

# The Canadian Horticulturist

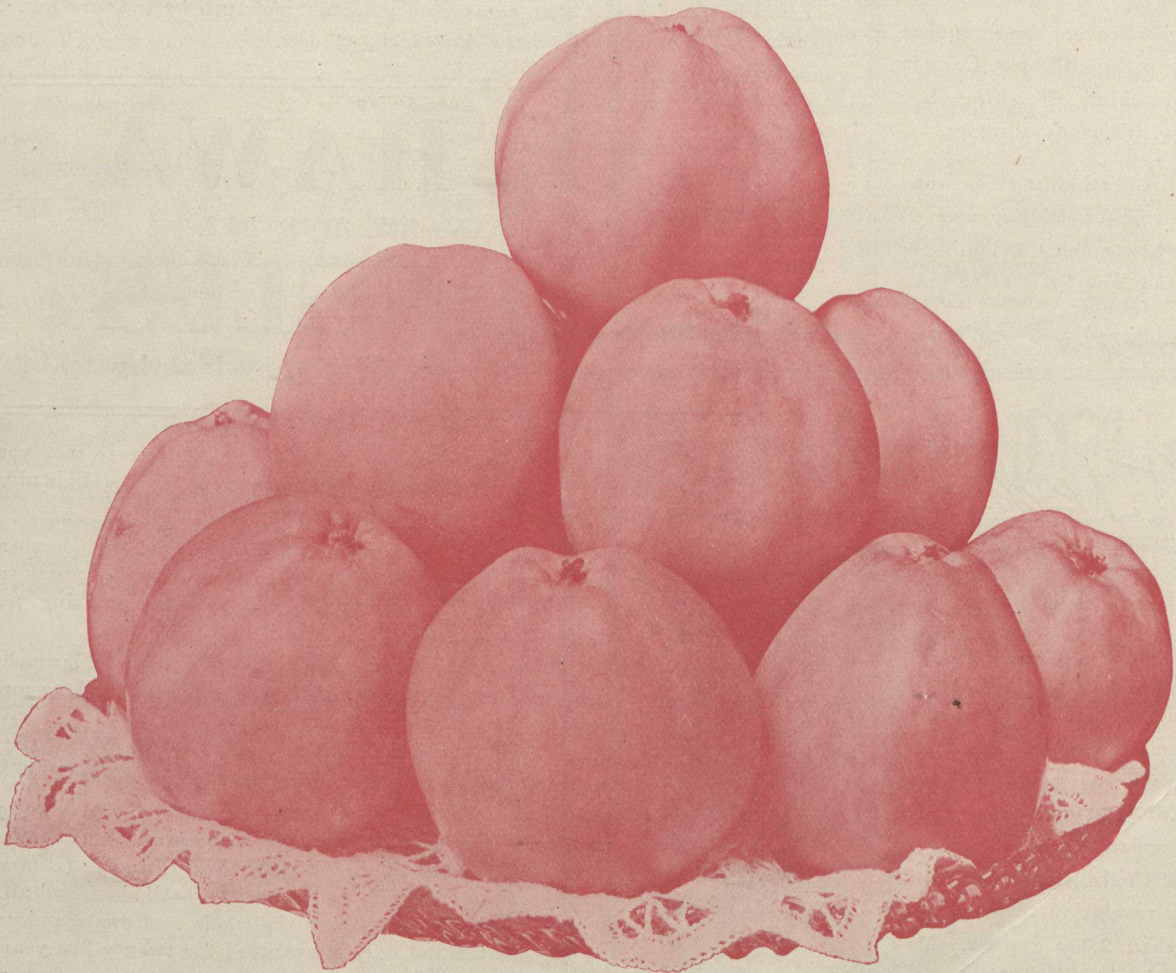
NOVEMBER, 1909

Volume 32, No 11

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# The Canadian Horticulturist

## Contents for November

Plate of British Columbia Apples. . . . . Cover  
 Photograph by Fleming Bros., Victoria

### Fruits and Fruit Growing

Grape Culture in Cold Districts . . . *W. T. Macoun* 237  
 Protection of Strawberries . . . . *B. E. Neville* 238  
 Fall Cultivation . . . . . *R. W. Starr* 238  
 A Terraced Peach Orchard . . . . . *F. Aitken* 238  
 Preparing Land for Planting . . . . . 239  
 Strawberries in Alberta . . . . . *Jas. Chegwin* 239

### Flower Garden and Lawn

How to Grow Violets . . . . . *C. M. Bezso* 240  
 Winter Protection of Roses . . . . . "Amateur" 241  
 Planting for Winter Effect . . . . . *D. W. Buchanan* 241  
 Care of Lawns . . . . . *J. T. Rose* 242  
 Hints for Amateurs . . . . . 243  
 Care of House Plants . . . . . *A. V. Main* 244

### Vegetables and Market Gardening

Fumigation with Cyanide . . . . . *W. S. Blair* 244  
 Grubs in Greenhouses . . . . . 245  
 Forcing Fall Tomatoes . . . . . *M. M. Miesse* 245

### General

Editorials . . . . . 246  
 Nova Scotia Horticultural Exhibition *Eunice Watts* 248  
 Notes from the Provinces . . . . . 250  
 The Apple Situation . . . . . 256  
 Poultry Department . . . . . *S. Short* 259

## INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

Bank	258
Baskets, Boxes and Barrels	249
Beverages	254
Cameras	254
Canning Firms	254
Cold Storage Firms	iv
Commission Merchants	250, 258
Correspondence Schools	253
Departmental Stores	255
Devices for Mending	260
Exhibitions	252
Fertilizers	253, 254
Flower Pots	253
Furnaces and Stoves	v
Gasoline Engines	258
Greenhouse Material	iv, vi
Growers' Supplies	vi
Hot Water Boilers	257
Manure Spreaders	259
Nursery Stock	iv, 249, 254, 260, vii
Phonographs	256
Roofing Material	ii
Salt	258
Seed Firms	iii, 253
Spraying Materials	251
Steamship Companies	vi, vii, viii
Stove Polish	258
Telephones	260
Typewriters	iii
Washing Machines	257, 259



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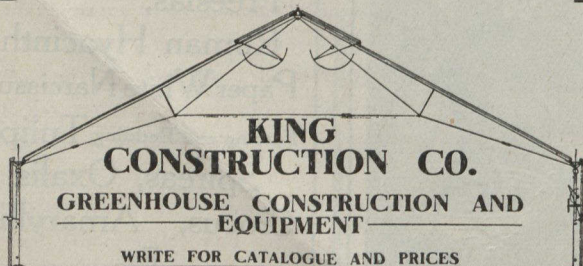
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# The Canadian Horticulturist

Vol. XXXII

NOVEMBER, 1909

No. 11

## Grape Culture in Cold Districts\*

W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa

THE object of this paper is to show that the grape can be grown for home use over a very wide area of country outside what are known as the grape districts. Grapes grow wild in Canada in the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba. Two species are found, namely, *Vitis riparia* which is found in all the provinces mentioned, and *Vitis aestivalis*, which is confined to south-western Ontario.

*Vitis riparia* is a very hardy species. It is found in Manitoba as far north as latitude 52 degrees, where the temperature falls very low in winter. Near its northern limit in Manitoba it is found in the valleys of the Red and Assinaboine rivers and at the south end of Lake Winnipeg. The ability of this wild species to survive and ripen its fruit in the cold climate of Manitoba should be an incentive to the plant breeder to endeavour to originate varieties having large fruit of better quality than this wild species which will be hardy enough to be grown without protection as far north and in as cold districts as *Vitis riparia* grows wild. In the meantime we must be content to grow in as many places as we can the varieties which, with a little protection in winter, will ripen their fruit.

At the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, nearly 150 miles north of the Niagara peninsula, we have tested in the vineyard about 200 named varieties of grapes. It will be of interest to know the number of varieties which ripened in each of the last five seasons. In 1904, which was a very favourable year, there were 32 varieties ripened; in 1905, 90; in 1906, 100; in 1907, 26; and in 1908, 118, or an average for the five years of 73 varieties.

When the seasons are very favorable, most of the best commercial grapes grown in the Niagara district ripen at Ottawa. When the seasons are moderately favorable some of the best commercial varieties do not ripen. The varieties which are recommended for Ottawa or places where the climate is somewhat similar are:

Black:—Early Daisy, Manito, Moore, Worden, Wilder.

Red:—Moyer, Brighton, Delaware, Lindley.

White:—Golden Drop, Winchell, Diamond.

Of these varieties, the Worden, Wilder, Brighton, Delaware, Lindley, and Diamond do not ripen thoroughly in the most favorable seasons. The others ripen practically every year. It has been observed that some varieties which are among the earliest to ripen in warm seasons are in unfavorable seasons later in ripening (if they ripen at all) than some which in a warm season are not so early. In other words, the amount of heat changes the relative earliness of the different sorts.

The following varieties of grapes ripen practically every year:—

Very Early:—Florence, Early Daisy, Manito, Champion, Pattison, Golden

Drop, Jewel, Bonne Madame (probably Bonne dame de Vignala).  
Early:—Moyer, Moore, Winchell, Telegraph, Brant, Canada, Hartford, Dracut Amber, Peabody.

Of those in the earliest group, Florence, Early Daisy, and Champion are said to be of pure *Labrusca* parentage. Pattison is probably *Riparia* and *Labrusca*. Jewel and Golden Drop have blood of *Labrusca*, *Bourquiniana*, and *Vinifera*. Manito is a combination of *Labrusca*, *Vinifera*, *Bourquiniana*, *Lincecumii* and *Rupestris*, and Bonne Madame is pure *Vinifera*. It is interesting to note that blood of six different species of grapes are in these eight earliest varieties. If with this extreme earliness and ability to ripen even in the coolest seasons at Ottawa there were added the hardiness of the *Vitis riparia*, grape growing would be easy and perhaps commercially profitable in the colder districts where the temperature does not fall more than five or six degrees below freezing before the second week of October. In the year of 1903, one of the most unfavorable for grape growing in the past twenty-one years at Ottawa, nearly all the varieties given in the above list ripened before October 1st.

During the twenty-one years in which grapes have been grown at the Central Experimental Farm, there has been little winter killing of the vines when protected with from four to six inches of soil, when the temperatures have been very low with little or no snow on the ground. The vines are trained to two arms branching near the ground for the greatest ease in covering. Those arms remain for two, three, or perhaps more years, being replaced as soon as they lose their pliancy or have too many dead buds by new arms which may be replaced in alternate years.

If the early ripening varieties of grapes which have been mentioned escape the spring frosts little need be feared from winter injury. The swelling buds and young shoots of grape vines are very easily injured by frost, hence the greatest precaution should be taken to prevent injury. After many seasons' experience it has been found desirable to leave the vines protected with soil as long as possible without injury from moulding. The buds are swelling rapidly and in some cases have broken when the vines are uncovered at Ottawa during the second week of May and only twice in twenty years has there been sufficient frost after uncovering to injure them. The later spring frosts are expected, the longer should the vines be kept covered.

If the warmest soils and a southern exposure are chosen for the vines, if the earliest ripening varieties are grown, and if the vines are protected with soil in winter and left protected until as late in the spring as growth will permit, there is no good reason why with the varieties now available the culture of grapes for home use should not be extended far north in Canada and the United States, and even grown in some parts of the prairies of the north-west, where at present it is supposed they cannot be grown successfully.

### At First Sight

I received a sample copy of THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST recently. Enclosed please find \$1 in payment for a two years' subscription. It is just the paper I have been looking for.—Mrs. Jas. A. Stewart, New Westminster Co., B. C.

\*A paper read at the conference of the American Pomological Society, held at St. Catharines, Ont., in September.



## The Protection of Strawberries

Brenda E. Neville, Cottonwood, Saskatchewan

STRAWBERRY culture is in its infancy in Saskatchewan. Only last July mine was the only exhibit of strawberries shown at Regina. I stood near the small fruit exhibits, and listened to comments. Many people passing the strawberries remarked: "Of course such fruits cannot be grown here; they are imported." Such is the opinion of the majority. Only a few people know that every farm garden might have its strawberries as well as cabbages.

Strawberries should be set in spring, to allow them the most time possible to become well rooted before winter. The greatest difficulty we have to contend with is dry weather, in the fruiting season, and in the fall.

During the summer the greatest care should be used to prevent any exposure of the crowns of the plants to the hot dry winds. Cultivation should be kept up all summer, but the soil should not be stirred to any depth after August.

If the fall season is very dry, a little artificial watering will help. The water should be given in the evening, and the ground thoroughly soaked, not just sprinkled. About a day and a half after the watering, cultivate on the surface. It will be beneficial to water in this way once a week till the ground commences to freeze hard at night.

### MULCHING

As soon as the ground freezes well, so that it does not soften through the day, a light, loose covering of clean wheat straw should be applied. Do not make the covering very deep at first. Wait for a good fall of snow. When that has settled and become a little hard with a few "40 below" nights, then put on a covering fully ten inches deep of more wheat straw. If it is hard to keep the straw from blowing away, spread a little brush over it.

It is not the cold in winter that kills strawberries. It is the alternate freezing and thawing in spring that does the harm. Therefore, do not remove the strawberry covering too early in spring. It will be late in the spring, perhaps well on in May, before the ice is melted underneath the straw. Feel under the straw once in a while, and as long as ice remains or the ground is frozen, leave the straw alone. When the ground finally thaws out, remove the straw very gradually. Separate it over the plants first to let in the air. Quite a lot of straw may be left between the rows until after the fruit ripens. It keeps the fruit clean, and shelters the plants from the winds.

As spring frosts are prevalent here, rather late varieties of strawberries should be chosen, so that they will not bloom before the damage of frosts is

over. Senator Dunlop and Bederwood are two of the best for our climate.

### Fall Cultivation

R. W. Starr, Wolfville, N. S.

I have been advocating for many years the system of fall cultivation of orchards, believing it to be the best method. I will give a few reasons why orchards should be cultivated and fertilized in the autumn, wherever possible.

By plowing say five or six inches deep after the leaves have fallen and harrowing to a fine tilth you have an "earth dust mulch," which is one of the best protections from frost. You will have buried all the spores of the black-spot which may be deposited on the leaves, which is undoubtedly the main source of propagation in the spring. You will also have disturbed, and buried deeper, any cocoons of canker worms, codling moth and other insect pests that may harbor on or near the surface soil. And you will have placed the cover-crop or other vegetation, with the leaves, where it will be converted into plant food, and made ready for the early growth of the trees in the spring.

If you apply such fertilizers as barnyard manure, ground bone, muriate of potash, or others of those partially insoluble commercial manures and harrow in, you will assist nature to provide the trees with an early spring breakfast and enable them to commence the season with vigor and pass the period of what is sometimes excessive, bloom, without the exhaustion that we frequently observe, and that is followed by failure to set fruit, or by excessive dropping after it is set.

If this system is properly carried out in the fall, the disk is all that is required in the spring to get a mellow surface, and if it or the harrow are used, say, once a week to conserve the moisture, until the time has arrived to sow the cover crop, the orchardist may congratulate himself when the latter is in that his work for the season, so far as cultivation is called for, is done.

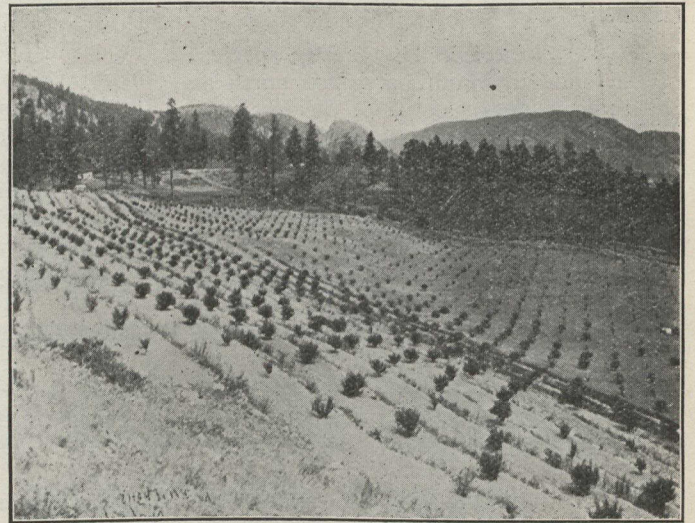
As there can be no rule without exceptions, it may be found practicable to follow this system on side hills or where the soil washes badly in the winter. There you may have to leave the cover crop to bind the soil until spring; if so,

then do your cultivating and manuring at the earliest possible date, for it is the early and vigorous growth in the spring, and the mature, well ripened wood and buds in the fall, that ensures the health of our fruit trees through our changeable winter weather.

### A Terraced Peach Orchard

Editor, THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST: It has been stated that an amateur should not attempt fruit growing until he has gained some experience. It may be of interest, therefore, to some of your readers to know that, coming from Central Africa where I was engaged in an entirely different occupation, I have, as the accompanying illustration shows, so far made a good start.

