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# THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST

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O.A.C.

NOVEMBER, 1910  
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PETERBORO, ONTARIO

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THE ONLY HORTICULTURAL MAGAZINE IN CANADA  
FOR FRUITGROWERS, MARKET GARDENERS & AMATEUR HORTICULTURISTS  
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# The Canadian Horticulturist

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## TALKS ON ADVERTISING

By the Advertising Manager

### No. 2

## QUALITY IN ADVERTISING

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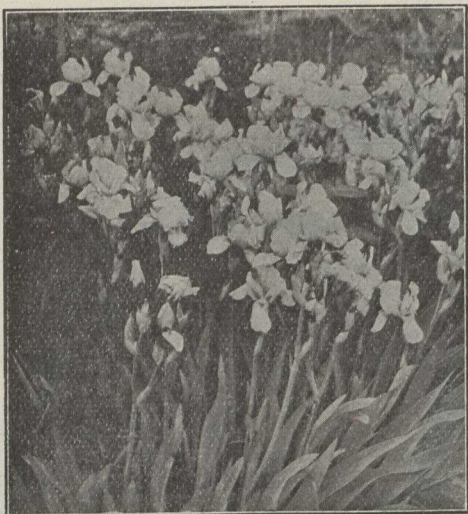
The above is an extract from an address delivered two years ago before the convention of the Canadian Press Association, by Mr. Medill McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune. We agree heartily with his views on this subject. In a publication such as The Canadian Horticulturist, quality of reading matter and of circulation is the first consideration. To hold the confidence of our readers, we must publish not only clean and reliable reading matter, but also clean and reliable advertisements. A reader who has been "bitten" by an unreliable advertiser, immediately has his confidence lessened, not only in the other advertisers who use that paper, but even in the paper itself.

The Canadian Horticulturist was one of the first of a very few publications in Canada to realize that to secure and retain the confidence of its readers, it is necessary to maintain as high a standard of excellence in its advertising columns as for its reading columns. It does not carry, nor has it carried, any patent medicine, electric belt, liquor, tobacco or fake advertising, or any advertisements that we consider unreliable or offensive to the good taste of the class of readers, among which The Canadian Horticulturist circulates.

Our Protective Policy which appears on the editorial page of each issue of The Canadian Horticulturist, means all it says. Some four years ago we found that one of our advertisers was defrauding some of our readers. We had the party arrested and exposed, and his company went out of business.

We have lost considerable revenue by taking the stand we have, but we believe that we have more than made up this by the confidence we have inspired in our readers toward The Canadian Horticulturist and towards the firms who use our advertising columns. Reliable advertisers are learning that space in a publication which exercises this care in regard to the advertising it carries is much more valuable per thousand of circulation than space in a publication that will publish anything that is offered. This helps to explain the extraordinary increase of over 1,000 per cent. that has taken place during the past seven years in the volume of advertising carried in The Canadian Horticulturist. Remember that when you commence to advertise in The Canadian Horticulturist you are coming to our readers with a good introduction, which contributes in a large measure to the success our advertisers are experiencing, though using The Canadian Horticulturist.

