per thousand. There are so many Government reports in the United States and some in Ontario, giving such full particulars that it seemed very short work to get it all done; and so it is, but there are difficulties.

In the first place the suggestion to raise the stock from seed is unfortunate, true they are as easily raised as vegetables, and a person really interested and experienced in gardening and who has time to give to it, will not have much trouble and will soon be greatly interested.

I tried seeds and have worked at them for several years, without any previous knowledge of the business, and have had fair success, but when the labor was paid for and the losses counted, I found it would be cheaper to buy the seedlings up to two or three years old and a good deal of time would be saved, but I will continue to plant the seed I hope just for curiosity, as long as I have any place to plant the trees. No two kinds of seeds come on alike or as one would expect, and several varieties said in the books to be no more difficult than usual have failed entirely. There is no practical benefit in sowing seeds of the coniferous trees, and I find that the leading nurseries don't take the trouble to do so, for in Scotland and France where the climate is more suitable, the large nurseries furnish them at very low

rates and really supply the trade. Mr. Phipps in his last report gives fairly full particulars and instructions for evergreen seed beds, but it a very doubtful benefit unless to beginners, and any body making a business of it had better learn fully in some established nursery, and amateurs trying and failing are easily discouraged.

Starting again I tried to get a small plantation sooner than from seed by importing seedlings—none being offered in Canada. Trees are easily started in this way, but those I got did not act as I expected. I sent for them in good time in the spring but they were longer on the way than I expected and different kinds do better at particular seasons, and when I buy any more I will look out for that.

The prices of these trees will not prevent any one trying plantations. The small seedlings are not much more by the thousand than by the hundred.

I think the Black-walnut cost, per 1,000, \$6.00; White-oak, per, 1000, \$2.00; Box-elder, per 1,000, \$1.25; Cottonwood, per 1,000, \$2.00; Elm, per 1,000, \$3.00; Pine, per 1,000, \$3.00; Hickory, per 100, \$2.00; and larger trees two or three years old are not usually more than \$1.00, \$2.00 or \$3.00, per 100, and will be three or four feet high. There appear to be a great number of these wholesale nurseries in the northern and western States, and they advertise freely both there and in Canada. The editor of the HORTICULTURIST may be right when he says, the Canadian nurserymen will supply us with fruit trees as

cheap as any foreign stock, but I cannot find any who will quote a price either for fruit or ornamental trees less than three times as high as the American, without reference to quantity, and as we are all freetraders now I am trying nearly all imported stock, and with proper care in packing by the shipper and in setting in well prepared soil, I found no trouble in my plantation. My experience was however, that the trees two or three feet high were less risk and less expense in small lots. In a plantation of a great many acres the cost might be more an object than the subsequent cultivations, but there are no difficulties in either to prevent us all trying.

### What is Forestry?

WHAT IS FORESTRY?—It is the same as agriculture—a business. The difference is only in the kind of crop and in the manner of treating the crop. It is the production of a wood crop we are after. This is the crop that grows, or can be made to grow, on those parts of the farm which are useless for all other crops. It is a slow-growing crop, to be sure, but it grows while you are asleep, and you need not put it in the ground but once, where it will thrive without further care for many years; and, if properly started, it needs no hoeing, no cultivating, no worrying about the weather. And when you come to reap it, it will prove to yield a profit from ground that would otherwise have been left not only unproductive, but unsightly in addition.

If only for the looks of it, a piece of young timber, thriftily growing, enhances the value of the farm. Therefore, plant the unsightly waste places to trees, remove those ugly spots from

your farm which spoil its good looks. It costs but little more than an occasional day of enjoyable work.

Don't figure on the profit of the sticks that you are going to cut; there is profit indirectly on your surroundings accruing from such planting which defies all strict financial calculation, besides your own satisfaction which will surely reflect from such work beyond any direct money gain, though this will not be lacking either in proper time. It has been proved over and over again that a good wood-lot will sell the farm—if sold it must be—at a better price than it would have brought without it.

And you who are the happy owner of a wood-lot, treat it as the goose that lays the golden eggs; the eggs will soon be high in price, the goose is worth caring for! If you cut, don't cut the good trees only, and leave the bad ones to spoil the looks of the lot, and to injure the young growth that would be better off if the gnarly old fellow over head did not stand in its way with shade and drip. Always give some light and room to the young folks!

Forestry means more than tree-planting; it is the art of managing a wood crop so that it will produce itself spontaneously by the seed from the old trees, and afterwards helping the young growth to make the best timber in the shortest time. Nature will reproduce the forest and grow timber without care if allowed by man, but she takes time, and time is money—at least to a careful man and manager.

Then use your odd moments in improving your crop; the axe, too, is a cultivator—in judicious hands.—*B. E. Fernow, Chief of Forestry Division United States Department of Agriculture.*





## The Canadian Horticulturist.

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

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

### Notes and Comments.

**THE PLANT DISTRIBUTION.**—In sending out the trees and plants for testing, we have exercised great care to comply with the wishes of the members, and give each one exactly the plant chosen. Out of a membership of about 2000 it can scarcely be expected that no instances of failure to receive the right plant should occur, but as very few complaints have been received we presume that very few have been disappointed. The Ostheim cherry was much called for, and enough could not be furnished for all, hence a few have been asked to wait until fall.

The new list is now ready and will, we hope be found more interesting than usual. The plants are all to be furnished by reliable Canadian nurserymen and florists, who are responsible for the quality and condition of each package. In order to secure a share in this distribution, each member must indicate his selection previous to the time of distributing the plants, as that implies that the applicant agrees to the condition of distribution, viz., to culti-

vate with care, and in due time be prepared to report thereon through these columns. Anyone, however, who last spring did not receive the plant selected, or who received a wrong plant by mistake, may make two selections from this list when paying his next annual members' fee.

**THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST EXPERIMENTAL GROUNDS.**—Since he receive so many requests for his catalogue, the editor of this journal again repeats that he has now for some years retired from the nursery business, and given his whole time and attention to fruit growing and the study of horticulture. And although his fruit farm is already well filled with the most reliable varieties of apples, pears, peaches, cherries, grapes, quinces and small fruits that are suited to Canada, he will still devote a few acres to the careful testing of novelties in the interests of the readers of this journal. At the same time he wholly declines to receive any plants for testing under any promise, implied or understood, of noticing them in these pages. He

would however acknowledge the following, as they were sent him out of compliment to the F. G. A. of Ont., whose interests he serves.