In this orchard there are 1,500 peach trees besides apple, cherry, plum and pear trees. The terraces shown are each 990 feet in length. The peach trees are



A Twenty-acre Orchard, Peachland, British Columbia

Note the terraced hillside.

eighteen feet apart and the terraces are the same in width. The trees are planted in the middle of the terraces. The lower side of each terrace is planted in lucerne; only the top side is cultivated, being frequently harrowed and also plowed twice a year. For this purpose, I find the spring-tooth harrow far better than any other implement. It cultivates deeper than others and will stand very rough work.

The terraces were made because the hill was too steep to work. They face the east and get the early morning sun and warmth. Terracing means good drainage; also, the snow collects there and does not drift away.

The trees have done remarkably well, many showing over six feet of growth for the past season. This I attribute to constant cultivation. The trees were irrigated only once during the year. I believe in severe pruning to make a tree strong enough eventually to yield twenty boxes of fruit.



In this orchard there are several varieties of peach trees planted. Some of them are Alexander, Admiral Dewey, Crosby, Fitzgerald, Early Crawford, Triumph and Elberta. These all show better growth than trees on the flat land.—F. Aitken, Peachland, B.C.

### Preparing Land for Planting

Various methods of preparing land for planting fruit trees are practised. Some growers commence the preparation of the soil one or two years in advance while others plant almost in sod. Readers of THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST are asked to discuss this question through these columns, giving their experiences and stating reasons why they would advise others to follow their practice. Growers in all the provinces are invited to contribute their views. The following letter was received recently from Mr. W. E. Corman, Stoney Creek, Ont. ;

"In the first place, I subsoil the soil both ways fifteen inches deep and then cover the soil with refuse lime and ashes from the kilns at the rate of three tons to the acre. This material costs us thirty to forty cents a load of three tons. We sow it from the waggon with a shovel. After cultivating it in, the land is rolled and is then in good shape for planting."

### Lombardy Poplars

We are thinking of planting Lombardy poplars and would like to know any argument against their use; also notes as to planting. Our prevailing wind blows in summer from the south. We are thinking about planting the trees along the south fence of the orchard.—F.O.C., Slocan, B.C.

The Lombardy poplar makes a very good wind break as the trees grow tall, and as the branches are thick, they afford considerable protection. In some parts of the country poplar becomes diseased and is also injured by winter, which are against the use of this tree where these occur. If the trees were set out about twelve feet apart in a single row it would be a good distance. The poplar is one of the easiest trees to get established so that no special preparation of the soil is necessary.—W. T. Macoun.

## Growing Strawberries in Alberta

James Chegwin, Leduc, Alberta

THREE years ago, I came to Alberta from Ontario where I had grown strawberries for over forty years. In these three years, I have given them

one said would kill my first bloom, leaving two rows uncovered as an experiment. To my surprise, that June frost never came.

On the uncovered rows I had a good crop of berries. The balance of the patch I kept covered until I thought all danger of frost was past. They came out in bloom fine and I thought I would have a splendid crop as the ones I had uncovered first were forming fruit. Just then came nine days of successive rain. It rained hard and there was no sunshine; consequently, the pollen was washed off the bloom and the fruit did not come to perfection. Much of the fruit was ill-shaped.

I find that the Williams berry does not fertilize here as well as in Ontario. There, it does well planted alone, but here it is better if another staminate variety that is a heavier pollenizer is planted with it, if the two bloom about the time. On the two rows that I had left uncovered, the fruit had set before the rain came. The next spring, I brought from Ontario nine other varieties and from Michigan, eleven varieties. I had very poor luck with all of those as they seemed to heat. With many of the varieties I did not get more than fifteen per cent. of the plants to grow. I got enough, however, to test them all and have picked about twelve varieties as most suitable for this country. All of these are staminate kinds, as I do not think the pistillate varieties will do as well here as there are so few bees in the country to carry the pollen and so much wet weather at blooming time. This year I had a good crop of berries as fine as any that I ever got off the same varieties in Ontario. I am satisfied that strawberries can be grown to perfection in Alberta, if given proper care and attention.

Gravelly and somewhat stony soils, fairly rich in plant food, are excellent for apple growing. The gravel and small stones assist in the drainage.



A Strawberry Plantation in Alberta

On farm of Mr. Jas. Chegwin, Leduc. In a later issue Mr. Chegwin's methods of cultivation will be described.

a trial and my hopes of success have been fully realized.

In May of the first year, I planted about 8,000 Williams plants. Some of the largest plants were allowed to bear fruit, which is contrary to my usual custom, as I usually cut off all the bloom the first year, but the plants grew so well that I thought I might risk getting some fruit off of them for our own use. That season we picked about ninety quarts of fine berries.

The plants were covered with straw as soon as the first hard frost came and were not uncovered until time to dig the plants for sale the next spring. All came through the winter in good shape. I uncovered the rows only as I wanted to dig them, covering the ones left to protect them from the June frost which every



The Grand Display of Fruit made by the St. Catharines Cold Storage Company at the Niagara District Horticultural Exhibition

This exhibit was awarded a Wilder silver medal by the American Pomological Society. It consisted of 36 boxes of apples, 78 boxes of pears, 75 boxes of peaches, 18 boxes of plums (in four-box trays), and 35 boxes of tomatoes. These were all packed in cases, western style, and were grown by members of the St. Catharines Cold Storage and Forwarding Co. This company has sent so far this season 125 cars of mixed fruits in baskets and boxes to the West, and expects to reach 150 by the end of the season.



# How to Grow Violets

C. M. Bezzo, Berlin, Ontario

**V**IOLETS bloom in early spring and early fall and may be planted in either of these seasons, usually blooming about six months from the time they are set outdoors. Violets

nights are cold and the days fine, the sash should be closed in the evening and opened again in the morning, keeping it open during the day.

When the weather becomes sufficient-

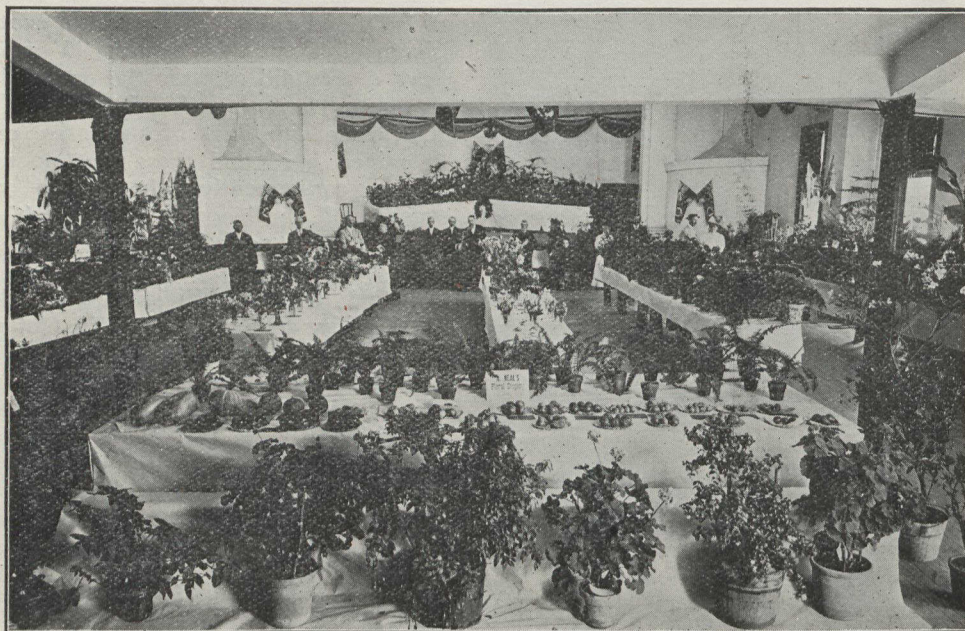
satisfactory way of increasing the supply. They may also be propagated by division of the old crowns, but this method is not recommended as the old plants become worn out and although the plants resulting from this division may at first show much of the old-time vigor it is soon lost, and if this method is continued for any length of time, the resultant plants will have deteriorated into the most common stock.

## LOCATION FOR BED.

For the violet bed select a particularly shaded location. Dense shade is not good for them, but they must be protected during the hottest part of the day or the sun will scorch them. A situation that admits the early morning sun or after it has well passed the meridian will be suitable. Prepare the bed by digging as deeply as can be done with the spade or digging fork, making the ground loose and fine all the way through. Throw on enough air-slaked lime to cover the ground. If the soil is clay or sandy add a couple of inches of leaf-mould or wood-dirt. As violets delight in this kind of soil, there is very little danger of adding too much. Add to this a two inch layer of manure so well rotted as to be almost indistinguishable from earth. Dig this all together, mixing thoroughly. If the soil is sandy and leaf-mold or wood dirt are not obtainable add more manure; if the soil is heavy clay, add sand to make it friable. The wood-dirt and manure not only supply plant food but assist in retaining moisture as well as in keeping the soil loose and porous.

The violet must never be allowed to suffer from thirst. The frequency with which they are watered must be regulated by the dryness of the season and the quality of the soil in which they are growing. If the soil is a good loam, well enriched with decaying vegetable matter such as leaf-mold, wood-dirt and well rotted manure, and has been dug fairly deep and the surface soil kept loose and fine, the same amount of water will not be required as would be the case if these conditions were less favorable.

Under all circumstances keep the surface soil loose and fine by frequent hoeings, especially after each grain or watering with the water pot or hose. This not only keeps down weeds but admits air to the roots which aids very materially in counteracting certain diseases to which this plant is liable. During the severe hot weather spread around the plants a mulch of any coarse material to protect the roots from the drying action of the sun and to conserve the moisture in the ground.



Flower Show by Members of Stratford Horticultural Society Last August

An excellent feature of the horticultural society work is the holding of flower shows. Many photographs of these are received by THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST, but space being limited, will not allow the publication of all. The one published above is typical of the many. It shows that the Stratford Horticultural Society is doing good work.

planted out in September will be found in bloom almost as soon as the snow is off and the winter covering removed; while those planted in April or May will commence blooming about September, and continue right up in the face of winter, starting again early in the spring.

The violets of our ancestors were much more hardy and robust and would stand more abuse and thrive with less care than the present day highly bred, aristocratic members of the family but the quality of bloom was in inverse ratio to their hardiness.

In the fall when the ground is freezing up for the winter spread over the bed a two or three inch layer of straw, coarse manure well shaken up or any other coarse litter to soften the keen edge of Jack Frost's teeth during the severe winter weather. But those varieties which are listed as semi-hardy, such as Marie Louise and Stanley White, are not suited for outdoor planting in the north temperate zone.

The most satisfactory place to grow violets is the cold frame, as they bloom much later in the fall and earlier in the spring. But do not close the frame for the winter at the first sign of frost, as a little cold weather at this time will be good for them, preparing them for the more severe weather later on. If the

ly cold to indicate that our "Lady of the snows" is about to take her annual plunge into the real Canadian winter, close the sash and cover with boards. This will afford not only additional protection from the cold, but will resist the weight of snow which is likely to accumulate during the winter, and prevent it crushing through the glass. Whenever the weather is fine enough during the winter, raise the sash a few inches to admit light and air, and the plants, in the spring, will show their appreciation of these little attentions by the earliness and quality as well as quantity of their bloom.

Violets are usually propagated from runners, although they may be raised from seed or cuttings. There are a number of disadvantages about raising violets from seed without any corresponding advantages, especially for the amateur. In the first place it takes about a year for the seed to germinate after it has been planted; consequently, the ground where it is cannot be used for any other purpose during that time. Another disadvantage is that seed-grown violets do not always come true in form or color. Taking everything into consideration, the amateur, unless he wishes to do some experimenting, will find propagation from runners much the more



# The Winter Protection of Roses

By "Amateur"

At this time of the year the beginner in rose culture is likely to be greatly concerned about the proper care of his plants, during the coming winter. The elaborate instructions for their protection, given by some flower specialists, whose knowledge is not always the result of experience, is apt to be discouraging as well as confusing. There can be no advantage in laying down and covering a plant so that you preserve it green to the tips, when the first thing you are to do in spring is to cut off those green tips within a foot or less of the ground.

An experience of a quarter of a century has taught me that for all but the tender teas (and these the ordinary amateur is better off without), the only protection necessary is to shorten back all growth of more than three or four feet to about that length, tie a stout cord around them top and bottom, and hill them up, say about six inches. Do this about the end of October, the object being to so stiffen the plant that it may not be broken down by the snow later on. After the ground has been frozen hard put a coat of manure (six inches is not too heavy) all over your rose bed. The rest you may leave to Nature with every confidence that in any ordinary Canadian winter there will be sufficient snow to protect your plants and that your losses, if any will be much fewer than if you attempt to cover them as directed by some flower specialists who seem to overlook the fact

that the surest way to discourage the growing of any plant is to exaggerate the difficulties connected with its cultivation.

Everyone admires the rose, the Queen of Flowers; yet a collection of a dozen varieties is a rarity in most Canadian towns and villages. This is due largely to the general impression that the rose requires a special soil; that bugs of all

kinds are ready to devour it and that the winter will finish any that the bugs overlook; whilst the fact is that roses can be grown in any soil short of pure sand, and that a little trouble will protect them from both bugs and weather. One thing is absolutely necessary, however, and that is a genuine love for the flowers. If you have everything else and lack this, you had better grow carrots.

## Planting for Winter Effect

D. W. Buchanan, St. Charles, Manitoba

PLANTING for winter effect naturally leads first to a consideration of the evergreens as the subjects of greatest value. Good use may be made also of those bushes that carry their ornamental fruits into the winter. Again, some trees and shrubs with richly colored bark are very ornamental in winter. Thus with these combinations there is no lack of material suitable for planting for winter effect even in our climate.

### EVERGREENS

The evergreens are of first importance in any scheme for winter effect. In any country with short summers and long winters the evergreens should be freely planted. They afford an appearance of warmth and comfort that cannot be essayed without them. A mixture of evergreens and deciduous trees gives a beautiful effect at any season of the year and in large grounds is especially desir-

able for winter effect. Nature gives us some good examples of this in the mixed forests of northern Canada.

Our experience with evergreens in this country is rather limited as yet, as very little planting with these trees has been done beyond the use of the native spruces. We have some trees, however, that we know we can depend on, and we will have more as time goes by.

Our native spruces, of which the white spruce has the preference, take first rank among the evergreens. The balsam spruce is also good, and being a native, is sure to be hardy in most locations.

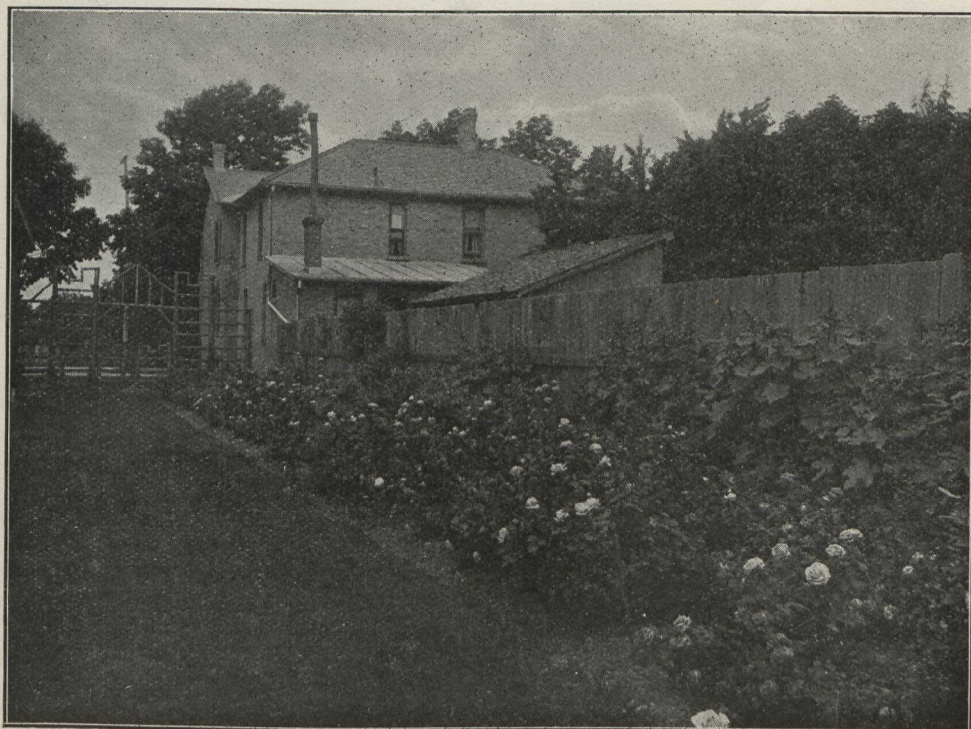
Recently the Scotch or European pine has received some attention from planters of evergreens and it is succeeding in many places. This tree seems destined to become thoroughly acclimated here. In trees grown from imported seed, there is always a danger of getting seed from mild climates or low altitudes. If evergreen seed from high altitudes can be secured, the prospect for hardy stock is greatly increased. We already have Scotch pine trees producing seed in Manitoba, and consequently, so far as this tree is concerned, are in a good position to have it become thoroughly established.