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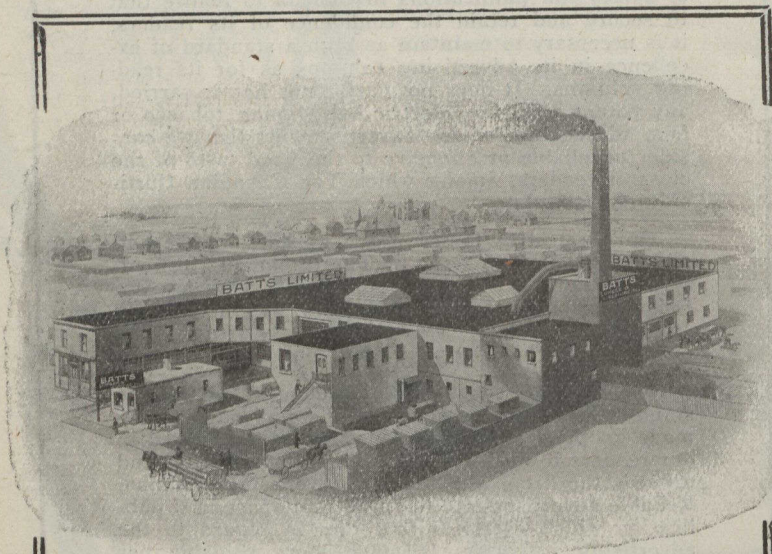
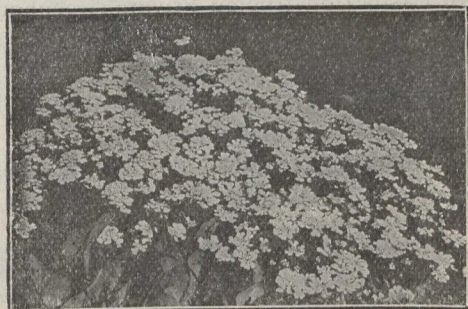
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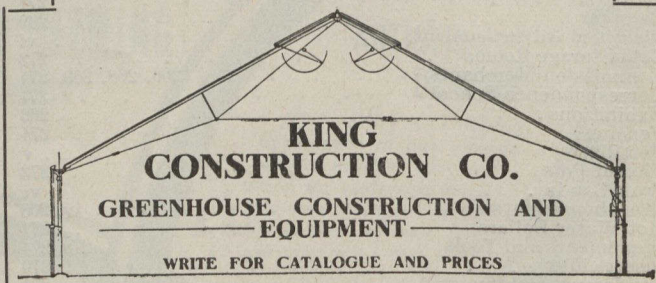
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# The Canadian Horticulturist

Vol. XXXIII

NOVEMBER, 1910

No. 11

## California versus Ontario Fruit in Montreal

T. G. Bunting, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa

IN the September issue of THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST the following lines appeared in a brief article entitled, "Peaches for England": "Our customers in Great Britain who ordered peaches from us last year were delighted with the fruit we sent and with its condition on arrival." Recently a brief press notice appeared in an Ottawa paper with the heading, "5,000 Baskets Canadian Peaches for England."

It seems that the Ontario fruit grower is becoming ambitious to extend his market for fruit abroad, while the California grower is quietly yet surely extending his markets in Canadian cities. In proof of this statement, let me give the prices received and quantities of both California and Ontario deciduous fruits sold in Montreal on September 19th, 1910, which were furnished to me by one of Montreal's leading wholesale dealers:

Californian prices—Peaches, \$1.00 to \$1.25 per 19 lb. box; grapes, \$2.00 to \$2.25 per 25 lb. box; plums, 90c to \$1.00 per 20 lb. box; pears, \$4.50 per 50 lb.

Ontario prices—Peaches, fancy, 40c to 60c per 11 qt. basket; medium, 30c to 40c; grapes, 22½c to 25c per 6 qt. basket; reds, 30c to 40c; plums, fancy, 50c to 60c; medium, 40c to 50c per 11 qt. basket; pears, Bartlett, 60c to 75c for fancy, and 40c to 60c for mediums. Other pears, 30c to 50c per 11 qt. basket.

These prices were remarkable in themselves, but when we look into the quantities sold, it is even more remarkable, for on that day there were five carloads of deciduous fruits and only three carloads of Ontario fruits sold, plus smaller quantities that had come in locally, or apples that had come in by boat. Further, the price received for an average carload of mixed Canadian fruits would not any more than pay the freight and duty on a carload of California fruit. A reliable estimate of the amount of deciduous fruits coming from California is 200 carloads for the season, extending from June to October, and being at its height in August and September. This is exclusive of all citrus fruits and bananas, which are sold in large quantities.