(1) *Scions of the Paragon Chestnut*, from N. M. Engle & Son, Marietta, Pa. It is claimed to be very large in size, and of excellent quality. We have grafted them on the native variety, *Castanea vesca*, and hope soon to be able to say whether this new variety is worth being introduced into Canada.

(2) *A collection of twelve varieties of evergreens* from A. Gilchrist, West Toronto Junction, and among them some trees of *Sequoia gigantea*, the giant of California. Besides these a tree of Wisconsin Weeping Willow, and other plants of interest.

(3) *A packet of Saskatoon berries* from Rev. Geo. Bell, Kingston. These are the June berries of the North-West, botanically known as *Amelanchier alnifolia*, and may be already known to some as the berries used by Indians in their "berry pemmican."

(4) *A collection of eighteen hybrid Perpetual roses* from F. Mitchell, Innerkip.

(5) *A collection of fifteen new varieties of strawberries*, three of each, from John Little, Granton, Ont., among which we notice Itasca, Logan, Mary Fletcher, Ohio, Covil, May King, Henderson, Summit, Bubach No. 5, etc., etc.

(6) *Scions of eight varieties of pears and two of apples* from S. D. Willard, Geneva, N. Y.

ANOTHER NEW STRAWBERRY.—Mr. T. V. Munson, of Texas, writes the *Rural New Yorker* that he has met with a new seedling strawberry, which surpassed the Jewell, Jessie, or Buback, No. 5. It is large to very large in size, in quality better than the Crescent, and enormously productive. This year he states that it has produced at the rate of 15,000 qts. per acre! Should it prove equal to promise it will be called, "Parker Earle" out of compliment to

the President of the American Horticultural Society.

A NEW VARIETY OF CURRANT.—An exchange says:—The new current introduced last season under the name Crandall is supposed to be a hybrid between the cherry currant and *Ribes Aureum*. The introducers of this new variety, which originated in Kansas, describe it as bluish black in color when fully ripe, and varying in size from one-quarter to one-half of an inch in diameter, and growing in bunches of five to eight berries each. The flavor of the fruit is said to be peculiar to itself and superior to the English black currant.

Professor Budd, of Iowa, has expressed himself as believing the Crandall to be valuable for general cultivation. Vick, the well known New York seedsman, says that the currant worm does not infest this variety, and that it adapts itself to almost any soil. It appears to be especially prized for preserves and jellies.

#### Curl Leaf.

CURL LEAF IN PEACHES.—The curl-leaf disease in peach trees is caused by a small insect called the plant louse. As soon as you see the leaves begin to curl, take strong soapsuds water, and stir in a decoction of tobacco juice; sprinkle the trees with it. The tobacco juice may be obtained by steeping tobacco in water, and stirring the juice in the soapsuds water.

THE above extract which is going the rounds of the public press is somewhat misleading. The curl leaf proper is not caused by the plant louse, but is the result of a microscopic fungus, called *Exoascus deformans*, which grows among the cells of the upper portion of the leaf and causes an unnatural thickening and widening of the upper surface, and thus forces the leaf to curl backwards. Fig. 58 shows a cross section of a healthy leaf, the upper surface being represented at *a* and the under surface at *b*. Fig. 59 represents the same as swelled and curled by the fungus. This is indicated

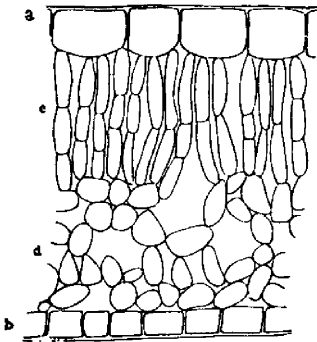


FIG. 58.—HEALTHY LEAF.

by the thick dark lines between the cells, and is the mycelium or vegetative portion which later on develops fruit-

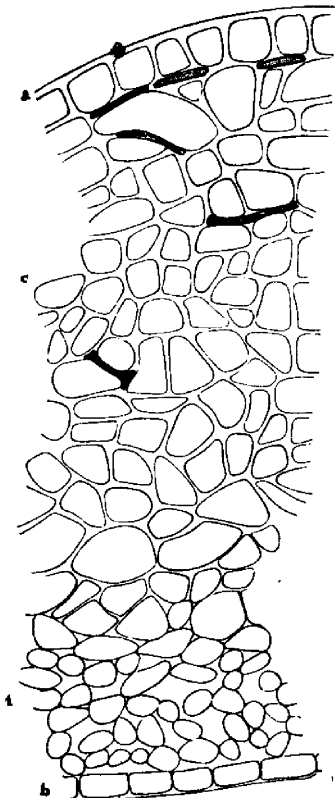


FIG. 59.—CURL LEAF.

ing branches or asci, in which the spores are produced for the propagation of the fungus.

This spring we notice however that the peach-tree aphid (*Myzus persicae*) is very abundant upon the young leaves, sucking the juice from the underside, and thus also causing hollows underneath, and corresponding reddish swellings above, and this no doubt is the curl referred to in the article. These lice may be destroyed with the tobacco decoction, or kerosene emulsion, and the curl thus prevented so far as they are responsible for it; but so far as we know, no certain remedy has yet been discovered for the curl leaf properly so-called.

### Horticulture in Massachusetts.

**RUBBER FUMES AS AN INSECTICIDE.**  
—At a recent meeting of the Board of Agriculture in Massachusetts, it was asserted that fumes of burning rubber was an excellent insecticide. Mr. Briggs has experimented with it, taking an old rubber boot and putting it on a bed of coals in an old pan, and carrying it about under his peach trees and grape vines; and found it drove away the rose-bug entirely. It also drove away the codling moth from the apple trees. He applied it early in the morning while the dew was on. One panful would do all the work on forty trees, walking as fast as possible. His theory is that the leaves retain the smoke, which is disagreeable to the insects.

**THE YELLOWS.**—Prof. Auger, state pomologist of Massachusetts, has been a strong believer in potash as a cure for Yellows, but though he has used as much as eight and ten tons a year of ashes in his peach orchard he cannot report complete exemption.