The Austrian pine is favorably spoken of by some planters. My own experience with this tree is limited and that experience has not been of a nature to lead me to recommend it.

The Colorado blue spruce has been planted to a small extent in this country and has done well in some locations. If seed from the higher altitudes is obtained, results with this beautiful tree will be promising.

The Mountain pine of Europe also promises to succeed here, in at least favorable locations. The dwarf form of this tree is an interesting subject, where a small tree or evergreen shrub is required. Some of these little trees have proved quite hardy in our grounds for several winters past.

Another dwarf evergreen is the savin juniper, which will be found useful in



One Side of a Garden Where Six Hundred Roses Bloom

Garden at Huron Registry Office. Photograph furnished by Mr. Wm. Coats, Goderich, Ont.



many ways, and which appears to be fairly hardy. The Virginiana juniper or red cedar is a beautiful plant, but of doubtful hardiness, though a native of Minnesota. Possibly plants obtained from the extreme northern limit of its growth in Minnesota might show better results than the nursery stock we have so far been able to procure. The latter have not been altogether hardy in our grounds, but a few specimens seem to be increasing in hardiness as the years go by. We must not overlook our native arbor vitae, or white cedar as it is commonly called, in making up a list of promising evergreens.

Our only hardy native pine for prairie planting is the Jack pine, which is easily handled. The white and red pines, although natives a little east of us, have not succeeded in prairie planting, but in well protected locations in eastern Manitoba they would be worth trying.

Of the berry-bearing plants we may mention a few. Our native viburnum, commonly known as the high bush cranberry, is a handsome shrub in foliage, flower and fruit, and the bright colored berries hang through the winter without impairment. The celastrus vine is another native plant whose bright scarlet fruit renders it attractive in winter. The rugosa rose, so beautiful in leaf with its rich, glossy green foliage, is scarcely less attractive in autumn when the frost has colored its leaves, and still in winter it is ornamental in fruit, with its scarlet rose apples of enormous size. The barberries are not always entirely hardy here, but they are sufficiently hardy to be safely planted in most locations. When they fruit their bright colored berries will hang all winter.

Of the trees and shrubs with bright colored bark or branches, the willows afford quite a variety alone. It is worth noting that the bark of many of these plants is much brighter in winter than in summer, as if nature had specially intended them for winter effect.

The red cornus or dogwood, the bark of which is a dull red in summer, takes on a more brilliant color in winter. The same is true of the willows. In the latter trees we have the bright yellow of the golden, the greenish bark of the laurel, the brownish red of the acutifolia, and the red of the Britzensis. If these willows are cut down to the ground once in two or three years, they will grow up rapidly from the root, and make dense shrub-like growth which are very handsome in winter, with an effective mixture of the different varieties.

A native tree which is effective in winter is the native or canoe birch (*Betula papyrifera*). This tree is particularly effective when planted among evergreens, its white bark and slender branches contrasting finely with the dark green and massive form of the evergreens.

### The Care of Lawns

J. T. Rose, Brantford, Ont.

As I stated in one of my articles on the treatment of bulbs and flowers in a previous issue of THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST, I am an advocate of heavy feeding on barn-yard manure, especially cow manure. Early in the season or spring when the last snow has disappeared, I spread over my lawn, manure to the depth of two inches and every few days, take a rake and turn it over until I find the grass getting a little white. I then remove the manure to my flower bed and dig it in. I start quite early with the lawn mower and do not confine myself to certain days for cutting. As soon as I see that the grass looks a little long or ragged, I start the lawn mower. It improves the appearance and also makes the grass grow thicker. I have a grass catcher attached to my mower. If the cut grass is left on the lawn, it gives it a brown appearance. Some one may say that this is a mistake. Not when you have made the ground good and rich. I give the lawn a top-dressing of earth mixed with wood ashes, lime and bone meal every two or three years.

Apply plenty of water. Never let your lawn get brown. If you do, it will take time to bring it back to the green state. One day when I was cutting my grass, my neighbor said, "You do that too often," but I failed to see his logic by the appearance of the lawn. I might say that I keep the grass trimmed closely

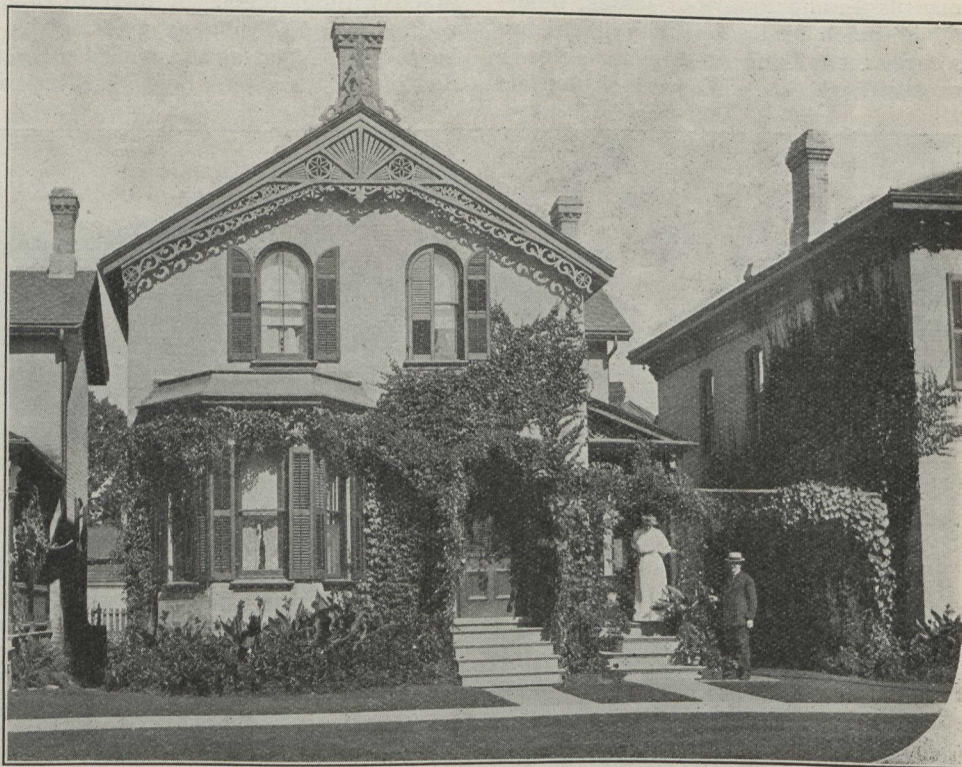
until the cold weather comes, so that in the spring I have no old, long grass to bother me.

I apply another heavy coating of manure to the beds about the middle of May. In a week or two from that date or according to the season, I plant out geraniums, canna and border plants. When they get to a fair size, I spread manure around them which acts as a mulch. Every time I water the plants, they get a little to eat as well as drink. My flowers and lawn have been the admiration of persons from all parts of the city. Recently I planted my bulbs for spring flowering.

### Easter Lilies Bloomed Twice

Editor, THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST:—I would like to ask the numerous readers of THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST if they have ever had the Bermuda or Easter lily to bloom twice within six months which this year was my experience. The last week in last April, I was given six Easter lilies in pots just done blooming.

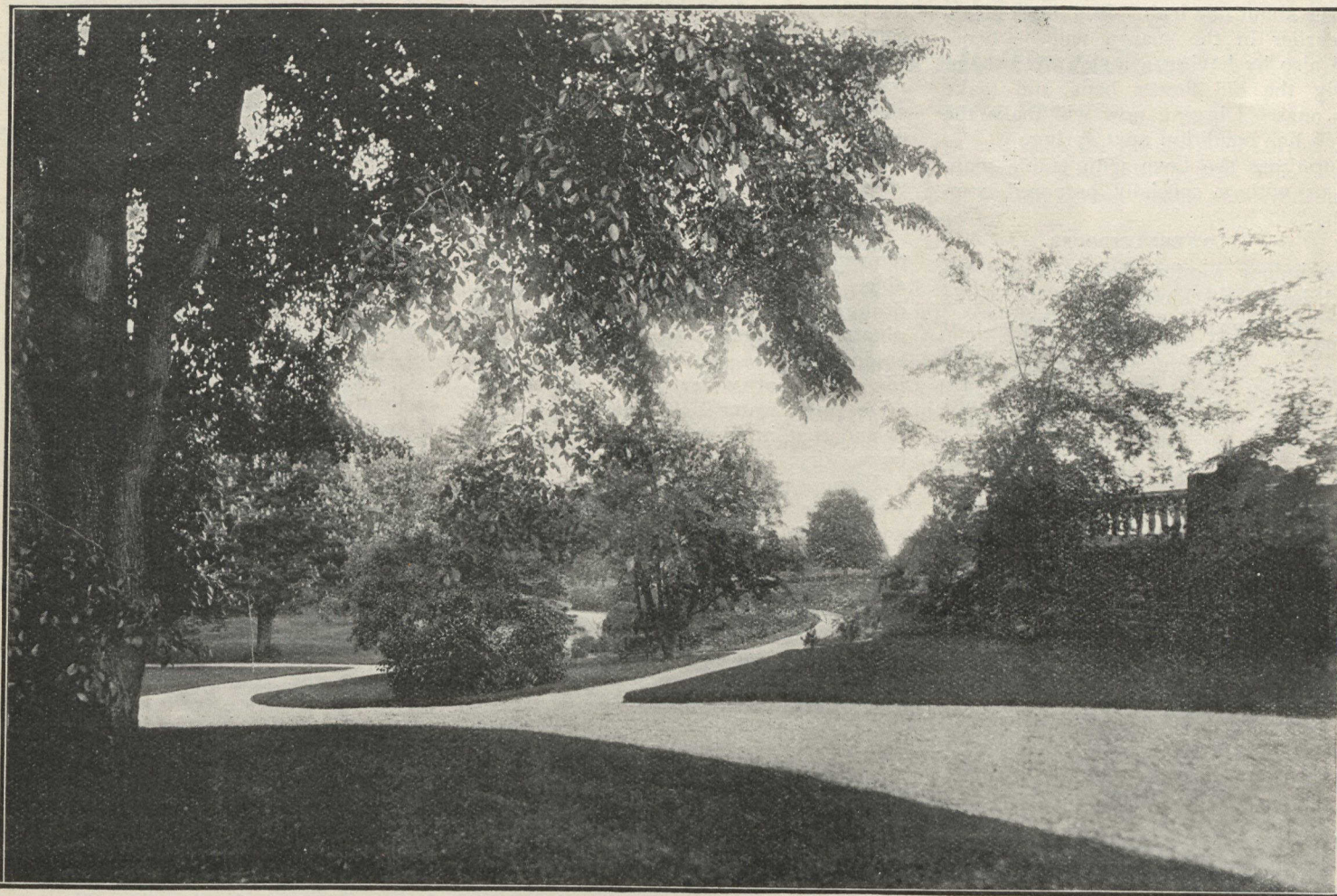
I cut the stalks down to within two inches of the bulbs and planted the bulbs ten inches deep in rich soil on the north side of a cedar hedge. Five of them grew well and came into bloom within five months of planting in the garden. The nights being cold, I had to develop the blooms in tepid water in the house.—Walter Warner, Woodstock, Ont.



A First Prize Winner in the Brantford Horticultural Society's Lawn and Garden Competition

In the work that the horticultural societies of Ontario are doing, lawn and garden competitions play an important part. Not only do they incite friendly rivalry among the members, but also they encourage the improvement of the homes of non-members. Many of the towns and cities of Ontario are rapidly increasing in beauty through these competitions. The illustration shows the residence of Mr. J. T. Rose, Brantford, who tells in the accompanying article how he brought about the results shown.





Well Planned Grounds and Driveways in Cobourg, Where Some of Ontario's Most Beautiful Homes are Situated

This illustration shows one of the driveways into the grounds surrounding "Strathmore," the beautiful home of Mrs. Charles Donnelly, at Cobourg, Ont. This handsome property was purchased by the late Charles Donnelly, formerly of Pittsburg, Pa., from the late Judge Clarke, C. P. E. Solicitor. About five years ago the residence was remodelled, and the park-like area, in which it is set, was laid out with artistic effect at a cost exceeding \$100,000. All kinds of flowering shrubbery can be seen here in profusion, including 300 rhododendrons. And yet nothing is more beautiful than the ancient and majestic elm, whose arms have stretched forth a welcome to Strathmore's guests these many years. It appears in the left fore-front of the picture. The cut was borrowed from the last report of the Horticultural Societies of Ontario.

## Lawn and Garden Hints for November

**R**EMOVE all crop refuse and rubbish from the garden and burn it. Spade or plow the soil and turn under a good application of manure. Leave the surface rough so that frosts and freezing may have the best chance possible to pulverize the soil and to kill insects that hibernate there. If the soil needs it, install a system of underdrainage.

Dig the late celery and store in the cellar. Pack the stalks upright and close together with the roots in sand which should be kept fairly moist. When applying moisture to celery in storage, do not sprinkle the leaves or stalks.

Take up some rhubarb roots for forcing in the cellar. Leave the roots outside in a cold-frame or in a fence corner until they freeze and then place them in the cellar. When the crop is done, throw the old roots out as they soon decay and become ill-odored.

Beets, carrots, parsnips, salsify and winter radish keep best in the cellar

when buried in light earth. Turnips and potatoes can be stored without covering. Leave some parsnips and salsify outdoors all winter for use next spring.

Store onions in a cold, dry cellar on slatted shelves where there is plenty of ventilation.

### FALL WORK WITH FRUIT

Do not be in a hurry about mulching the strawberry bed but do it as soon as the ground freezes hard. Apply a coating of clean straw. Manure will do but it is apt to contain weed seeds.

Place a few forkfuls of manure around the small fruit bushes and around young fruit trees.

Currants and gooseberries may be planted this month. Take some cuttings from the new growth on the old bushes for planting next spring. Store these cuttings in sand, butts upperwards, so that they will callous. Currants and gooseberries may be pruned any time after the leaves fall.

Have the soil around the fruit trees clean so that mice and other pests will have no place of harbor. To be certain that vermin will not girdle the trees, wrap them with building paper and throw a small mound of earth around the bottom.

### OUTDOOR GARDEN AND LAWN

Protect the rose bushes. Read the article on another page of this issue. Small tender shrubs may be protected by placing a barrel over them and filling with leaves or straw. Make holes in the barrel for ventilation.

Protect plants in the perennial border by covering them with leaves, straw or stable manure. Cover lightly and not until the soil freezes.

There is still time for planting hardy bulbs. When planted this late, however, the ground must be covered with straw or leaves held in place by evergreen boughs in order to give them as much time as possible for growth this fall. Do not cover the bed until the ground



freezes about one inch. Bulb beds planted earlier in the season will be benefited also by having a mulch over them.

Dig the old flower beds and make new ones. Digging now will make the soil in fine condition next spring.

Top-dress the lawn with stable manure or with a specially prepared compost.

#### FLOWERS INDOORS

An indoor window box is useful for wintering some kinds of tender plants and for growing most anything that will grow inside. Have the box eight inches wide, six inches deep and of sufficient length to fit the window. Make holes in the bottom for drainage. Provide a tin tray to fit under the box for catching the water that soaks through. Support the box with brackets and attach the tray to the box with hooks. Place some broken flower pots over the holes in the bottom of the box and fill with soil.

Plant some more bulbs in pots this month. Those potted five or six weeks ago may be brought to the light if they

are found to be well rooted. Bulbs cannot be grown successfully unless they have a good root system before much top growth begins. Freesias should be placed in only medium light until started.

Try some Chinese sacred lilies and some hyacinths in water bowls. Support the bulbs with stones.

As the days grow colder, increase the temperature for house plants if practicable. On fine days, give the plants a draught of fresh air. Sprinkle the plants occasionally to keep down red spider and use tobacco water for aphids. Do not water plants too often. Give them water only when they need it and that is when the surface soil becomes dry.

Prepare potting soil for use next year. Get some sods and place them in a square pile grass side downwards. On each two layers of sods place a layer of manure five or six inches thick and continue building until you have sufficient. Next year this will form the basis of a good potting soil for nearly all kinds of plants.

soil. To eradicate these insert two or three matches into the surface of the soil, heads down. These will bring them to the surface to face the foe. A pinch of salt in water also proves effective.

Plants naturally require less watering in winter, but where a house is kept warm, plants should not be allowed to droop their leaves. A heavy watering is better than driplets every day. Water in the morning to have the plants dry at night. Use water that is tepid. Palms, ferns and asparagus should not get too dry. These are evergreens and are making fresh leaves all the time.

Give the plants a turn around occasionally to make the growth uniform. To remove dust from the plants give them an occasional cleansing. A piece of soap, two gallons of tepid water and a wine-glassful of coal oil, well mixed, is a good home-made article to clean plants and to ward off bug, scale, greenfly and other pests. This mixture is good to clean palms, ferns and for all plants. Geraniums are the only subjects that I know to object to coal oil.

Should the plants get only slightly frozen, some severe night, they can often be saved by keeping them cool all day and away from the sun. Allow the frost to come out gradually. Removing them into a sharp heat in the morning is the worst possible thing to do. Layers of newspapers is a good protection to all plants in low temperatures. Keep all house plants on the dry side. They are then less susceptible to damage by frost.

## The Care of House Plants in Winter

A. V. Main, Gardener to B. Rosamond, Almont, Ontario

PLANTS that have been enjoying the outdoor weather should all now be indoors. Without the use of a greenhouse some care is required to keep plants alive and in good condition over winter. Good window light is essential to catch all the sun that is going.

Ferns do well in north windows and corners of a room. They do not like too much sun heat, although the winter rays would do no harm. Fibrous rooted begonias do first-class in the centre or side of a room, particularly the Rex type, with the beautiful marked foliage. Coleus or "foliage plants" as they are generally called, do best in the heat of the sun, to bring out the bright colors of the leaves.

Geraniums want good light and air to flower in winter. Geraniums that have flowered all summer need not be expected to bloom satisfactorily in winter. More attention should be given these fine blooming subjects. For winter effect, the buds should have been kept off all summer and the plants grown in good soil, and fully exposed to the sun to mature the wood. With a little artificial feeding after bringing inside, you will have a forest of large trusses. The geranium is a splendid flowering plant in winter.

Chrysanthemums need a little artificial manure to expand the buds. When done flowering, cut over and store in the cellar and procure cuttings in spring. To keep plants healthy, good drainage comes first; stagnant water is the first

cause of disorder—leaves droop, become yellow, and you will have a weak, puny plant, an easy victim to insect pests. Plants in cans must have suffi-



A Fine Specimen of Amaryllis

Grown by Mrs. J. H. Horning, Hamilton.

cient outlet for water. The idea must be for water to pass through the roots and soil easily and not to remain stagnant in the bottom.

Plants in vases or jardinières should not rest on the base of them, for this is destructive. The water standing two and three inches in the jardinière becomes sour. Raise the pots three inches, by means of a block of wood or other suitable article.

Worms clog the base of a pot with

### Fumigation with Cyanide

Editor, THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST: In your September issue reference is made to the use of cyanide of potassium for killing white-fly in the greenhouse, and one ounce to 1,000 cubic feet is recommended. It is not necessary to use this strength to kill the white-fly and nine times out of ten one ounce to 1,000 cubic feet will injure the plants. We have had no difficulty in killing this insect with one ounce to 4,000 cubic feet.

In a house containing 12,000 cubic feet, we use the two jars containing the following: six ounces of water (by measure) three ounces of acid (by measure) and one and a half ounces of cyanide. The water is poured into a pint fruit jar, and the acid is poured into this. The jars are taken to the house to be fumigated and after everything is closed down the cyanide is quickly placed into the jar and the door closed at once.

We have had injury from the use of one ounce to 2,000 cubic feet under certain conditions. We never think of using one ounce to 1,000 cubic feet. My advice is to use not more than one ounce to 4,000 cubic feet and, if found necessary under your particular conditions, use more. If the cyanide is in large lumps we break it up some. It is then



wrapped in thin paper and dropped into the jar. When liberating the gas take every precaution.—W. S. Blair, Macdonald College, Que.

### Market Gardening

At the convention of the Greenhouse Vegetable Growers' and Market Gardeners' Association of America, at Ashtabula, Ohio, in October, a splendid address was given by Mr. H. B. Fullerton, director of the Long Island Railroad Experiment Farms, Huntington, L.I., on the subject, "From Farm to Family Fresh."

Mr. Fullerton spoke of the market conditions in the city of New York, the greatest market in America, and declared that while producers were getting little or nothing for their products, consumers were suffering from a lack of fresh and healthy vegetables. He attempted to find out why and as a result of his investigations declared that it was a case of "too much middleman."

He then developed the idea of the "home hamper," a six-basket carrier, which he filled with various vegetables and shipped direct to consumers. These baskets he uniformly sold at \$1.50. Mr. Fullerton told how this industry, which he started without hope of it reaching great proportions, had developed and how the idea had been taken up by growers in other sections of the country.

### Grubs in Greenhouses

Specimens of grubs which cause much damage to lettuce, as they pull the young lettuce down under the ground, were received from a grower in Pennsylvania by Professor Surface. Should grubs be troubling growers in Canada, the following reply that Professor Surface sent to his correspondent will be of interest:

"We received the worms or larvae which you sent to us from your greenhouses and find them to be white grubs. These may be the young of one of several species of beetles; it is difficult to tell exactly which until they mature. It is probable that they get into your greenhouse by eggs laid by the adult or flying beetles in the manure which you are using as a fertilizer. I would certainly recommend nitrate of soda as a fertilizer for lettuce. This and dried blood will make an ideal combination, as the nitrate of soda is immediate in action and the blood is a little slower, and thus you will have a prolonged feeding ration for the plants.

"These larvae or grubs can be killed by putting holes in the soil about one-half foot deep, and two or three feet apart, and pouring one-third teacupful of carbon bisulphide into each, and closing it with damp earth. The fumes from this will kill the pests."

## The Forcing of Fall Tomatoes\*

M. M. Miesse, Lancaster, Ohio

**T**O grow a good crop of fall tomatoes it is necessary to have good plants of some good variety or varieties. We sowed our seed on August 11th and transplanted into flats on August 24th. The plants remained in flats until September 8th. Then we potted them in two and a half inch pots where they remained until September 28 and 30 when they were planted in their permanent beds.

The beds were mulched on August 15th with good stable manure to the depth of three or four inches which was kept moderately damp and in good growing condition. Two houses were plowed twice; the second plowing was back fur-

rows and keep the ground well stirred to let the sun and air into the soil. This puts on a healthy green luster and vigorous growth.

#### WATERING

We are particular not to overwater, but just enough to keep in a good growing condition until the time comes for the plants to set their fruit. Then we keep them on the dry side until they are well loaded with fruit. We follow then with plenty of water while the fruit is developing. We think the black rot is caused by not enough water at the proper time.

#### POLLENIZING

We pollinize the first two clusters by hand, using a spoon and a small stick.



Young Tomato Plants in a Forcing House in the United States  
Establishment of Mr. M. M. Miesse, Lancaster, Ohio.

rowed. The other house was plowed but once. Forks were used to draw the mulch into the furrow where it was tramped.

We liked this method better than the two plowings as the beds worked down better and were in finer condition for planting. We marked out our beds sixteen by thirty-two inches.

#### PLANTING

We distribute our wire anchors at every cross than the plants. In planting we use the trowel and place the plant on the anchor and plant together.

#### CULTIVATION

We cultivate our tomatoes every few

days, the third, fourth and fifth clusters get pollenized in trimming and training.

#### FEEDING

After fruit is well set we use bone and sheep manure, half and half, worked into the soil lightly between the rows.

#### MULCHING

We mulch with stable manure to the depth of three or four inches. Then we use plenty of water. The tomato is a heavy feeder. The varieties grown are French Marvel, Hippard's No. 1 and Early Dawn.

There is pleasure and profit in gardening.

Photographs of market gardens are wanted for publication.

\*A paper read at the convention of the Greenhouse Vegetable Growers' and Market Gardeners' Association of America, held at Ashtabula, Ohio, last month.



# The Canadian Horticulturist

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5. Advertising Rates quoted on application. Copy received up to the 18th. Address all advertising correspondence and copy to our Advertising Manager, Peterboro, Ont.

6. Articles and Illustrations for publication will be thankfully received by the editor.

## CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

Since the subscription price of The Canadian Horticulturist was reduced from \$1.00 to 60 cents a year, the circulation has grown rapidly. The following is a sworn statement of the net paid circulation of The Canadian Horticulturist for the year ending with Dec., 1908. The figures given are exclusive of samples and spoiled copies, and of papers sent to advertisers. Some months, including the sample copies, from 10,000 to 12,000 copies of The Canadian Horticulturist are mailed to people known to be interested in the growing of fruit, flowers or vegetables.

January, 1908.....	7,650	January, 1909.....	9,456
February, 1908.....	7,824	February, 1909.....	9,310
March, 1908.....	8,056	March, 1909.....	9,405
April, 1908.....	8,250	April, 1909.....	9,482
May, 1908.....	8,573	May, 1909.....	9,172
June, 1908.....	8,840	June, 1909.....	8,891
July, 1908.....	9,015	July, 1909.....	8,447
August, 1908.....	9,070	August, 1909.....	8,570
September, 1908.....	9,121	September, 1909.....	8,605
October, 1908.....	9,215	October, 1909.....	8,675
November, 1908.....	9,323		
December, 1908.....	9,400		

Total for the year. 104,337

Average each issue in 1907, 6,627

Average each issue in 1908, 8,695

(Increased circulation in one year 2,068)

Sworn detailed statements will be mailed upon application.

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THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST,  
PETERBORO, ONTARIO.

## EDITORIAL

### BRITISH COLUMBIA INSPECTION

The horticulturists of British Columbia are indignant at the manner in which they are being treated by the provincial government in respect to the fumigation and inspection of nursery stock. The florists of Vancouver recently expressed their indignation in vigorous terms. They claim that nursery stock is wantonly destroyed by the provincial inspection officers, and that they are finding it difficult to get wholesale nurseries to ship stock to them. Stock from the United States is fumigated three times before it reaches the purchasers. Fumigation in itself is not objected to but it is not necessary to repeat the process even once, much less twice. The delay occasioned by this nonsense also is detrimental to trade and helps to damage the stock. The combination of circumstances is more than the stock can stand and a large part of it dies.

The horticulturists have a serious grievance. "The regulations are grossly oppressive and should be altered," said Judge Jay, at Victoria, when dismissing a case brought by the provincial government against the Fairview-Esquimalt Nursery. In the course of the hearing of this action it appeared that a \$500 shipment of palms had been destroyed in January, in May \$63 worth of geraniums were not returned for thirteen days and when they did get back were all rotted and a shipment of palms from Philadelphia met a similar fate. Mr. A. W. Bridgman, of the Fairview-Esquimalt Nursery, said that his company had lost hundreds of dollars owing to the negligence of the inspectors at Vancouver. These are a few of the many instances that could be cited. As the industry is a large one and as the demand for nursery stock constantly in increasing, the British Columbia government should remedy the situation at once.

### ANOTHER FAKE

Almost every year some new fake in the horticultural line, makes its appearance in Canada. The variety and ingenuity of these frauds is astonishing. Even more astonishing, however, is the number of farmers and fruit growers who are bitten by them.

We have had powders, which, by being injected into a tree, would be carried by the sap through all the branches and result in phenomenal yields. Paints, that would protect trees against all insect life and insure large crops, have had their day. Seedless apple trees that were going to revolutionize the fruit growing industry have appeared and disappeared. Now we hear of a Northern Spy apple tree grown by a new budding process, that will insure trees coming into bearing inside of three years' time. Agents who are booming this new discovery (?) we learn, are operating in such counties as Simcoe, Grey, and Dufferin, in Ontario and possibly elsewhere.

The CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST (October 1908; page 222) warned farmers and fruit growers against a similar fraud. Agents of a Michigan firm were telling their prey that their firm practised a system of grafting that ensured superior stock in every respect. Probably it is the same bunch of rascals that is now operating in the coun-

ties mentioned, but substituting a budding fraud for a grafting one. No system of grafting or budding can make Spy trees bear in three years. Even top-grafting, with which the methods talked of by these fakirs should not be confounded, cannot make Spy trees bear so early. It is well known that Spy top-worked on Tolman Sweet, Pewaukee, Haas, Wallbridge, McMahon's White and other hardy varieties of early maturity and better root systems will come into bearing sooner than when propagated in the ordinary way—from seven to nine years compared with twelve to fifteen years. Reliable Canadian nursery concerns offer trees top-worked on these varieties. The United States people, above mentioned, are humbugs.

These fakirs are offering also "black knot proof" cherry and plum trees. No variety of these is absolutely proof against this disease. Waugh says in "Plums and Plum Culture": "It occurs on all sorts of plums (contrary to the statements of the tree peddler.)" Certain vigorous growing varieties are less liable to be affected than others, but none are immune. To claim that plum and cherry stock, grown anywhere or by any process, is "black knot proof," is false.

The agents who represent these concerns are smooth talkers. They know that their frauds will not be discovered by their victims before several years, which enables them to get a portion at least of the money they are after and get safely out of the country before their victims discover that they have been defrauded. Such fakirs operate only once in the same locality. They will appear in some other district next year. Their customers have practically no means of redress as no action can be taken through Canadian courts without great trouble and expense. Farmers and fruit growers, take heed!

### AMATEUR HORTICULTURE

In these columns last month, reference was made to the apparent tendency of the Ontario Horticultural Association to confine its work and influence to flowers, lawns and other ornamental factors in gardening. It was suggested that fruits and vegetables be given more attention than they are. We have received letters approving our contention.

Persons who grow fruit in an amateur way and for their own use, have no organization to look to for instruction and advice other than the Ontario Horticultural Association. The work and efforts of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association are chiefly commercial and rightly so. It would be of great benefit to our country as a whole if the Ontario Horticultural Association and the local horticultural societies would take up the questions of fruit and vegetable culture in order to encourage and assist their members in the growing of more and better fruit and vegetables at home.

### PUSH FOR INCREASED GRANT

It is absolutely essential for each horticultural society of the province to be represented at the approaching convention of the Ontario Horticultural Association, not only for the general benefit that they will derive from the addresses and discussions but also in order that steps may be taken to have the government grant increased. Unless an increased grant is secured at once, most of the societies will be hindered in their work and the result will be disastrous.

The government must be impressed with the fact that the societies are doing a work



greatly in advance of the assistance that they are given. Let every society send a delegate to Toronto for this purpose. The grant should be increased by at least \$5,000.

### ORGANIZE A SOCIETY

All cities, towns and villages in Ontario where horticultural societies have not been organized should take up the work at once. It is indisputable that those places wherein active horticultural societies are at work, are the most beautiful, the cleanest and the most attractive in the province. Every municipality should have a horticultural society.

Under the Horticultural Societies' Act, these organizations must be formed before the second week in January to participate in the government grant. Further information will be given on this and other points on application to Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, Superintendent of Horticultural Societies, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. Towns and cities that would like to take up the work should send a delegate to the convention of the Ontario Horticultural Association this month in Toronto. Any person that is interested may attend.

### WHAT IS A CRAB APPLE?

What is the difference between an apple and a crab apple? Can any of the readers of THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST give a definition for one or both of these types? Bailey's "Cyclopedia of American Horticulture" says: "The term 'crab apple' is an indefinite application."

During the past month, specimens of small apples or crab apples were received from various sources by THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST for identification. With some of them it was difficult to tell whether they were crab apples or apples. Some of them had more apple characteristics than crab characteristics and vice versa. Crabs and apples have been so intercrossed in recent years that it is difficult to say which is a crab and which is an apple. What constitutes a crab apple and what is an apple? We would like to know of any modern definition which separates these.

The proposal of the Dominion Department of Agriculture to establish an experimental fruit station in British Columbia is a good one as far as it goes, but the varied fruit interests of the province and the diversity of the climate there warrants the establishment of more than one station. At least four fruit stations are needed in British Columbia besides the experimental farm at Agassiz. It cannot be hoped, however, that the Dominion government will establish more than one and that probably will be a large one situated where it will do the most general good. This could be supplemented by smaller stations established and controlled by the provincial government within whose sphere this work more properly falls.

In the interests of the development of Canada's export trade, a notice is published on page 254 of this issue asking for the names of exporters from the Atlantic to the Pacific with a detailed list of the goods that they are in a position to sell abroad. This information is wanted by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. It is hoped that it can be made the basis of a permanent list which will be immediately available at all times in the advancement of the foreign trade and commerce of the Dominion. When this information is obtained, Canadian Trade Commis-

sioners in the various parts of the world will be notified immediately and the same information will be systematically indexed in their respective offices. Our fruit growers and dealers who have trade relations with other countries and who wish to increase same should fill out the blank form that is published with the notice on another page and send same at once to the address there given.

In a recent issue of "Better Fruit" appears an illustration of a cold storage plant which that paper claims is the *only* cold storage owned by an association. If the editor of that publication would visit the great fruit districts of Canada he would find that that statement is not correct. Our largest and best equipped cold storage plant owned by fruit growers is at St. Catharines, Ont.—the plant of the St. Catharines Cold Storage and Forwarding Company.