**THE QUINCE.**—At the same meeting Prof. Maynard commended high cultivation for the Quince, which he said was one of the very best fruits for canning, and exceedingly healthful. He has seen quinces of the orange variety, grown so large that fifteen of them would

make a peck, and colored finely. These quinces at once attracted attention in the market and sold by count at \$6.00 per 100. This was brought about by careful pruning and heavy manuring. A heavy coat two inches deep of well rotted manure was spread about the trees in the fall and in the spring, this was forked in about the tree.

The difficulty we have found with quince growing for profit is to find the buyers. Our city cousins seem to know very little about this fruit, and buy it very cautiously. We need some schools of cookery established to open up a better knowledge of the uses of fruits.

### Silviculture.

PROF. JOHN ROBINSON'S lecture on this subject before the Board of Agriculture of Massachusetts, was very interesting. The drift of it was that within fifty years there will be a great deal of timber in the United States. The marketable supply of White Pine from the three great pine producing states, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, will be soon exhausted, indeed the supply in the whole United States is likely to meet a similar fate within the next fifty years.

He advises a national forest policy and a national forest school. The former would include forest protection, forest guards, commissioners and inspectors. This would give an impulse to the study of the subject by opening up positions for duly qualified graduates of the School of Forestry. This latter he would have established on a basis similar to that of Westpoint Military Academy. The course of study should extend over a period of from five to eight years, and graduates given a permanent appointment in the forest service, with opportunity of promotion.

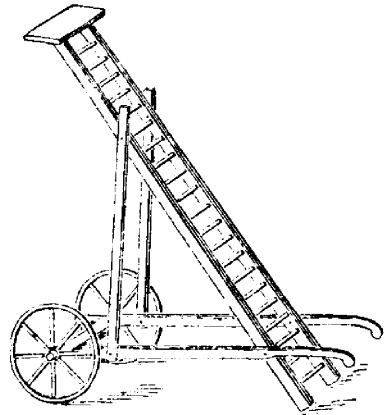
For the state of Massachusetts, Mr. Robinson advises the planting of the

White Pine particularly. It is comparatively free from insects, and endures drouth well; besides it will bring profitable returns in a short time. He also commends the hickory, ash and chestnut.

We are glad that in Canada we have gentlemen who are giving their attention to this department of study, such as Prof. Brown, Thos. Beall, R. W. Phipps, T. M. Grover, I. C. Chapais, Hon. H. G. Joly and others; and we hope that through their zeal our country will be awakened to an interest in silviculture by no means behind that of her enterprising neighbor, the United States.

### Fruit Ladder.

I HAVE heard of a wheelbarrow fruit-ladder, but don't know exactly how it is constructed. I am an old man, and have no help, I want to make a ladder I can handle alone. Can you help me?—G. Mett.



The accompanying cut shows how to make the wheelbarrow ladder. Get two hand-cart wheels, or any light stout wheels. The dimensions of the device may vary to suit circumstances. If the trees are tall, the ladder may be longer and stand straighter, etc. Care must be taken to secure foot of ladder by weights, to overbalance the weight at top. The board at top of ladder is to set the basket on.—*Ohio Farmer.*

## QUESTION DRAWER.

**Pomace as a Fertilizer.**

65. Is the pomace, or cider mill refuse of any value as a fertilizer, or is it, as many persons hold, positively injurious?—F. M., *Innertkip*.

*Reply by Prof. Panton, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.*

**POMACE.**—There is not much in as a fertilizer, but I believe it might be used profitably by putting it in a compost heap. Alone, I would have but little faith in its application.

An analysis shows seven-eighth per cent nitrogenous material which is the most valuable part of it for fertilizing purposes.

**Grubs cutting off Hyacinths.**

66. I would also like to know the best means of preventing the grubs from cutting of the Hyacinths—WILLIAM CRAIG, JR.—*Port Hope*.

*Reply by J. A. Bruce, Hamilton.*

WE are not acquainted with the grub that attacks Hyacinths. We note that in Holland Hyacinths are sometimes badly infested with a species of louse that works in the roots. This may be the trouble with Mr. Craig's, (have never seen it).

*Reply by Anton Simmers, Toronto.*

THE best way to prevent grubs from cutting off Hyacinths is to apply "Fir Tree oil" on the foliage, and in the soil in which Hyacinths are growing.

My experience has proved this an infallible remedy.

**Rose Thrips.**

67. I send you a leaf off my rose bushes to show you how badly they are affected with the Leaf-Hopper. What remedy do you consider the best?—W.

*Reply by Jas. Fletcher, Dominion Entomologist, Ottawa.*

I HAVE succeeded in destroying Rose Thrips in the same condition as those you send me either with soapsuds, made to the proportion of half-a-pound soap to a pailful of water, (the soap dissolves best when hot-water is used), into this I put one ounce of

carbolic acid, and churn it well with a syringe so as to mix the carbolic acid well. Tobacco (one-quarter pound) shredded into the soapsuds instead of the carbolic acid, I have also found useful.

I have never tried a kerosene emulsion, but believe that in the proportion of one of kerosene to thirty of water, it would be found useful.

**Cacti.**

68. Your article on *Cacti* in the June HORTICULTURIST will be very useful to me. I am fond of Cacti and desire to get the best I can out of them. I have to large old ones of the *Phyllocacti* and have been abundantly gratified by the bloom they have given me these two years past. I bring them on to bloom by feeding them as soon as January with *hot water*—quite hot—poured carefully at the top of the pot and also into the saucer, never letting a drop stand, however.

One of them flowered twice last year. I had kept it in the hot house out of doors all summer, and in October it showed buds, (as soon as it had got used to the window again). This plant however, throws out a great number of leaves nearly round, from the ends of the flat leaves, while out in the sun. I did not like the growth, but would not interfere, hoping they would harden, but they did not, and now, as the plant had rested to the after blooming, I have cut out some of the old long leaves, and a good many of the round ones also, to improve, as I hope, the growth of the plant. Did I do right? or does it injure a cactus to cut it?