### PUBLISHERS' DESK

Gratifying evidence of the standing of THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST with its leading advertisers has been furnished within the past few months. Seven firms have signed the largest advertising contracts in the history of THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST. The firms in question are Canada's four large nursery firms, Brown Bros., Nurserymen, Limited, Brown's Nurseries, Ont.; E. D. Smith, of Winona, Ont.; Stone & Wellington, of Toronto; and the Canadian Nursery Company of Montreal. Brown Bros., Nurserymen, Limited and E. D. Smith have taken a half page space in every issue of THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST for the next three years at an advance in rate. Stone & Wellington, and The Canadian Nursery Company, have signed contracts for a quarter page space in every issue for three years, also at an advance on the regular rate. The Oakville Basket Company, Batts Limited, and the King Construction Company of Toronto, all of whom have been regular advertisers in THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST have each signed contracts for a quarter page space in each issue for the next three years. The increase in the demand for preferred positions in our advertising columns affords a striking evidence of the improved standing of the paper. THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST has been growing so rapidly in influence and prestige, that advertisers are finding it necessary, in order to secure good positions, to sign long term contracts.

We were much pleased with the many complimentary remarks about THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST made by our friends and new acquaintances at the various exhibitions held in Canada this fall and at the meetings of the American Pomological Society in St. Catharines. It has been our purpose to make the publication worthy of favor and even of compliment. To know that our efforts have been successful is gratifying. Our aim continually will be to make THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST the best paper of its kind on the continent. Suggestions and criticisms are invited.

Our cover illustration this month shows a plate of Yellow Transparent apples grown in British Columbia.

Send photographs of lawns, hedges, ornamental trees and shrubs, flowers and other horticultural subjects.

### Ontario Horticultural Exhibition

The prize list for the sixth annual Ontario Horticultural Exhibition to be held in Toronto Nov. 9-13, offers exceptional inducements to exhibitors. Large prizes are offered for fresh and preserved fruits. A new feature is the offering of 1st prizes of \$10, and 2nd prizes of \$5 for the best single specimen apples of the following varieties: Baldwin, Greening, King, McIntosh and Spy. The county councils of Brant, Halton, Huron, York and of the united counties of Leeds and Grenville, have granted a sum of money to be given as prizes for the best plates of apples grown within their respective counties.

Special sections in the prize list are set apart for exhibits from the counties of Wellington, Waterloo, Dufferin, Simcoe and all other portions of the Province north of a line from Orillia to Kingston. There are prizes for everywhere and for everything in the fruit line. Prizes are offered also for the best box or barrel brand of an association or individual. The vegetable and flower departments are equally favored in the way of general and special prizes. Exhibits from manufacturers of all kinds of horticultural supplies will add to the educational features of the show.

### National Apple Show

Word has been received by the secretary of the National Apple Show to be held at Spokane, Wash., Nov. 15 to 20, that Kelowna, Nelson, Vernon and Vancouver will send exhibits for a dozen classes. Other districts, also, have announced their intention of making displays.

Canadian growers may compete in all classes except in the special state group displays. \$25,000 in prizes and premiums will be distributed by Prof. H. E. Van Deman and the associate judges in 20 classes ranging from a full car, 630 boxes or 210 barrels, to a single plate of five apples. The chief prize and sweepstake is \$1,500 in the car-load class. Canada should win this and a large proportion of the other handsome premiums. The secretary is Mr. Ren. H. Rice, Spokane.

### Colorado Apple Show

Apple growers in Canada should take a deep interest in the Colorado National Apple Exposition, Denver, Jan. 3 to 8, 1910. Among the prizes that they would have an especially good chance to win would be the Long Distance prize which is \$50 for the barrel or box that comes the greatest distance to the show and the Foreign Country special of \$100 first prize and \$50 second prize for the best barrel or three boxes from a foreign country.

The other prizes run from \$25 for the largest single apple to \$1,000 for the best carload. The plate and box prizes are all attractive and any grower desiring full information can secure it by writing to Clinton Lawrence Oliver, secretary, P.O. Box 1504, Denver, Colo. The entire prize list aggregates nearly \$30,000 and the object of the exposition is to stimulate the apple industry of the American continent.

The horticulture of Saskatchewan is as yet but slightly developed. Many people think that this is a country where nothing but wheat can be grown successfully. This is a great mistake. No country is better suited to the growth of common vegetables, while small hardy fruits can be grown to perfection. However, to attain success in some lines of horticulture, special methods must be used in growing—Brenda E. Neville, Cottonwood, Sask.



## The Nova Scotia Horticultural Exhibition

Eunice Watts, Waterville

IN opening the seventh annual Nova Scotia Horticultural Exhibition, held at Middleton, on October 6, 7 and 8. Professor Cumming of the Agricultural College, Truro, said that the exhibition was a credit to any part of Nova Scotia or the Dominion of Canada. During the last century exhibitions have taken a prominent place in the advancement of agriculture and Nova Scotia has been keeping well in line with the other provinces. During this season we have had one provincial, and from Yarmouth to Antigonish there have been no less than 10 local fairs at which thousands of visitors have shown a profound interest. The local show at Pictou at which 4,000 people attended was considered better than that of Halifax, but in the Annapolis Valley the fruit is far away better than in any part of Nova Scotia.

Exhibitions should be encouraged in order to give the people an idea of the possibilities of our own country, and to give the average farmer a chance to compete with his neighbor. A journey through the valley, with glimpses of orchards and waggons piled with barrels does not give any idea of the soil's possibilities as does an exhibition, and no man can be truly patriotic unless he knows what his country can do. We have not enough optimism here in the east. It is not because we have not the crops and resources, but because we have not the spirit of optimism. Western people differ; no matter what their crop is, they are always ready to say: "This is the greatest country."

Referring to the exhibitors, the professor said that the man who got no prize ought to get most out of the exhibition, for his failure should give him renewed zeal to outdo his neighbor, and thus produce better stuff.

At the exhibitions we learn that the best pays the best. It is here that the public is educated as to quality. We know what the results would be if the man who opens a barrel of apples in London felt that quality lies under the words "Nova Scotia," but unfortunately dishonest men are causing honest packers to suffer in the Old Country.

That we can produce fruit as fine as any in the world has been proved by the awards which were given to Nova Scotia exhibits by the Royal Horticultural Society, and yet Nova Scotia is a place almost unheard of by the average Englishman. The professor then turned to Mr. Arthur Barnstead of the Immigration Department, who was on the platform and said that through him many prominent and wealthy people of England were now turning their faces towards Nova Scotia, where there is an unlimited outlet to markets. The time is near, when Nova Scotia shall come to her own. Already the spirit of progress permeates the province and fewer people are going west. The quality of people entering the country is better, and next spring there are coming from England men with capital (one with as much as \$250,000) who will develop industries from resources unequalled in any other part of the Dominion of Canada. After this speech, the professor declared the exhibition formally opened.

### THE EXHIBITS

The children's exhibits of manual training, needlework, domestic science and penmanship were excellent, but their collections of dried flowers were poor and unscientific. The prizes offered by Professor Smith for collections of injurious insects should have been more appreciated, but there were only two entries and the specimens were in spirits.

The collections of ornamental plants were a credit to any community and although there were several entries for cut flowers, it was hardly fair to expect them to do themselves justice at such a late date. The sunflower heads were large and numerous. The vegetable display was good.

### THE FRUIT DISPLAY

The most prominent feature of the exhibition was the apple display, which would be hard to equal anywhere. There were about 50 varieties of apples, the chief kinds grown in the valley and the entries for almost every kind were numerous in boxes, barrels or plates. One disappointing feature in this building was that the names of the prize winners were not on their cards after the judging.

The pears, plums, peaches, quinces and grapes were excellent, but the cranberry exhibit was small. There was one dish of Alpine strawberries grown from seed in a window.

In the fruit building a demonstration of packing apples in boxes was given, which was much appreciated as the Lox trade is yet in its fancy in Nova Scotia.

Other exhibits, not for competition, comprised clay drain pipe and bricks by the Middleton Brick Company. Spray pumps made by a Nova Scotian, Mr. R. B. Westhaver of Mahone Bay, gasoline engines by the Lloyd Company of Kentville and a beautiful scenic photograph by Mr. Paul Yates of Middleton.

### Railway Rates to Toronto

Delegates attending the conventions in Toronto this month will be able to do so for first-class single fare, but it will be necessary for them to obtain Standard Certificates from the station agent from whom they purchase their tickets.

One-way tickets to Toronto, with Standard Convention Certificates, can be purchased from Nov. 5 to Nov. 17, inclusive, and will be honored for the return journey free, regardless of the number in attendance, up to and including Nov. 17, 1909. These Certificates must be endorsed by the secretary of the Ontario Horticultural Exhibition before they will be honored by the railways for the return trip. A fee of 25 cents will be charged for each Certificate issued. The conventions and the Ontario Horticultural Exhibition should not be missed.

### Fruit Growers' Programme

An interesting programme has been arranged for the convention of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association to be held in Toronto, Nov. 10 and 11. Some of the subjects that will be dealt with are as follows:

#### SMALL FRUITS

"Small Fruit Culture in Ontario During the Past 50 Years," A. W. Peart, Freeman.

"Overplanting of Strawberries and the Western Markets," Robert Thompson, St. Catharines.

"Small Fruits in the Young Apple Orchards," J. E. Johnson, Simcoe.

#### CHERRIES AND GRAPES

"Sweet Cherries for Southwestern Ontario," F. J. Stewart, Homer.

"Cherries for the Commercial Orchards of Ontario," A. E. Sherrington, Walkerton.

"Is Grape Growing Profitable at Present Prices?" Murray Pettit, Winona.

"New York Grape Growing Methods," D. K. Falvey, Westfield, N.Y.

#### PEACHES

"Commercial Peach Orcharding in Southwestern Ontario," J. L. Hilborn, Leamington.

"50 Years of Peach Culture in Ontario," A. M. Smith, Port Dalhousie.

"Pruning of the Peach," J. W. Smith, Winona, and Wm. Armstrong, Queenston.

"Peach Crops and Prices," W. H. Bunting, St. Catharines.

"Peach Culture in Michigan," C. Bassett, Fennville, Michigan.

#### PEARS

"Results of 50 Years Experience in Growing Pears," E. C. Beman, Newcastle.

"Profits in Pear Orchards," W. F. W. Fisher, Burlington.

#### APPLES

"Lime Sulphur Vs., Bordeaux for Summer Spraying of Apples," L. Caesar, O.A.C., Guelph.

"The Apple Orchards of the Lake Huron Shore," S. E. Todd, O.A.C., Guelph.

"Spraying 10 acres of Apples—Cost and Equipment," Max Smith, Burlington.

"Marketing of Apples," R. J. Graham, Belleville.

"Low Cost Cold Storage Plants for Co-operative Associations," J. A. Ruddick, Ottawa.

"Export Apple Trade," by dealers, (English).

"Getting Together," C. Bassett, Michigan.

"Apple Growing on the Pacific Slope," (illustrated by lantern slides) Prof. John Craig, Ithaca, N.Y.

### Horticulturists' Programme

Among the subjects that will be dealt with at the Convention of the Ontario Horticultural Association to be held in Toronto, Nov. 9 and 10, are:

"Physical Disintegration of the Tissues or Natural Death of Plants," H. H. Groff, Simcoe.

"Improvements of Parks," J. P. Jaffray, Galt.

"Perennial Borders," E. Byfield, Balmby Beach.

"Arrangement of a Flower Garden," Miss M. E. Blackstock, Toronto.

"School Gardens," (lantern slides), Miss Louise Klein Miller, Cleveland, Ohio.

"Work of Horticultural Societies Justifies an Increased Grant," W. B. Burgoyne, St. Catharines and Rev. A. H. Scott, Perth.

"Furthering the Work of the Smaller Horticultural Societies," James Mitchell, Goderich.

"Making the Work of Horticultural Societies more Effective," Prof. H. L. Hutt, Guelph.

"Public Playgrounds," James Wilson, Park Commissioner, Toronto.

Address will be given by Hon. J. S. Duff, Minister of Agriculture, C. C. James, Deputy Minister, Prof. John Craig, Cornell University, and others.

### Vegetable Growers' Programme

The programme for the convention of the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association, Toronto, Nov. 11, will include the following papers and addresses:

"Report of Investigation on Cabbage and Cauliflower Growing in the United States," A. McMeans, O.A.C., Guelph.

"Report on Vegetable Growing at Jordan Experimental Station," H. S. Peart, Jordan.

Address, G. H. Clark, Seed Commissioner, Ottawa.

Reports of Inspection of Experimental Plots conducted by O. V. G. A.



"The best Method of Increasing Membership and Furthering Interests of the Association," C. W. Baker, Byron.

Address, Hon. J. S. Duff, Minister of Agriculture.

"Potato Culture," Prof. Macoun, C.E.F., Ottawa.

"Small Fruits in Connection with Vegetable Growing," W. C. McCalla, St. Catharines.

"Insects that affect Market Gardens," C. W. Nash, Toronto.

### Horticulture in Barrie

W. Taylor, Barrie, Ont.

Barrie has the best kept lawns and the greatest number of flower beds of any town its size in Ontario. Since the Barrie Horticultural and Town Improvement Society was organized, the change has been so noticeable that the membership has increased by leaps and bounds. Three years ago, it started with a membership of 63. It now has a membership of 200. The interest in it has been of great value to the town in a horticultural sense as seen in the great interest which the members of the society and the people in general have taken in improving and beautifying the town, both in the lawns and boulevards.

We have been very fortunate this year in having such an enthusiastic president as Mr. George Vickers, one of our principal merchants and an ardent lover of flowers, who with the energetic secretary, Mr. J. A. McLaren, have so opened the public mind that our parks have been made a pleasant place to go to. A further grant of \$50 was given to the society and if the same council holds another year, we have a further chance of a grant of \$200.

The society has had two flower shows this year, one for the school children, Sept. 7,

and one for the members of the society, two weeks later. The school children had over 700 entries and the members of the society had over 600 entries. The society is well pleased with its efforts in the cause for which it was formed.

### Tillsonburg Horticultural Show

The Tillsonburg Society held its annual exhibit of plants, flowers and fruit on September 2. The exhibit is quite a social event in the town and is well patronized by the townspeople. The school children's exhibit was a feature of the show. To the energetic secretary, Mr. W. W. Livingstone and Mr. Fairs, his assistant, belong chief credit for such a successful show. Mr. Wm. Hunt of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, judged the exhibit and expressed great pleasure at the general excellence of the exhibit, more especially at the display of cut flowers shown by the young people.

In addition to the floral exhibit the Tillsonburg orchestra gave a splendid programme of promenade music, the rink being especially adapted for a concert of this nature. A bevy of young ladies very kindly dispensed ice cream to visitors, a feature that added to the enjoyment of the evening as well as proving a source of revenue to the society. This latter is a feature that many of our societies might do well to copy at their annual shows, as it is a great adjunct to the show, and helps to promote a sociable, fraternal feeling among the members and visitors. The executive of the society and the townspeople generally are to be congratulated upon such a successful show.

At a meeting of the Brantford Horticultural Society held last month, a deputation, consisting of Messrs. E. W. P. Jones, R. N. Elliott, R. Walter Brooks and J.

Thresher, was appointed to wait upon Mr. W. S. Brewster, M.L.A., the local member and to impress upon him the necessity of increasing the annual grant to horticultural societies. The annual meeting of the Brantford Horticultural Society will be held on November 4. Mr. R. Walter Brooks is secretary.

The secretaries of horticultural societies are requested to send for publication in THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST copies of papers read at their meetings.

The St. Catharines Horticultural Society will hold a bulb competition next spring, open to all members, except the officers and directors and members that employ help in their gardens. Public property also is barred. Six prizes are offered.

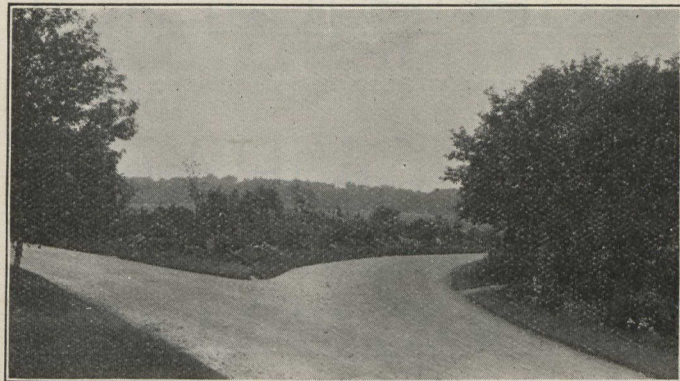
At the Niagara District Horticultural Exhibition in future a competition will be held in cut bloom, open to all the horticultural societies of the province. The St. Catharines Horticultural Society, in which city the exhibition is held, is barred so that all societies may feel that they are on an equal footing. The 1st prize will be a valuable cup or other trophy to cost about \$25.00.

Last spring, Mr. H. H. Groff of Simcoe Ont., sent some of his Canadian gladioli to the Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew, England. How well they stood the test there is shown by the following extract from a very appreciative letter received by Mr. Groff recently from W. Watson, curator at Kew: "Your gladioli have been very much admired. The yellows and blues are exceptionally good and the named varieties, Blue Jay, Dawn, La Luna and Peace are superb."