I have two little *Mammillarias*—or Bachelor's Pillows, as I have heard them called—poor bachelors!—and I shall be very glad if I can bring them to bloom. I have also another, an *Epiphyllum*, grown from a bit I got in a bouquet, and shall be glad to know how to get it into bloom. The hot water does not suit it, the texture of the leaf being too tender. I had one bloom once but the plant died very soon after. Why was this? Another cactus I have is very rare, I never saw one until I got mine, and it is most curious. It is exactly like a series of round stems growing *straight up* from which pieces of stem an inch long, and very slightly attached to the main stem grow. The new growth is also *straight up*, very delicate and soft looking, but strengthening as time goes on. The plant is covered with prickles of the sharpest kind, and these seem to sting. They are very easy to get in, and very hard to get out. It drinks a good deal of water and grows very well. Can you tell me its name and special treatment. Your very obliged servant.

--S. A. CURZON—*Toronto*.

*Reply by N. Robertson, Ottawa.*

YOUR Cacti starting so soon shows plainly it has been in a position with too much excitement for it. The early start was made before nature was ready for it, hence the leaves did not mature. It became exhausted before it was able to mature, a very weakening position to get a plant in. It is more than likely you will have to remove what remains unmaturing. Cutting does no harm to them.

Mammillarias require a better soil and an evener temperature than most other Cacti. They are plants that like to be kept rather clean of dust and dirt. Don't over water them and they flower easily.

Epiphyllums will not bear extremes of moisture or dryness when put out in a shady position, but not under trees, at the back of a wall or fence where no drip gets on them. To be able to name the Cacti you have described would be a difficult task from the description. There are so many, so closely allied. Nothing short of a portion of it would do, or seeing the plant.

#### Root Grafts.

69. Kindly tell me how apple grafts are cultivated the first year. Is there danger of disturbing the roots in cultivation?

I bought a few root grafts this year which came on all right at first but do not look so well now. Have I hoed them too much? Is there any object in transplanting them till big enough for the orchard as they are to remain on the same farm?—G.

Root grafts need good and frequent cultivation in order to keep the ground loose and moist. If they were properly planted, we do not think you can hoe or cultivate them too much, nor is there danger of disturbing their roots. The danger lies rather in disturbing the scion so as to prevent the union between it and the root before it is complete. The slightest knock with the hoe will often do this.

The reason they do not now look as well as at first may be due to improper

planting. Perhaps the earth was not packed firmly enough about the roots.

Transplanting trees once or twice previous to their final setting out is an advantage in nursery work because it encourages the growth of numerous fibrous roots, which can nearly all be removed with the tree, whereas in moving a tree of three or four years of age, that has never been transplanted, three fourths of the fibrous roots are so far from the trunk that they are cut off in digging. You can avoid the need of transplanting by setting your trees in their final places at two or, at most, three years of age.

#### Princess Louise Apple.

70. Can you inform me where the tree or scions of the Princess Louise Apple can be procured? If there has been an apple found superior to Fameuse it is a prize and a valuable addition to the apple list. W. CARVER, *South Liver-morr, Me.*

MESSRS. SMITH & KERMAN of St. Catharines have full control of this apple, the writer having retained no financial interest whatever. No trees can be bought at present, but the F. G. A. may be able to secure a supply of yearlings for our distribution next spring by which means we hope to see it fairly tested in Ontario.

#### The Grape-Vine Bark-Louse.

71. I enclose you an insect I find on one of my Roger's Grape Vines. I only noticed it yesterday and I thought it was mildew, but I find upon closer inspection that it is the inclosed insect. The loose bark is full of small ones and where the loose bark is off the inner bark and the wood is split and full of the insect, and like bunches of fine white cotton wool. I would send you a piece of the vine but it is in a very fine flourishing condition and it is upon the large wood. Please tell me in the next issue of the HORTICULTURIST what I had better do with the vine; and the name of the insect; whether it is injurious to the Grape-Vine or not.—THOS. G. GASTON, *Hamilton.*

The entomological name for this insect is *Pulvinaria Innumerabilis*, the first name from Latin *pulvinus*, a cushion, referring to the cushion-like appearance of the mother insect, and the latter

name no doubt refers the innumerable mass of young lice concealed beneath. The cotton-like substance continues protruding until about the first of July, when the minute yellowish-white lice issue forth, and attach themselves to the bark sucking the juices. They should be scraped off as soon as discovered, or if too late for that, try an alkaline wash of two lbs of potash to seven qts. of water, or the kerosene emulsion elsewhere described.

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#### LIGHT ON PREVIOUS QUESTIONS.

##### Coal Ashes.

THE following experience with coal ashes by a writer in the *New York Tribune* is worthy of note in connection with question 64. We judge the good effect produced was however chiefly mechanical, in which respect no doubt they are beneficial. He says:— One spring day some years ago I dumped a barrel of coal ashes in a corner of my garden. There happened to be a clump of Turner raspberries growing there, which, however, had never before done anything worthy of notice. That summer they took a new

in life and threw up canes of such size that the following season I gathered much good fruit from them. I did not forget the lesson. My garden is a small one, but it is by nature of rather stiff clay, and from that time till the present I have put nearly all the ashes from both range and furnace into it.

Sometimes I heap them around the trees, which they protect excellently from the borer and other insects. Sometimes I spread them broadcast over the soil, or use them in the compost heap. Moistened and mixed with ground bone I have found them useful to sow upon the lawn in early spring.

The old notion that coal ashes are entirely worthless is certainly wrong. Though not possessing the strong chemical qualities of the wood ash (except so far as wood ashes are present in them), they do, I am convinced, in some measure assist to free the undissolved plant food in the soil. Of their value as a mechanical agent in lightening heavy soils there can be no doubt, as a little experience will show any one that they prevent the heaviest clay from becoming lumpy, and keep it in a condition easily accessible to the tender feeding roots of plants.

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### FRUIT CROP REPORTS.

JUDGING by the following letters from our directors concerning the fruit crop prospects in their various agricultural divisions, this year will be one to rejoice the hearts of the fruit growers. The apples appear to be setting well, even the King which usually bears very lightly, and the Baldwin which has been for years a miserable failure in many places. Pears promise to be an abundant yield, with as yet no sign of spot or crack. The Heart and Biggareau cherries are badly bitten by the curculio already (June 13th) and

will be very thin in consequence, but the Black Eagle, usually a very shy bearer, is heavily loaded. Peaches are showing up well on little side shoots, which no one would ever think of examining in spring time, while the main terminal branches in many parts are barren. Grapes and small fruits are fairly encouraging, excepting Cuthbert raspberries and Kittatinny blackberries, which in many places are more or less winter killed. Our readers will be interested in the following letters.