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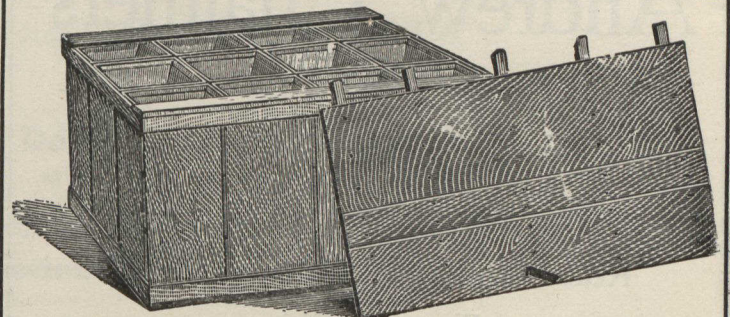
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## NOTES FROM THE PROVINCES

### Victoria Exhibition

F. Palmer

The horticultural display at the Victoria Agricultural Exhibition this year was not as large as it has been in the past two or three years. The fruit, however, was of much better quality and exceptionally clean, showing that the growers are beginning to pay more attention to intelligent spraying, pruning, cultivating, etc.

The chief feature of the fruit exhibit was the restriction in the number of varieties to be shown in the commercial exhibits. This, it is presumed, is to encourage the growers to go in for fewer varieties and to grow more of those varieties. The plate exhibits on the other hand, have had a tendency to create a desire to grow too many varieties to be of commercial use. Every year sees more classes of commercial exhibits and fewer plate fruit, as the agricultural association is awarding a large list of valuable prizes to promote interest in commercial lines.

The weak point in the exhibits is the lack of color, noticed more especially in the winter varieties of apples. This lack of color is undoubtedly due to the unusually late and cool summer.

Errington and Cantwell, of Saanich, won the banner prize of the season, a silver cup and \$20 for the best commercial display of fruit. This cup was won in 1907 by R. M. Palmer & Son, Rockside Orchard, and in 1908 by Thos. A. Brydon. The floral exhibits were excellent. Though

the exhibit was not as large as that of last year, yet the quality of the flowers displayed was, if anything, superior. Sweet peas, were especially good, being clean and attractive, while many of the annuals showed up well.

The vegetable exhibit was also very good though it was also much smaller than usual and of much better quality. Two notable exhibits in the vegetable line, were the collections shown by Sooke district, and Mr. Grant, of Royal Oak. These displays were excellent, in fact all the vegetable, flower and fruit exhibits spoke well for the province. The superior quality of all the exhibits goes to show that the farmers and fruit growers are becoming more educated, and are employing more up-to-date methods in their work.

### Okanagan Valley, B. C.

At a meeting of the Vernon Board of Trade last month, a resolution was passed asking the Minister of Agriculture for British Columbia to appoint a representative from the Okanagan Valley to accompany the exhibit of fruit from that district to the Royal Horticultural Show in England.

On receipt of the resolution the Minister of Agriculture replied that he was unable to arrange for this, as the plans in this connection already had been perfected. This matter will still be kept in view and pressed upon the Government for recognition next year.

The Okanagan Fruit Union, as a result of a recent visit to the Coast by Messrs. Ricardo and Agur, have succeeded in securing the capital necessary to construct a series of frost proof packing houses in Vernon, Okanagan Landing and various points down the lake. Construction will be started almost immediately, says the *Vernon News* and the building in Vernon is to be a two-story structure with a basement, costing about \$10,000. A cold storage warehouse will also be erected, either at Okanagan or in Vernon, and every facility will be afforded for the handling and storing of fruit. By the time the next season's operations commence the Union will be equipped in a manner that will enable them to do business on a scale never before attempted in this province, and the Okanagan will possess facilities for handling the fruit crop that cannot fail to be of great advantage to all concerned.

### Prince Edward Island

J. A. Moore

The provincial exhibition was a grand success as far as attendance and live stock exhibits were concerned. As our season is late this year and the show somewhat early, fruit and vegetables were not as good as in some former years. The late varieties of apples lacked size and color, and it was evident that there were not nearly as many exhibitors of fruit as last year.

In early apples there were large entries of Yellow Transparent, Williams' Favorite, Red Astrachan and Duchess. We can grow these varieties to perfection. In autumn apples we grow most excellently. Wealthy, Alexandra, Wolf River and Gravenstein, although the last mentioned does better top-grafted than on its own stock.

For winter, we have several varieties that

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grow finely, as Baxter, Stark, Ontario, PEAUWEE and Ben Davis, and some varieties locally originated do well to, viz.; Inkerman and Dodd. The Northern Spy, King and Baldwin were exhibited in generous numbers, but are not now considered profitable varieties to grow here.

If we were to decide on, say, seven varieties for profit we would choose Crimson Beauty, Duchess, Wealthy, Alexander, Baxter, Stark and Ben Davis. These are perfectly hardy, bear well, grow to perfection and would cover the whole season. Of course, there are new varieties being introduced and we are watching several, and would be pleased to add or substitute new fruits that are likely to make good.

One grievance our fruit growers had at the exhibition was that the Nova Scotia fruit which is about three weeks farther advanced is shown in competition with ours. This is not fair to our growers and we think there should be a separate class for Nova Scotia as they are sure to sweep the prizes, especially in all the late varieties of apples, at this season of the year. If the exhibit were three weeks later we think we could hold our own fairly well as our late apples would be matured.

The Co-operative Fruit Company packed apples in Charlottetown on certain days last month in order to give an opportunity for people who have apples to pack to have them packed in accordance with the Fruit Marks Act. The growers were asked to pick them carefully and bring them in without bruising.

Mr. A. M. McRae of Pownal has a most excellent crop of apples this year. The Wealthy, Gravenstein and Dodd seem to do best with him. A visit to his orchard would demonstrate the fact that fruit growing is very profitable on P.E.I. when rightly conducted.

## Nova Scotia

G. H. Vroom

The provincial exhibition at Halifax was a good all round show. In fruit, there was one of the best displays ever seen at this annual fair. The 32 county collections, representing as they did 10 counties, made a display worth spending some time examining and must have convinced the careful observer that the Annapolis Valley is not the only section of Nova Scotia where fruit can be successfully grown. Fifteen 10 variety collections, and 20 5-variety collections were shown and competition was keen.

In individual plates the leading commercial varieties were on show in large numbers. Pears and plums were very much in evidence and made a fine appearance. Preserved fruit and pickles caused the judge some anxious moments.

The floral exhibit was exceptionally fine and consisted of beautiful palms, a gorgeous display of ferns, geraniums, lilies, begonias, fuchsias and many others. The display of cut blooms deserves special mention. Verbenas, dahlias and sweet peas predominated.

The exhibit from the Experimental Farm at Nappan reflected great credit upon Mr. R. Robertson, the superintendent. It was made up of grain, grasses, flax, corn, vegetables, fruit, honey and many other things and was very neatly arranged.

In the agricultural hall we found a well arranged exhibit of the products of the farm, roots, vegetables, grain and field seeds, cabbage and cauliflower, pumpkin and squash, but not in such large quantities as could be desired in what should be a first-class agricultural province.

Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario will not exhibit at Royal Horticultural Show, London, England, this year.

## Annapolis Valley West, N. S.

R. J. Messenger

The last two or three weeks, beginning Oct. 1, have shown us almost a miracle. Sept 28 and 29 gave us a good rain, the first to amount to anything since June 1. Following this, we had two weeks of July weather. Almost every day the thermometer climbed up above 80 degrees and often reached 90 degrees at noon in the sun. The air during this time carried an amount of moisture in excess of ordinary conditions.

The result on the crops, especially winter apples, was wonderful. They have easily doubled in size during the period, and at this writing (Oct. 18) many are saying they never had better Baldwins, Spys, Nonpareils, Golden Russets, etc. Baldwins which two weeks ago promised a large proportion of No. 2 and under are larger than in average years. This condition added to the clean character of the fruit, will give us some splendid winter fruit to export.

What effect this sudden development in size will have on the keeping qualities of apples is a matter of conjecture. We would almost expect that the texture would be open and porous under such conditions for good keeping qualities. Coloring is also good. This seems to be a general good year for Kings and Golden Russets.

Prices have declined somewhat to give the speculators a chance to buy low. The Gravensteins that went across in the hot weather arrived in very bad condition and not only brought disappointing results but have had a seemingly demoralizing effect on the markets.

**A 14 kt. Gold Fountain Pen free for only two new subscriptions to The Canadian Horticulturist.**

# Fall Spraying Gives Best Results

## The Best Fall Spray is V1 Fluid

Writing under date of September 3rd, 1909, to WM. COOPER & NEPHEWS,

**Mr. Maxwell Smith, Late Dominion Fruit Inspector for British Columbia says: "I can conscientiously recommend your Spray Material, and have personally demonstrated to my satisfaction the value of your Apterite."**

Owing to the very large demand for Cooper's Sprays the manufacturers have pleasure in announcing that **V1** and **V2 Spray Fluids** have been **substantially reduced** in price.

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**Ontario Horticultural Exhibition**



**FRUIT**



**HONEY**



**FLOWERS**



**VEGE-  
TABLES**



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**November 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 1909**

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**Annapolis Valley East, N. S.**

**Eunice Watts**

The cranberry crop this year is very poor. Growers who last year had 200 barrels have this season only 20, but last season they had a crop big enough to last them two years.

Fortunately there have been no gales so far, and the apples have not suffered. They are being picked and rushed to the warehouses as fast as possible. The fruit crop seems to be turning out better than was anticipated a month ago and prices are good: \$2.50 are offered for orchards, tree run. The apple shipments from Berwick station during August were 415 barrels, in September 8,693 barrels.

Mr. Earl of Lytton, B.C., has been giving demonstrations in the art of packing ap-

ples in boxes at the different warehouses in the vicinity and at the Middleton exhibition. He visited Berwick, Kentville, Upper Dyke, Cambridge, Waterville and Aylesford. Mr. Anderson of the Department of Agriculture, also has been in our province in the interest of the new experimental orchard which is to be established here; so far nothing has been definitely decided.

In the market at Halifax were to be seen shelled broad beans at 12 cents a quart; also other varieties of beans and peas shelled and celery, varying from 8 to 13 cents a bunch. Radishes and all kinds of vegetables are arranged on the pavements by the negroes and Indians who come to town from the country for the Saturday market. The white people also have quite a market of dairy produce, moose meat, herbs and fruit.

Wm. Nash, Stoney Creek, Ont.; S. Overholt, Jordan, Ont.; Lougheed Bros., Clarksburg, Ont.; Geo. Dyce & Co., Meaford, Ont.; T. S. Vipond & Co., Montreal, Que., D. Hanniwell, St. Davids, Ont.

**FOR SALE AND WANT  
ADVERTISEMENTS**

Advertisements under this heading inserted at rate of two cents a word for each insertion, each figure, sign or single letter to count as one word, minimum cost, 25 cents, strictly cash in advance.

AGENTS make big money selling "Vol-peck" Granite Cement. Mends holes in Graniteware, Iron, Agate, Tinware, etc. Mends a hole in one minute. Every housewife buys. Greatest seller on the market. Agents make over 100 per cent. profits. N. Nagle, Westmount, Que.

WANTED—A capable man—married preferred—to take charge of a Nursery and Fruit Farm in the Province of Quebec. Must understand the propagation and cultivation of Nursery Stock, and be qualified to manage successfully large and small fruit orchards. An excellent opportunity for the right man. Apply, stating age, experience, salary expected, etc., to C. S. Clark, Box 278, Montreal.

A photograph was received by THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST recently (not distinct enough for publication) that showed Burbank plum scions grafted a few years ago on half of a Hyne's Surprise peach tree. This year, several ten-pound baskets of both plums and peaches were picked from this tree which is growing in the Hillcrest Orchards, Kentville, N.S. This interesting photograph was received from Mr. R. S. Eaton, the president and managing director of this orchard.

A new publication, *The Fruit Magazine*, made its first appearance last month. It is published in Vancouver, B.C. Mr. Maxwell Smith, who for nine years has been Dominion Fruit Inspector at Vancouver, assumes the editorship.

The following persons have recently been fined for violations of the Fruit Marks Act, on complaints laid by the Dominion fruit inspectors: R. O. Konkle, Beamsville, Ont.;

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All must be true to name.

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SIMCOE, ONTARIO

## The Grimsby District

Linus Woolverton, Grimsby, Ont.

The replies made on page 197 of THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST regarding this section are not in the least exaggerated. During the last few years I have visited many fruit districts in the United States and in England, and I always come back to the Niagara Peninsula with a feeling of contentment. If anything is lacking it is not so much in the conditions, as in the men who have not risen to their opportunities.

Here peaches grow to perfection and in such variety that a succession of shipments may be put on the market from July until October. The many varieties of English sweet and sour cherries are a great success here and many of them can not be grown elsewhere in Ontario. These sweet varieties when sprayed and harvested free of rot are quite as profitable as peaches. Grapes of all varieties of American origin give prodigious yields, and do not need laying down in winter. The quince gives rich harvests and the large Orange quince is often very remunerative. The finest varieties of pears for export grow to perfection, such as Anjou, Duchess, Louise, Easter Beurre, Diel, Bosc, Bartlett, etc. Plums yield abundant crops, and that prince of blackberries, tender in many places, the Kittatinny, here gives magnificent crops of immense berries.

The prices being paid for land here are constantly advancing, as the advantages of location are being appreciated. The prices quoted in the article on page 197 are correct and even at these prices it has proved quite safe to buy on speculation. Recently 25 acres of peach orchard were sold for \$25,000, and within two or three months two acres of the orchard were sold for \$4,000. Unimproved land, however, is still available at reasonable prices.

## Export Bureau

Editor, THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST: The Department of Trade and Commerce desires to announce its intention of compiling an index of Canadian manufacturers, exporters and producers generally, who desire to extend their trade abroad. For this purpose the attached form should be executed and forwarded to the department without delay. It would assist the department materially if the details under "Articles Manufactured or Produced" be entered in alphabetical order.

The list compiled by the department will be given the preference at all times when the names of such Canadian firms are required by intending purchasers abroad. As the information is received at the department it will be forwarded to all the Canadian Trade Commissioners in the various parts of the world, and be systematically indexed and be readily available in their respective offices.—F.C.T. O'Hara, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Export Bureau, .....1909  
Department of Trade and Commerce,  
Ottawa.

Name of firm .....  
Street and No. ....  
City or Town of .....  
Province of .....  
Detailed list of articles manufactured or produced:—

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(Please Write Distinctly)

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THAT WORN-OUT LANDS MAY BE MADE PRODUCTIVE AND PROFITABLE BY THE JUDICIOUS USE OF THE RIGHT KIND OF FERTILIZER?  
**NOW IF YOU HAVE** A PIECE OF LAND THAT WONT GROW ANYTHING BUT WEEDS, TALK WITH US ABOUT IT AND LET US SUGGEST THE RIGHT FERTILIZER  
WE FEEL VERY SURE THAT WE CAN SHOW YOU HOW TO USE FERTILIZERS WITHOUT GREAT EXPENSE SO YOUR LAND WILL PAY  
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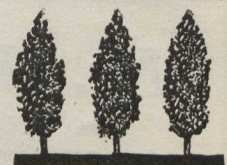


12

## TREES, SHRUBS, VINES, HEDGE



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New Catalogue for January 1st, 1910

**A. G. HULL & SON, ST. CATHARINES, ONT.**



**Growing English Gooseberries**

An interesting address illustrated by specimen fruits in bottles was given at the conference of the American Pomological Society in St. Catharines last September, by Mr. R. B. Whyte, of Ottawa, on the subject "How to Grow English Gooseberries Free from Mildew." The speaker said that our native varieties, the Houghton being an example, are free from mildew and can be grown anywhere. The hybrids, such as Downing, Pearl and Red Jacket, also are free from mildew and are superior in size and quality to the natives; they are the commercial berries of America. The English varieties, such as the Whitesmith and Industry, have not been grown with much success in this country owing to their susceptibility to mildew and sun-scald. As they excell all other types in flavor and in size, they should be grown more extensively.

To grow them successfully they must be planted in clay loam soil, well fertilized and cultivated. To equalize the temperature, which is necessary in the prevention of mildew, plant in partial shade of trees, but not directly under them. In very dry weather water must be applied or mulching resorted to. A pruning system must be adopted that will keep the bushes off the ground, so as to ensure a free circulation of air. Prune fairly closely; if too close, liable to mildew; if too open, liable to sun-scald. Prune in September. Among the varieties of English gooseberries, recommended by Mr. Whyte are the following: Red-Sportsman, Slaughterman, London Red, Victoria, Crosby; white-Whitesmith, Triumph, Keepsake; yellow-Weatherall, Alma; green-Lofty, Green Ocean and Conn.