## STORMONT COUNTY.

Our Editor asks from each of the Directors of our Association a fruit crop report. He's too good a man to refuse him any reasonable request. But our Board are nearly all men working these days from early dawn till dark, our hoes are bright but our pens are rusty, and night finds us in bad shape for writing in style to be fit for the lively pages of the HORTICULTURIST. And here let me say that, without flattering the Editor, we have it from very competent judges, and are pleased to add our own testimony to it, that our little monthly is second to none in the Province, and gives evidence that we have a good man at the wheel.

The worst trouble the Association has to contend with seems to be the premium plant distribution. I know there is much trouble in the arrangement of these, as often the stock of certain plants ordered runs short and the unavoidable substitution of other things gives poor satisfaction; but Mr. Woolverton has advised all the Directors, in every case of disappointment, to promise amends for all failures to members next year. This faithfully fulfilled will go far to remove a difficulty hurtful to us.

The season here so far has been on the whole cold. On the 21st May we had a heavy frost, everything tender succumbed. 1st June we had hail—you are right to hail us as the "cold north." For all this the crops are as forward as usual. Rarely have we seen the apple trees with so heavy a show of blossom. But oh, aithless man how many your doubts! Too much there will be for the trees to bear we say, too much for the market, *leopard like* as of old will be the fruit. These and a thousand other troubles we borrow, but our borrowed troubles are often our worst ones. Let us be thankful for present prospects and for the future let our motto be "Hope."

*Strawberries.*—There is a great difference of opinion as to the advantage of spring or fall planting. I am much in favor of doing every thing in the fall that will lessen spring work, but I don't think fall planting of strawberries does this. I planted three quarters of an acre last fall and as much more this spring, they both did well, but the fall-planted needed more winter covering, an expensive operation, and those planted this spring will be kept clean with half the labor.

*Gooseberries and Raspberries* give promise of a heavy crop. Some of my neighbors tell me their enemy, the worm, has again found them out. I have seen none on my bushes yet, but a timely dose of hellebore will stop their career.

I have far exceeded friend Woolverton's request and I dare say have taxed the patience of the readers of this sheet. Just a word more to them and I'll promise not to trouble them again for many days to come.

*Summer Work.*—In July and August is hard work. I'm a worker, and delight in work. Far better advice I can give, as to moderation in it, than I can put into practice, but my experience is that a very early start in the morning during the hot weather and a good rest at mid-day is

the easiest way of doing a good day's work comfortably.

Rise with the birds and get a share of the worms. But as you can't burn the candle at both ends, follow their example at night.

JOHN CROIL.

AULTSVILLE, June, 1888.

## LINCOLN COUNTY.

Sir,—It is with pleasure I comply with your request to give a report of the present prospects of fruit in this locality. The acreage of strawberries will be much below other years. The long continued drouth of 1887 prevented many from planting and greatly enfeebled old plantations, but those who succeeded in getting new plantations started will be amply rewarded by fine crops and no doubt good prices. Cherries, strawberries, raspberries and gooseberries are all showing a fine crop. Peaches, Grimsby's specialty, are promising a moderate crop, not nearly so abundant as last year but will make up in size and quality to quite an extent, probably will fall very little short of last year in the number of baskets. Pears are also setting a fair crop. I have noticed young trees which produced a profusion of bloom have set very little fruit. Grapes have been a little backward in starting, but are now pushing forth very rapidly and showing fine foliage and lots of fruit. Apples are also setting well, the best in years. The small boy may be seen with his tack hammer putting up berry baskets, the larger boy the peach and grape baskets, the cooper's hooping up the barrels with an eye that means business. I can only bring this to a close by saying the present outlook is cheery indeed. The healthful appearance of the foliage, the absence as yet of insect enemies, leads one to hope that we are again returning to the good old days when the curculio and the codling moth, the caterpillar and the beetle were not known. May the time soon come again when paris green and all deadly weapons of warfare are not required.

Yours, etc.,

A. H. PETTIT.

GRIMSBY, June 15th, 1888.

## VICTORIA COUNTY.

Sir,—Judging from present indications fruit-growers may reasonably expect a fruit crop this season somewhat above average. The past winter seems to have been favorable to fruit trees generally. Although we had much stormy weather there was no extreme cold, the lowest temperature recorded here being—30°6 January 22nd.

The "oldest inhabitant" never saw a greater profusion of bloom than that we have just now witnessed. Apples, peaches, plums and cherries all bore a super-abundance of blossom. Plums however, have not set well, but pears are well started. It is too soon yet to speak of apples. The weather during the past week having been warm and dry and therefore favorable for the pollen would have left little room to doubt as to the result if the severe storm of yesterday



has not checked the fertilization process too soon.

All the small fruits, gooseberries, currants, and the different varieties of raspberries give promise of an unusually large crop. Strawberries, however, are not looking well, and the crop in this vicinity will be short. Grape vines are in excellent condition and never looked better.

The tent-caterpillar is unusually plentiful.

THOS. BEALL.

LINDSAY, June 11th, 1888.

### SIMCOE COUNTY.

SIR.—With respect to fruit prospects in this section it never was better. Strawberries are thinned considerably by last year's drouth and winter killing, but are looking well now and showing abundance of bloom. Plums have set well and apples never gave greater promise of a large crop than they do now. Grapes are very backward on account of cool weather but are showing considerable bloom, and if we get warm weather the remainder of this month they will no doubt pull up and produce a good crop yet.

CRAIGHURST.

G. CASTON.

### KINGSTON.

SIR.—The spring has been so cold that all vegetation is unusually late, and fruit trees are only now in blossom. It has also been unusually dry, there not having been sufficient rain to wet the ground since the snow went off.

*Small fruits.*—Currants, gooseberries, and raspberries have come through the winter without material injury. The caterpillar has vigorously attacked the gooseberry as usual, and the crop will depend on a vigorous use of remedies. Raspberries promise well, but they are already suffering from want of rain. Strawberries have wintered well, and the blossoms are not injured by spring frosts, but unless abundant rain comes soon, the crop will be a failure.

*Cherries.*—The Red Morello is almost the only sort grown. Blossoms abundant.

*Plums.*—These look well. Blossoms abundant.

*Pears.*—Not largely grown. Look well; full of blossoms.

*Apples.*—These have passed the winter well, and with very little injury. The profusion of blossoms is unprecedented. This is probably caused by last year's drouth, which checked the growth to the extent required for an abundant formation of fruit buds. Spring frosts have not injured the blossoms, so that present prospects are favourable for a large crop.

All kinds of fruit as well as spring grain, vegetables and hay are suffering from the deficiency of rain.

GEORGE BELL.

Queen's University.

### PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY.

SIR.—This has been one of the coolest seasons and the most backward I ever remember. After all it has been favorable for the setting of fruit, which bloomed about 8 days later than usual. Apples gave an abundant blossom and have set well. The prospects for an abundant crop was never better at this season of the year. Pears are somewhat in advance of the apple, and have set an immense amount of fruit without an appearance of mildew as yet. We can usually see it without the aid of a glass, but I fail to find any yet. Plums and cherries have set an immense crop. Insects will have to be fought. They have already made their appearance; the codling moth and the curculio more particularly. Grapes and all small fruit have wintered well and promise an immense crop. Strawberries are not being planted so extensively this spring as formerly. The vegetable crop must be light unless we can discover some means of destroying the cut worm; the crops are nearly all being cut off by them.

P. C. DEMPSEY.

ALBURY, 9th June, 1888.

### TORONTO, (York Co.)

SIR.—In reply to your inquiry regarding the fruit crops, I must say, that being confined to the office as much as I am, I could not give an exact report from my whole district; at the same time I have driven into the country in different directions the past week or ten days, considerably, and have also made all possible inquiries, and the universal report is, that the fruit crop promises well. Nearly every kind of fruit is making a good average showing, and the season being so late, I feel that the danger from late frosts is almost past, and we may look forward to a good fair crop not only in small fruits, but in apples, pears and plums.

Yours truly,

TORONTO.

W. E. WELLINGTON.

### OXFORD COUNTY.

SIR.—In reply to your request for a report of the prospect of the fruit crop, I send you the following. Apples have made a great show of bloom, but are not far enough advanced yet to predict definitely what the crop may be. Pears and plums promise fairly well in the matter of bloom. Small fruits of all kinds have made an unusually abundant show of bloom. Strawberries promise very well; gooseberries the same. Currants of all kinds are dropping badly and there will be but few berries on a string. Raspberries came through the winter in good shape and the prospect for a crop is consequently good. Blackberries in this section, with the exception of the Snyder, are badly winter killed. Grapes show a great amount of bloom, but are very late. Cherries will be very scarce as the black knot has destroyed nearly all the trees.

F. MITCHELL.

INNERKIP, June 9th, 1888.

## WENTWORTH COUNTY.

SIR,—There is in this section a prospect for an abundant crop of fruit. Apples, pears, plums and cherries have shown a great profusion of bloom, and from present appearances there will be a full crop. Peaches also promise a fair crop, particularly on young orchards. Small fruits have passed through the winter in good condition.

Strawberries will not produce more than half a half a crop; owing principally to the drouth of last season new plantations made very little growth. They will also be later than usual on account of the dry cold backward spring.

Some vineyards that were very heavily laden last season are starting slowly; many of the buds on the bearing canes do not start, and do not appear to have been fully matured; probably the vines have been weakened by the heavy crop and severe drouth of last season.

The prospect for a full crop of fruit is good, much better than usual.

M. PETTIT.

WINONA, June 10th, 1888.

## LAMBTON COUNTY.

SIR,—I write in answer to your request for fruit prospects for this summer.

*Apples*.—This crop I believe from present appearances will be quite up to the average. A number of the trees have missed, but those which have bloomed have set fruit so well that we expect a good crop. *Pears*.—Our pear crop was very heavy last year, especially on the Flemish Beauty; and many of the trees did not bloom this spring. Those which have bloomed have set fruit well and promise a crop; on the whole the pear crop will be light. We are spraying with paris green water to destroy the codling moth. *Cherries*—gave an abundance of bloom, but only a small proportion have formed fruit; crop light. *Peaches*.—The trees were badly injured during winter, many of them are killed entirely. No crop in this class. *Plums*.—This fruit, though very heavy last year, will likely yield a fair crop this year. They are not quite so thick on the tree but are spread over well and will no doubt be fine fruit. *Gooseberries*.—I have had a few hundred fine bushes of the Industry, White Smith, Crown Bob, Downing and Smith's Improved. I have them fruiting two years without any sign of mildew yet. The greatest grower is the Downing. Crown Bob is the slowest grower. They all bear well. Smith's Improved bears very abundantly. Among the large sorts White Smith has so far borne the best. This year just when gooseberries and currants were in bloom we had a very severe frost which we feared had destroyed all the fruit blossoms, but there is enough left of all to make a two-thirds crop. This is all that is necessary to say about the currants. *Raspberries*.—The winter did bad work among the canes, especially with Frogger and Cuthbert; worse with me than in former winters. They are putting up very heavy new growth, no doubt owing to the top being less. *Blackberries*.—We are growing the Snyder, they were injured somewhat during winter but I would

consider them hardy; they are showing good signs of fruit. *Strawberries*.—These we grow on the matted row system, on account of the dry summer last year. Our rows are narrow, but what plants we have are well loaded with fruit. I grow mostly Wilson. I have tried many other kinds, but Wilson suits me the best, all things considered. *Vegetables*.—Our vegetables are a little late on account of the backward spring, but look even and promising.

Respectfully

A. HILL.

WYOMING, ONT., June, 11th, 1888.

## HURON COUNTY.

In the county of Huron and in the south portion of Bruce county apples promise to be a good crop. Cherries and pears a fair one, and plums rather poor.

Yours truly,

WINGHAM.

J. A. MORTON.

## MONTREAL.

SIR,—The prospect is we will have an immense crop of fruit of all kinds on the island this year, trees were white with bloom. I just got an award of \$4,200.00 for an acre of my garden land taken by the C. P. R. Co., including damages. I think I may safely say they have gone through the best orchard in the Province of Quebec. I think the duty taken off apples will cause us to have lower prices for our summer apples. Our Montreal Fameuse are much thought of in the New York market, so we may be compensated for the loss on our summer apples, if we get good prices for our Fameuse. I think I will have a few new Russians to report on this fall.