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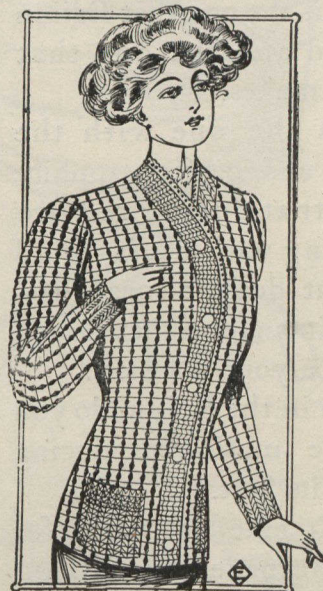
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## THE APPLE SITUATION

Fruit is being gathered rapidly. Many operators are finding difficulty in securing enough of help to handle the crop. In many sections on account of wet weather and lack of sunshine, fruit has colored slowly. Except in a few districts, apples can be said to be somewhat undersized, but larger than in 1907. They are fairly free from fungus, but the work of the codling moth is showing up very much especially in unsprayed orchards.

One would call the weather conditions favorable for packing and shipping, much more so than last season, yet a great many cargoes are reported as arriving in bad condition in the Old Country. Returns have been quite disappointing. From the northwest, there are but few complaints. Dealers are buying heavily and up to date more fruit has gone west than ever before. There are but few shipments on consignment, the great bulk of the fruit being purchased f.o.b. cars at this end for which good prices have been paid. In a letter to THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST, Mr. P. J. Carey, Dominion Fruit Inspector, says:

"The Old Country dealers have bought outright at this end more apples than ever before and it would seem that before many years the great bulk of Ontario apples will be sold and paid for at shipping points. It is yet too early to give an estimate of quantity of fruit going into store for re-packing but storehouses promise to be fairly well filled."

KINGS CO., P.E.I.

Aitken's Ferry.—Apple crop fair; fall varieties selling locally at \$1.50 to \$2.00.—D.J.S.

DIGBY CO., N.S.

Bear River.—Crop average in quantity, excellent in quality. Kings, Blenheims, Ribstons and Gravensteins sold at \$2.50 for No. 1 and No. 2.—W.G.C.

ANNAPOLIS CO., N.S.

Round Hill.—Gravensteins selling at \$2 to \$2.50; Ribstons, Kings and Blenheims, \$2.50 to \$2.75. Most winter varieties probably will be stored.—J.H.T.

KINGS CO., N.S.

Wolfville.—Total crop from Nova Scotia for export will not much exceed 500,000

barrels. About one-third of whole crop will be No. 2. Speculators have been offering \$2.00, tree run, and \$3.00, inspected. Growers are holding for higher prices.—J.W.B.

QUEENS CO., N.B.

Lower Gagetown.—Crop below average, but of good quality. Alexanders bring \$1.50 to \$2.00 and winter varieties are held at \$3 to \$4.—G. MacA.

Upper Sheffield.—Crop light, prices good, not many will be stored.—I.W.S.

WESTMORELAND CO., N.S.

Shediac.—Medium to light crop; none stored except Ben Davis.—H.B.S.

YORK CO., ONT.

Scotch Lake.—Prices on Fredericton market are, Alexanders, \$1.40; North Star (Dudley), \$2; Fameuse, \$2.50; McIntosh, \$3; Wealthy, \$1.25 to \$1.50.—W.H.M.

CHARLOTTE CO., N.B.

St. Stephen.—As the local market consumes our fruit, growers generally hold until winter.—G.N.B.

CARLETON CO., N.B.

Woodstock.—Crop better than expected; Fameuse \$2 to \$2.50; Alexander, \$1.50.—H.E.N.

CHATEAUGUAY CO., QUE.

Chateauguay Basin.—Quality, good; quantity, light; Fameuse bring \$4 f.o.b. on wharf.—P.R.

TWO MOUNTAINS CO., QUE.

La Trappe.—Crop fairly good; some Fameuse and McIntosh have sold at \$4 to \$5.—G.R.

JACQUES CARTIER CO., ONT.

Notre Dame de Grace.—No. 1 Fameuse \$3.50 to \$4.50; No. 2, \$2.25 to \$2.75; McIntosh, higher.—R.B.

HASTINGS CO., ONT.

Belleville.—Crop light. Many sold at \$1.50, tree run, grower to pick and buyer to furnish barrels. Others sold at \$1.50 to \$2 for No. 1 and No. 2 packed the buyer picking, packing and furnishing barrels.—F.S.W.

DURHAM CO., ONT.

Newcastle.—Local association was offered \$2.75 but had previously promised their output. Crop better than expected.—W.H.G.

HALTON CO., ONT.

Oakville.—Apples undersized and wormy and about half crop. Highest price \$1.90 in the orchard.—W.H.M.

WENTWORTH CO., ONT.

Stoney Creek.—Crop runs from poor to good. We are picking 300 barrels an acre of fine Spys. Winds have brought down much of late crop.—J.T.

SIMCOE CO., ONT.

Orillia.—Late varieties sold for \$1.25 in orchard, grower to pick; good crop.—W.B.

BRANT CO., ONT.

Burford.—Unsprayed fruit brought as high as \$1.50 picked. Our association sold at \$3 for No. 1 and \$2.50 for No. 2 f.o.b.—F.M.L.

OXFORD CO., ONT.

Ingersoll.—Crop fair, small in size. Buyers have paid \$1.00 to \$1.25 on trees and \$1.25 to \$1.50 picked. Spys are mostly No. 2.—J.C.H.

MIDDLESEX CO., ONT.

Vanneck.—Crop good. Our association sold at \$2.50 for No. 1 and \$2. No. 2 f.o.b. here. Buyers are paying \$1 to \$1.25 picked and hauled.—E.T.C.

KENT CO., ONT.

Chatham.—Crop light; some sold at \$1 to \$1.10 on trees.—W.D.A.R.

BRUCE CO., ONT.

Walkerton.—Crop better than expected, but undersized; prices, \$1 on trees and \$1.25 picked.—A.E.S.

GREY CO., ONT.

Owen Sound.—Have been offered \$3.15

**D**O not be misled. The only kind of sound-reproducing machine that is perfect is the one that Edison invented and the one that Edison makes.

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f.o.b. for No. 1 Spys but have sold the most of our pack at \$2.25 to \$2.75 for No. 1 and No. 2. We expect to pack nearly 12,000 barrels mostly for the west.—A.B.

YALE-CARIBOO CO., B.C.

Kelowna.—Crop light but good sized and clean. Good percentage should pack Fancy: 2 to 2 1/2 cents a pound for No. 1 fruit, picked and delivered to packing house, is general. Few will be stored.—P.

Vernon.—About 60 per cent. of a full crop with quality good. Prices are good. Not many will be stored.—T.G.W.

NANAIMO CO., B.C.

South Salt Spring.—Prices are expected to rise as late apples are a short crop.—W.J.L.H.

Cooper's Spray Fluids.—The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement on another page of this issue, of Messrs. Wm. Cooper & Nephews, the Spray Fluid Manufacturers. The fruit grower who sprays in the fall reaps the greater reward of his foresight the following summer. He should try the winter spray Fluid V1 manufactured by Wm. Cooper & Nephews. It is particu-

larly gratifying to notice that this reliable and long established British firm have been able to secure a favorable expression of opinion from so eminent a fruit expert as Mr. Maxwell Smith of British Columbia. The manufacturers have substantially reduced the price of these articles so that now there is no reason that our largest or smaller growers cannot use these excellent remedies. Readers of THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST should acquaint themselves with the latest information and prices regarding V1 and V2 Sprays.

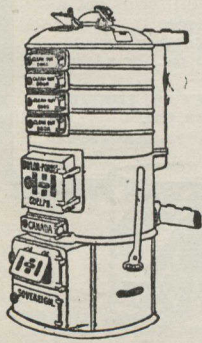
Twelve specimens of Boy's Delight apples were received recently by THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST from Mr. E. D. Smith, Winona, Ont. This variety is being introduced by the Helderleigh Nurseries. It is a seedling of Fameuse (Snow) and was found in the garden of Mr. S. P. Morse, Lowville, Ont. The original tree is now very old but still yields heavy crops. The fruit is not as susceptible to scab as its parent,

the Fameuse. Being excellent in flavor, highly colored and of medium size, Boy's Delight is a desert apple that should be planted more extensively. Its season is October to mid-winter.

A meeting of the Ontario Ginseng Growers' Association was held in Toronto on Sept. 8. Interesting questions that bear on marketing ginseng and on its cultivation were discussed. THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST was appointed the official organ of the Association.

A British Invasion.—A British firm, whose head offices are in London, England, but whose operations extend over a large part of the civilized world, is now to add Canada to its conquests. It is the "Oxo" concern that has built up an enormous business in their concentrated beef food in other lands and soon the same will be said of this concern in Canada. The invasion of Oxo will be welcomed.

# "SOVEREIGN" BOILERS FOR HOT HOUSE HEATING



'Sovereign'  
Hot Water  
Boiler

Made with a larger first section, an improvement in structure that gives a more reliable fire, steady heat, and saves the coal.

This is the only heating apparatus that can show a clear and plain reason why it should save coal.

Write for booklet on Hot House Heating

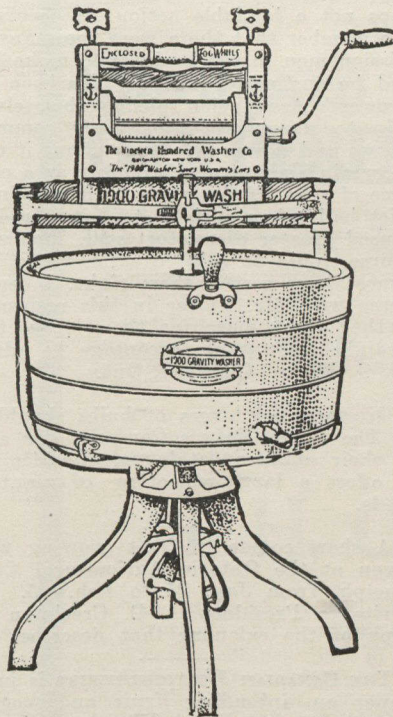
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# Do You Want to Save \$62 a Year?



You must pay the washerwoman fifteen cents an hour.

It is hard earned money at that. If you do your own washing, or have the servant do it, this steaming, back-breaking, temper-destroying work will cost you more than hand-chapping, cold-catching 15 cents an hour in the end.

It takes eight hours' hard labor to do the average family wash.

Eight hours at 15 cents, costs you \$1.20 per week for washing.

This means \$62.40 per year, without reckoning fuel for fires, or wear on clothes.

We will save you half of that—or No Pay.

We will send any reliable person our "1900 Gravity" Washer on a full month's free trial.

We don't want a cent of your money, nor a note, when we ship you the Washer on trial. We even pay all the freight out of our own pockets, so that you may test the machine as much as you like before you agree to buy it.

Use it a full month at our expense. If you don't find it does better washing, in half the time, send it back to the railway station, with our address on it—that's all.

We will then pay the freight back, too, without a murmur.

But if the month's test convinces you that our "1900 Gravity" Washer actually does 8 hours' washing in 4 hours' time—does it twice as easy—far better, without wearing the clothes, breaking a button or tearing of lace, then you write, and tell us so.

From that time on you pay us every week, part of what our machine saves you, say 50 cents per week, till the Washer is paid for.

Each "1900 Gravity" Washer lasts at least five years, yet a very few months, at 50 cents per week, makes it entirely your own out of what it saves you on each washing.

Every year our Washer will save you about \$62.00. Yet the "1900 Gravity" Washer won't cost you a cent, under our plan, because we let it pay for itself. You need not take our word for that. We let you prove all we say, at our expense, before you decide to buy it on these terms.

Could we risk the freight both ways with thousands of people if we did not know our "1900 Gravity" Washer would do all we claim for it?

It costs you only the two-cent stamp on a letter to us to bring this quick and easy Washer to your door on a month's trial.

That month's free use of it will save you about \$2.00. You thus risk nothing but the postage stamp to prove our claims, and we practically pay you \$2.00 to try it.

This offer may be withdrawn any time if it crowds our factory.

Therefore WRITE TO-DAY, while the offer is open, and while you think of it. A postcard will do.

Address me personally for this offer, viz., C. H. Y. BACH, Manager The "1900" Washer Company, 357 Yonge street, Toronto, Ont.

The above offer is not good in Toronto or Montreal and suburbs—special arrangements are made for these districts.



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We certainly won't pay fancy prices for an imported salt with a fancy name."

Windsor salt is all salt—pure, dry, dissolves instantly, and lends a delicious flavor to every dish.

IT'S **WINDSOR**

## Cartage Charges in Toronto

Editor, THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST: It was somewhat refreshing to read the remarks on "Cartage Charges in Toronto," in the September issue. The Clarkson growers have been thinking that they were a pretty good lot of fellows around Burlington and Aldershot, in fact we were told by some of the commission men that the growers there did not object to the extra charges. On the face of it the charges did not seem very much, but upon investigating, it is a big consideration, especially on the six and eleven quart baskets. Take for instance, the 11 quart: When the contents sell for 20 cents a basket, expenses are for basket 3 1/4 cents; cover 1 1/2 cents; express charges 5 cents; commission 2 cents; cartage 1 cent; total 13 1/2 cents. The remaining 6 1/2 cents goes to the producer. There are thousands upon thousands of baskets sold for this figure and thousands are sold much less and of course, the cheaper the sale, the harder the cartage hits.

If the commission men did all their carting, they would draw forth a little sympathy but such is not the case. As it is, it is well known that they do not do one half. The Clarkson people are well aware of that. The Clarkson shippers have kicked most vigorously from the very first. In fact, our association resorted to a kind of boycott, perhaps not a laudable action. It occurred to one member that there were too many commission men in the business to make it pay and he suggested that the Clarkson Fruit Growers' Association pledge themselves to ship to six out of the eleven commission houses and it was acted upon, but it caused a certain amount of discomfort at a certain time of year. If the whole fruit growing district had taken such a step, it would have caused greater discomfort still. This way of course would be a bit drastic, but it would almost have served them right. I certainly agree with Mr. Fisher in this respect that if they want more for their work, that a straight amount of percentage be added.—W. G. Horne, Clarkson, Ont.

Growers and lovers of bulbs should send to The Steele Briggs Company for a copy of their autumn catalogue. Besides bulbs it offers a large collection of plants and seeds.

A short course in fruit growing will be given at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, from Jan. 25 to Feb. 5, 1910. Write to President G. C. Creelman for a copy of the calendar that describes it.

THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST is just the paper an intending fruit and vegetable grower needs.—R. A. Bageley, Kootenay Co., B.C.

The Ontario Fruit Growers' Association has been successful in having the application of the Canadian Freight Association, for an increase in rates on fruits to the West, dismissed by the Board of Railway Commissioners. This will be of great advantage to Ontario fruit growers, particularly to those in the Niagara district.

In connection with the fruit exhibit at the annual meeting of The Virginia State Horticultural Society, to be held at Winchester, Va., Jan. 5 and 6, 1910, a special premium is offered by Dr. J. B. Emerson of Albemarle Co., Va., open to competition from any State or Canada, of \$50 for the best five boxes, one box each of any of the following: Albemarle Pippin, Winesap, York Imperial, Ben Davis, Grimes Golden, Jonathan, Spitzenberg, Baldwin, Paradise Win-

ter Sweet, Rome Beauty. All fruit growers in the countries named are invited to enter for this competition and to notify the secretary, Mr. Walter Whately, Crozet, Va., of their entries by Dec. 25th.



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"Black Knight" Stove Polish was made for women—made to save them work, worry and weariness.

"Black Knight" is the easy-to-shine Stove Polish. Just a few light rubs, with cloth or brush, brings a brilliantly black polish that lasts.

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FRED. BARKER

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**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.

**CONVENTIONS.**

- Toronto, Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association .....Nov. 11.
- Toronto, Canadian Horticultural Association .....Nov. 10-11.
- Toronto, Ontario Fruit Growers' Association .....Nov. 10-11.
- Toronto, Ontario Horticultural Association .....Nov. 9-10
- Macdonald College, Que., Quebec Pomological Society .....Dec. 8-9.
- Victoria, British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association .....Jan. 28.

**EXHIBITIONS.**

- Denver, Colo., Colorado National Apple Exposition ..... Jan. 3-8.
- Spokane, Wash., National Apple Show.....Nov. 15-20.
- Toronto, Ontario Horticultural..Nov. 9-13.

**POULTRY DEPT.**

Conducted by S. Short, Ottawa

Extra care and attention to the poultry is necessary at this season. First, as the young stock grow, they need more nourishment. Care should be taken that they have all the food they require. Stronger diet than in summer may be substituted now with advantage. Ground lene and meat meal should be added to the rations and every assistance given the fowl, both old and young, to get into condition before the long winter confinement sets in. The old fowl need extra feeding to put them through the moulting season and the young to hasten development and early maturity.

Secondly, as the ground gets cold and damp and as there is little heat in the sun's rays, the fowl need attention to prevent the birds from becoming lousy. It is easy to find lice on white fowl. At night, the lice are easily seen on the white hackle feathers. A thorough dusting with powdered sulphur or lice killer should be given each bird every week or two or until there is evidence that they no longer need it.