I am, yours truly,

R. BRODIE.

ST. HENRY OF MONTREAL.

## THE MONTREAL MARKET.

SIR,—The excessive heat of past week has had a bad effect on strawberries, where in many cases they are drying up, and no doubt the crop will be short. The prospect for other small fruits is good, and we expect a good market for them.

California peaches, apricots and plums are coming on nicely and selling cheap, but the quality is mostly poor.

The removal of customs duty on apples and peaches will effect the prices here on them somewhat, if American crops is large, but under ordinary circumstances there is nothing to fear from American apples or peaches.

No doubt a great many American apples will be marketed here, but as they are nearly all exported it will not change values. The real regulation for the price of apples in Canada is first the crop here, and the United States, and second the crop in England; of the latter we have no reports yet. Our own crop reports are conflicting, but half a crop of good fruit is sufficient for use and trade.

We will be pleased to furnish any information we have to your valuable paper.

Yours truly,

June 23rd, 1888.

VIVOND &amp; MCBRIDE.



[For The Canadian  
Horticulturist.]

## THE FAIRIES' BAZAAR.

BY GRANDMA GOWAN, MOUNT ROYAL VALLE,  
MONTREAL.

**T**WO fairy sprites, Carrie and Clare,  
Resolved to hold a garden Fair,  
And serve to Butterflies and Bees  
Just what they love, and what would please.

So, 'neath the maples, wide and tall,  
Each placed a pretty tiny stall,  
With such a fragrant bright array  
Of condiments, and flowers so gay.

Then came the fussy wandering Bees,  
For Honey-suckle or Sweet Pease;  
Buzzing around, from stall to stall,  
Intent were they on gobbling all.

Fluttering came gay Butterflies,  
In golden robes, and starry eyes,  
Made a hasty lunch on "Stock"  
And hovered off; a happy flock.

Old neighbour Toad came limping past,  
Ah, ha! cried he, I see at last  
Where I'll get something for the throat,  
My cousin Frog, has such a croak.

And while upon my stool I rest,  
Put up some Balsam, of the best,  
Spruce-gum too, roll up with it,  
'Twill cure me of my hated spit.

Poor little Toad! I'll bind your limb  
With Ribbon Grass, its just the thing.  
(Oh, why do wicked boys throw stones  
To give you pain and broken bones?)

There's grand Old Man, and Father Thyme,  
Sweet William too, and Columbine,  
Ladies' Slippers, with velvet bows,  
(No thimble heels, or needle toes!)

Coxcombs too! we have a score  
 Very cheap! they're such a bore.  
 Bachelor Buttons, by the gross,  
 And oh, such green inviting Moss!

Pine needles too, for sewing leaves  
 Just the same as mother Eve's,  
 They're also good for sewing Tares  
 Such as the Ragged Sailor wears.

Here's Juniper, from overhead  
 Where old Elijah wished him dead,  
 The Wandering Jew brought from afar,  
 On Thistle down's light aerial car!

And Sea-weed, from God's public highway,  
 Foxglove from dame nature's by-way;  
 See the lovely Golden-rod  
 Pointing up to nature's God.

And here's green Shamrock, from Armagh,  
 Crush'd by the Saxon Lion's paw!

\* \* \* \* \*

The clouds are cradling round the sun,  
 The Fairie's long day's work is done.

Each takes her little spruce pine pillow,  
 And goes to rest beneath the willow;  
 The lovely orphan! Queen of night!  
 Will shine o'er them, till morning light.

## REVIEW.

AGRICULTURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.—Thirty-fifth annual report of the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, Boston, 1887.

A very useful and readable volume of 800 pages, coming with the compliments of Massachusetts Agricultural College. It appears that the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture meets with the various county Agricultural Societies on their invitation, and the most valuable of the addresses and papers given are carefully preserved for publication. Some notes on this volume appear on p.

WHAT TO DO, AND HOW TO BE HAPPY WHILE DOING IT.—A. I. Root, Medina, O., author of the A. B. C. of Bee culture.

A readable book of nearly two hundred pages, written with the object of suggesting to those out of employment how to do something profitable at home, without going to the cities

to seek places in over-crowded shops and factories.

CENTRAL EXPERIMENTAL FARM Bulletin No. 3, Smuts affecting wheat. By Jas. Fletcher, F.R.S.C.

BOOMER AND BOSCHERT PRESS CO., SYRACUSE N. Y., 1888.

A catalogue of sixty pages showing a large variety of presses, and some very useful cider and wine presses at all prices, \$164.00 to \$341.00,

Prize List, Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, Sept. 10 to 22, 1888. H. J. Hill, Toronto, Manager and Secretary. This pamphlet of 72 pages is very neatly gotten up and well illustrated. The prospects for the fair are very encouraging.

Vol. 1, No. 1, International Fair Journal, devoted to the fair to be held in Buffalo, N. Y., September 4th to 14th.

# THE SUMMER MEETING

## OF THE

# Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario,

WILL BE HELD IN THE

**TOWN OF PICTON, PRINCE EDWARD CO.,**

IN THE COUNTY COUNCIL CHAMBER, ON

Wednesday and Thursday, July 11th and 12th, 1888.

BEGINNING AT TEN O'CLOCK A.M.

Certificates for reduced fares on all the railways may be had by addressing the Secretary, L. WOOLVERTON, Grimsby, Ont. Boats and cars will carry passengers at one fare from Trenton to Picton and return. Tickets should therefore be bought to Trenton from whence the certificates will entitle the holders to return at a reduced rate. Two certificates will be required in case a through ticket to Trenton cannot be purchased at the starting point, one for use on C. P. R. and one for use on G. T. R. Rates at Royal Hotel, Picton, \$1.00 per day.

### TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION.

1. "Fruit Growing in the County of Prince Edward," by John P. Williams, Bloomfield
2. "The Farmer's Fruit Garden," L. Woolverton, Grimsby.
3. "The Production of New Varieties of Fruit by Hybridization and Seedlings," P. C. Dempsey, Albany.
4. "Forestry for Farmers, or what Forest Trees will pay the farmer to plant," Thomas Beall, Lindsay.
5. "Forestry and Tree Planting," Rev. John Rell, LL.D., Queen's College, Kingston.
6. "Growing Fruits for Canning Factories," Wellington Boulter, Picton.
7. "Pear Blight" (with illustrations). Prof. J. H. Panton, Agricultural College, Guelph.
8. "Growing and Evaporating Corn," W. R. Dempsey, Reeve of Ameliasburgh.
9. "Conservatories, their management, selection of plants, etc." F. Mitchell, Innerkip
10. "The North-West; probabilities and possibilities of that country for fruit consumption and for fruit production," A. McD. Allan, Goderich.