Lastly, the sleeping quarters should be in proper shape so that the fowl are comfortable at night, with no draughts or overcrowding. Fowl that are insufficiently fed or lousy and sleeping in draughty houses will lose weight very fast and are susceptible to disease at this time; it is not likely that they will lay much the coming winter even if they are properly cared for later on.

It is better to at once put the layers in their winter quarters and to feed for eggs. The surplus stock should be disposed of. It is poor economy at the prevailing price of grain to hold them for a higher price later on especially if space is limited. As breeders are glad to get rid of spare cockerels and other birds, now is the cheapest time to invest in pure-bred stock.

For the assistance of beginners who are undecided as to which breed to invest in, I may say that, although the standard of perfection contains a long list of breeds, practical poultry men consider the following six breeds, the best for general use in Canada:—White Wyandotte, Barred Ply-

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No work—no tired arms—when the washing is done with

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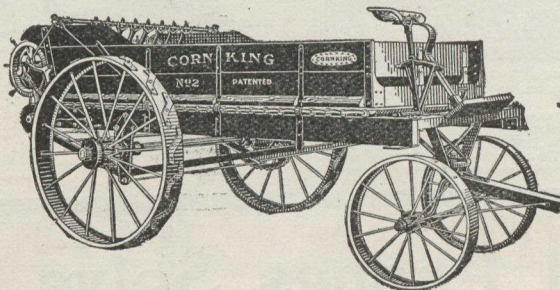
Grandmother, or any of the children, can do the entire week's wash in an hour with the "PURITAN" It is the only washing machine made in Canada that has the Improved Roller Gear.

Write us for booklet if your dealer does not handle the "PURITAN". Don't take a substitute —there are none "just as good".

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Get full value—not half value—out of the manure. There is only one way. Spread it with a machine which pulverizes all of it, and spreads it uniformly, and as you want it, broadcast over the land or in rows.

Your farm will maintain its own fertility if you give it a chance. You don't need patent fertilizer which only contains a few of the necessary plant elements. Save the manure and spread it with an

**I. H. C. Spreader**

You make the wisest possible investment when you purchase a Cloverleaf or a Corn King spreader.

These machines differ in many features of construction and operation, but they are right-working, and that is the essential point. They avoid the waste of manure, greatly reduce the time and labor of handling, and rob manure spreading of its disagreeable features.

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**Apple Storage.**—The New Brunswick Cold Storage Co., Ltd., advise that a good many of the inquiries from their advertising want to know if the railways charge extra for having goods lie two, three or four months in their warehouse, in transit to the Old Country. The answer is that they do not; that the carriers so highly value the mat-

ter of getting the rail-haul over during seasonable weather and the stock accumulated at tide-water in advance of the winter's rush that this premium on such storage is given freely. Not all railways treat the matter by the same method but the result is in all respects the same—on proof of exportation the through rate on the export basis prevails, at just the same cost as would be if the barrel of apples went through direct from the orchard to the pier at Liverpool, or anywhere else. These adjustments are looked out for by the warehouse people at St. John. Dealers wishing warehouse advances also wonder how their documents can be negotiated so to avoid delays in effecting deliveries at the other side. The

company's business in these matters is to co-operate with the St. John correspondents of the customer's bank so that everything may be arranged for him just as though he were on the spot. These correspondents will verify any warehouse receipts on arrival of goods or complete any releases or advanced charges on their re-shipment—merely a further twentieth century convenience handled every day in these and other lines.

I would like to thank you for the refreshment and pleasure that THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST has given me, as well as for all the instruction that I have obtained from its pages.—Mrs. W. D. Oakeley, Ottawa.

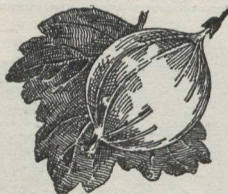
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The old way was to curse nature and idly await sun's return. The new way is to telephone for what you want, and smile because you get the information in a thousand part of the time.

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The new way is to get information in the nick of time over the 'phone, thus knowing when to sell and when to hold.

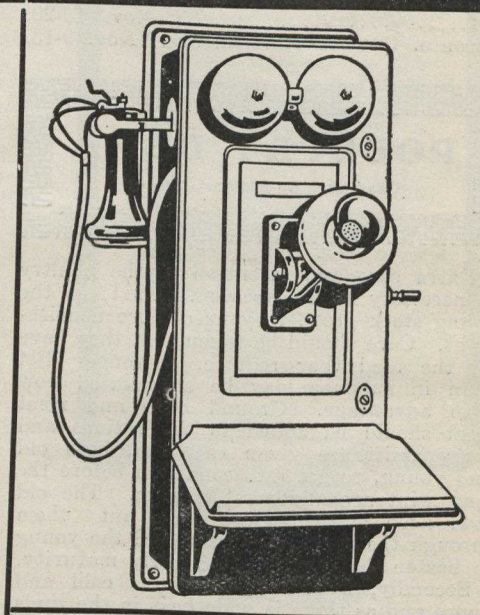
### Problem IV. Emergencies:

The old way of procedure when some one took sick, was to harness up the "driver" and make all haste for the doctor. Effort in this direction often procured as its only result the information: "doctor is out."

The new way is to call up the doctor on the phone, and know instantly what can be done pending the medical man's arrival.

### Problem V. Help:

The old way was to allow men to go on boys' errands—waste half a morning walking to Smith's only to find that his harrow was already loaned. The new way is to make the phone your errand boy—buy, borrow, beget by means of the "silent partner."



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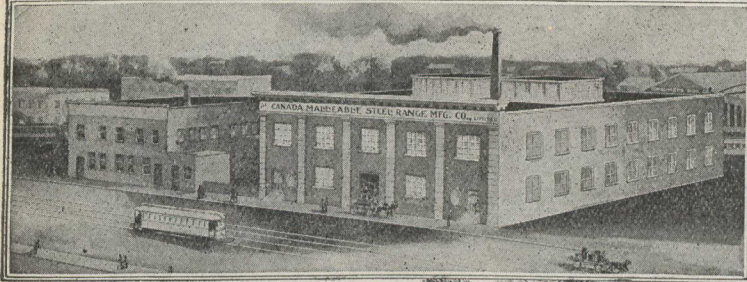
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"DOMINION PRIDE" Ranges are sold on the following Guarantee: If any casting prove defective in twelve months from date of purchase, we will furnish same free of charge. The above Guarantee is very broad, no "ifs" or "ands," and any casting that would have a flaw in it that we failed to see in the course of construction, such flaw would show long before the twelve months have transpired when fire is put in range.

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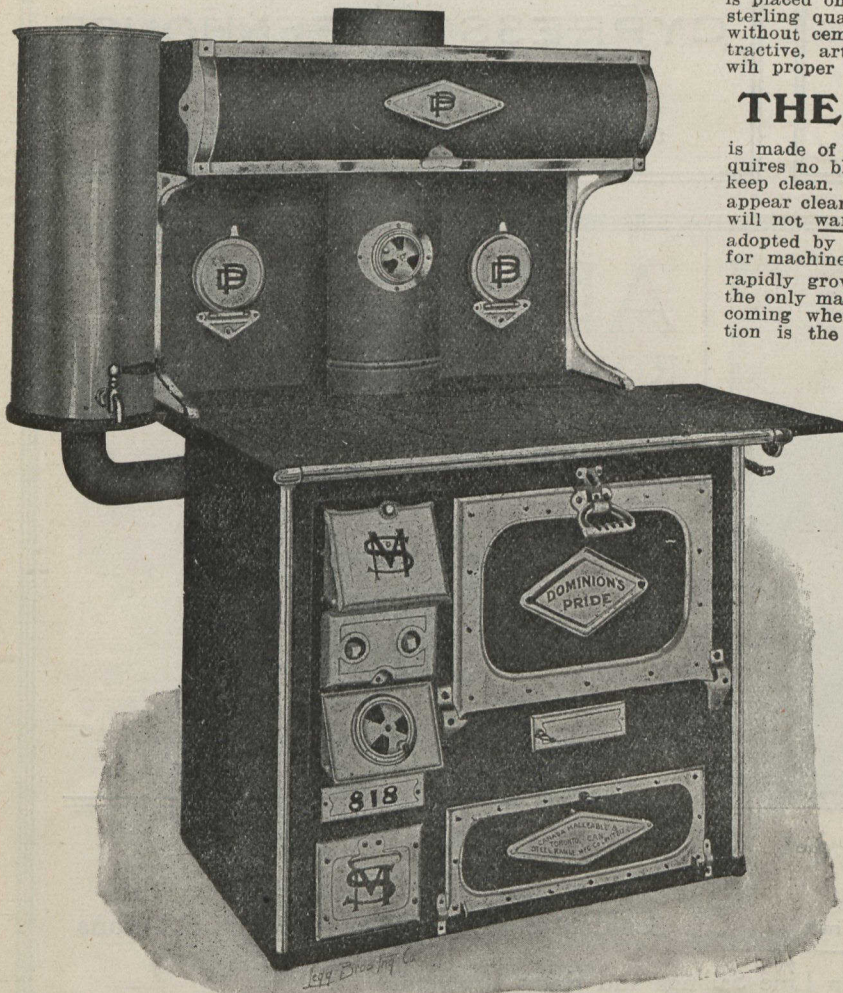
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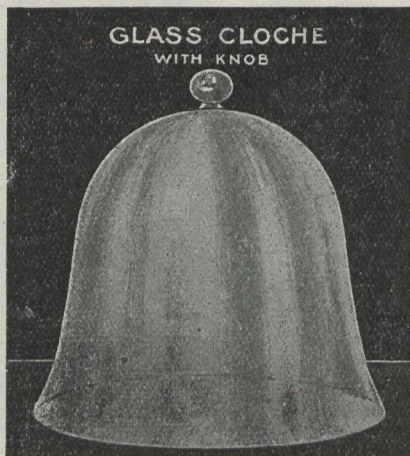
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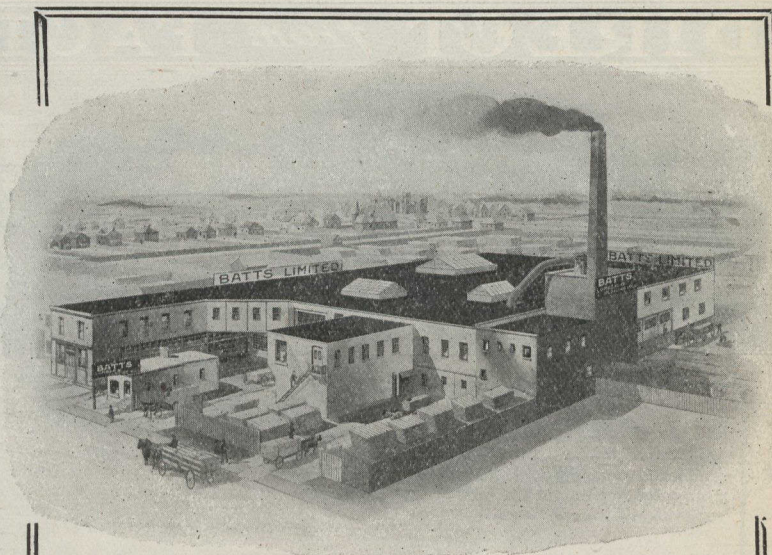
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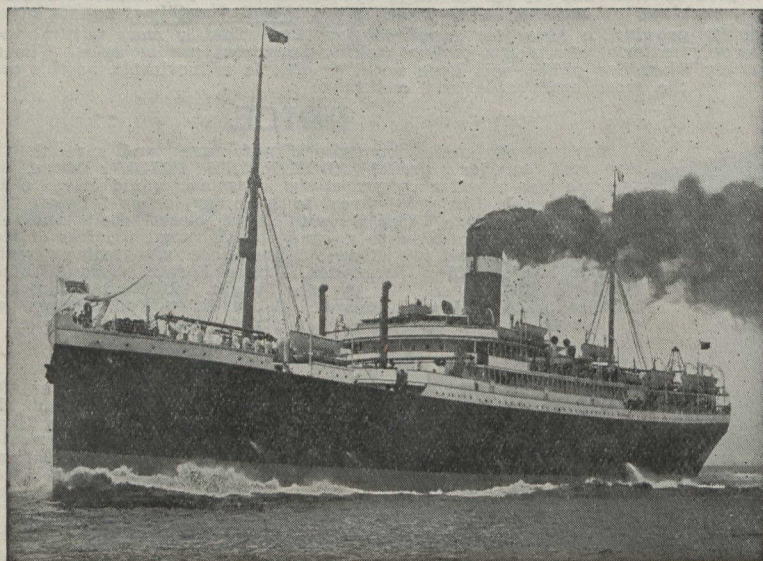
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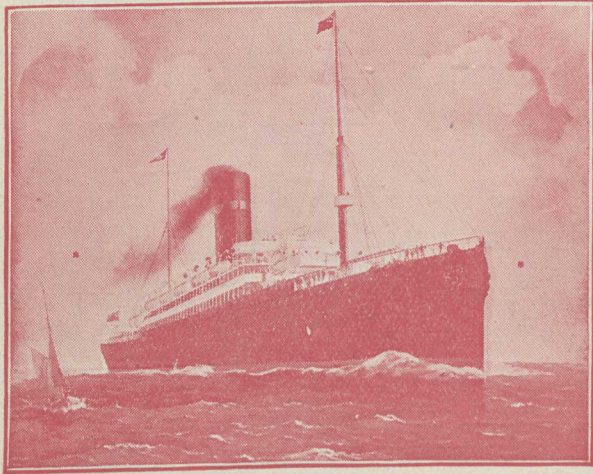
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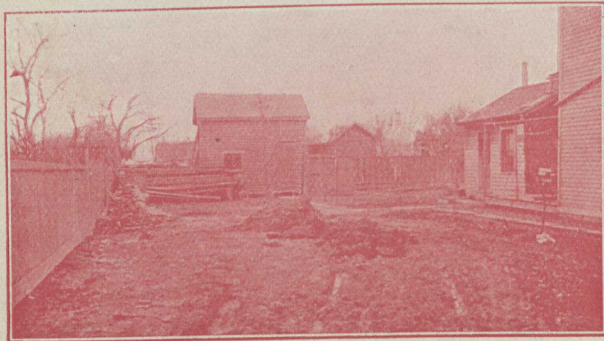
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## The New VIOLET BLUE ROSE

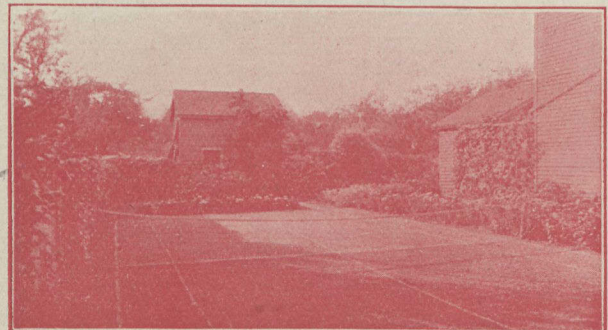
The New Rambler (Violet Blue), hailed by the German rose growers as the forerunner of a genuinely corn-flower blue rose, is a seedling of Crimson Rambler, very vigorous and hardy.

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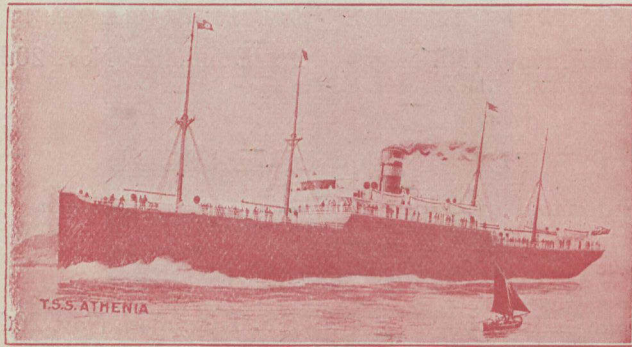
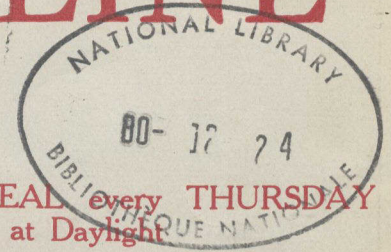
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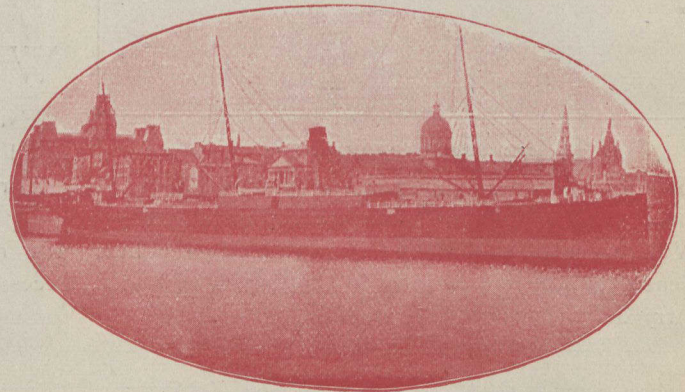
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