### QUESTION DRAWER.

The following Questions have been handed in for the QUESTION DRAWER:—

1. In what state and where does the Roseleaf Hopper pass the winter?
2. Will it pay the farmer to plant good land to Walnut trees?
3. How can a natural wood lot of Beech, Maple and Elm be best utilized for profit?
4. What profit may be derived from an acre of Hard Maple by Sugar making?
5. The growth of fruit on every farm will be a double benefit, by promoting the health of the family, and increasing the value of the farm: Hence, what practical means can be devised for awaking a wider interest in the matter and helping farmers to an intelligent cultivation of fruit; also to aid them in selecting proper varieties for the particular locality, and giving proper cultivation, so as to avoid failure?
6. How can we best forward the interest of Horticulture in our Association?
7. What is the cause of the Fungus-scab on the apple. Why are some varieties subject to it, and others free from it, etc.?
8. What is the cost, and what the profits of evaporating apples and other fruits?
9. What is the best way to prune and trellis the grape?
10. Tomatoes, what soil is best? Does it pay to trellis?
11. Can we improve any of our present methods of marketing fruit?
12. How may we secure uniformity and fairness in the awards of prizes to fruits?
13. What has been done to introduce hardy varieties of fruits from Russia for experiment in the colder parts of the province? (2) Can the Association do anything to promote such experimenting?



# SIMMERS'

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"RELIABLE"

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Our Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue and Cultivators' Guide **Free!** It contains all the latest Novelties and Standard varieties of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, Bulbs, etc.

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As a special offer, this house will give double the amount of any other firm in America if you will send the names and P. O. address of ten newly married ladies when ordering, and mention the name of this paper. No pieces less than one yard in length. Satisfaction is guaranteed, or money cheerfully refunded. Three packages for **60 cents**. Address,

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Patentee and Sole Manufacturer,  
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Requiring absolutely no care. Strange, grotesque forms. Flowers of **EXQUISITE BEAUTY and FRAGRANCE.**  
**10 BEAUTIFUL VARIETIES FOR \$1.00.**  
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## THE Canadian Horticulturist,

PUBLISHED BY THE

*Fruit Growers' Association of Ont.*

**AT \$1 A YEAR.**

Remit to *L. Woolberton, Secretary, Grimsby, Ont.*

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Consignments of Fruits and Produce Solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed; advice of sales daily; returns made weekly. Our facilities for handling fruit are unequalled. 6-12t.

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**NO SENSIBLE OR SUCCESSFUL FRUIT GROWER**  
ever goes in for dirt cheap fruit packages because they are the cheapest. Appearance and strength should be considered, and to secure all these qualities combined with cheapness, you must use the  
4-6t **Oakville Basket Factory Stock**

**GRIMSBY BASKET FACTORY,**  
V. H. Carpenter, Proprietor, Grimsby, Ont.

# The Canadian Horticulturist.

A Journal for Fruit Growers, published monthly at Toronto and Grimsby by the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario. Twenty-four pages choice reading on Fruits, Flowers and Forestry, well illustrated; containing both Home and Foreign Market Reports, etc., etc. Subscription price \$1.00 per annum.

Now, during the summer months, is the very time when fruit growers most need information concerning Fruit culture, Home and Foreign Markets, Modes of Shipping, etc., etc. We have, therefore, made out the new list in good time, so that those now subscribing may select from it. ANYONE sending in new names may have an additional choice of plants for each name in place of commission, if preferred. NOTE WELL the condition on which these plants are sent out, viz.: that a report concerning their success be given the Secretary when called for. No plants sent out unless the subscriber makes his selection before the time of distribution.

## THE NEW LIST OF PLANTS AND TREES.

1. **The Vergennes Grape.** Color, light amber; productive; fine for winter use; one year old.
2. **The Winter St. Lawrence.** A fine winter dessert apple; very profitable; new; one year old.
3. **The Princess Louise, or Woolverton.** A most beautiful Christmas dessert apple, rivalling the Maiden's Blush in beauty and excelling the Snow apple in quality; new; one year old.
4. **A Hardy Rose Bush.** (Name given later.)
5. **A Package of Winter-flowering Bulbs.** (To be sent out in November, 1888.) Containing one Polyanthus Narcissus, Grand Monarque; one Hyacinth, Crimson Belle; and one Anemone, double.
6. **Two Chinese Primroses.** Different colors.
7. **Japan Ivy** (*Ampelopsis Veitchii*). The most beautiful of all creepers for a stone or brick wall; needs no support; colors gorgeously in autumn.
8. **Four Strawberry Plants**, viz.:—Two Logan and two Itasca. Two new seedlings, produced by J. H. Haynes, of Indiana. The Logan is claimed to be very productive, excellent in quality, and for keeping and shipping unequalled. The Itasca, a seedling of Manchester, said to outyield the Crescent, to be larger, of better quality, and earlier.

NOTE.—Each subscriber will please notice that the Fruit Growers' Association does not guarantee anything concerning the merits of the above list of plants, but simply sends them out on the recommendation of their introducers to be tested by the members and reported upon for the benefit of the public. The distribution will be made in April or May, 1889, except as otherwise stated.

THE ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1887 is now published. It is a fine volume of nearly 200 pages, full of useful information concerning the cultivation of apples, plums, grapes, strawberries, etc., and containing President McD. Allan's valuable address on Shipping Apples.

GOOD OFFERS.—Anyone sending in names of new subscribers, accompanied by usual member's fee for each, may have an additional choice of plants for each new subscriber in place of the usual commission. A FREE COPY OF THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST for one year to anyone sending in five new subscribers and five dollars. A BOUND VOLUME for four new names and four dollars. *Back Numbers* can still be furnished, but as January, 1888, is likely to run short four numbers of 1887 are offered in its place. New subscriptions may begin with any month. Address,

THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST,

Grimsby, Ont.