### FANCY PRICES EXPLAINED

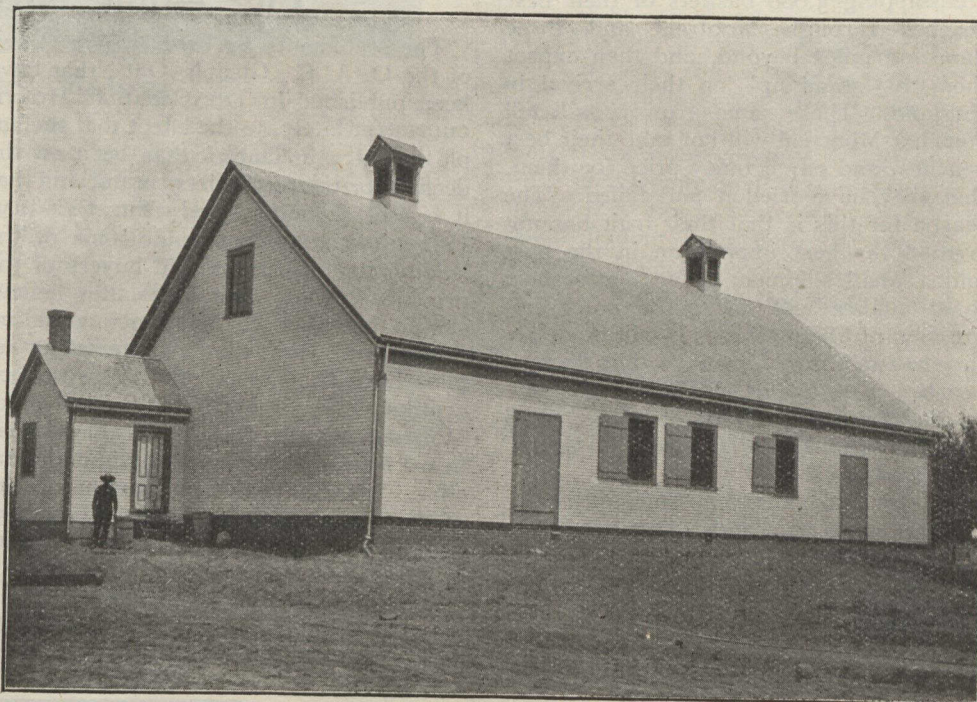
The fancy retail fruit stores in Montreal handle the bulk of the California fruits. It is here that the fancy prices are realized, the fruit being sold by the dozen, pound or box. The fruit is all of the

highest grade, *i. e.*, No. 1, or fancy. No No. 2 fruit is found. Small quantities of Ontario fruits find their way to these stores, but it is usually No. 1 apples or a few grapes.

These stores have the California fruits displayed in a very attractive manner. The boxes, and it all comes in boxes, have the tops removed. Consequently, a large surface of high grade, properly packed and attractive fruit is displayed in the window. This fruit not only attracts the

preserving or table use. This fruit is occasionally packed, generally "put," in the six quart or eleven quart basket, and has the ordinary flat cover fastened on. The baskets are generally piled ten or twelve in a pile and very little attempt is made to display it in an attractive manner for the principal reason that it is not as attractive or in as attractive a package as the California fruit.

The chief disadvantage of the basket is that it does not allow of the fruit



The Packing House of the Lawrencetown, Nova Scotia, Cooperative Fruit Growers' Association

Cooperation is spreading among the fruit growers of Nova Scotia. The structure here shown is a frost-proof frame building upon a spacious brick cellar. It has a capacity of 10,000 barrels. The crop this year in Nova Scotia has been lightest in many years.

eye of the consuming public, but appeals to its purse, hence the big consumption of it. It all has a fine appearance, and long keeping quality, but does not compare with the Ontario fruit in its eating quality, except in the case of grapes, which are very different from our own.

### THE ONTARIO FRUIT

The Canadian fruit, and by this I mean the Ontario fruit, finds its way into the grocery stores and second rate fruit stores. The display is hardly ever inviting or attractive. It seldom brings fancy or even good prices, as the Ontario grower too well knows, but it fills a demand for a moderate or low priced fruit for

being displayed to as good advantage as the fruit put in the box package, even if the cover is taken off, which is too seldom the case. The cover of the basket ob- it is only a partially closed package this struct's the view of the contents, and as cover is left on whereas in the case of the box, which is an entirely closed package, it is absolutely necessary to remove the top or cover in order to display the fruit. The basket, also, is too often found badly damaged, broken or dirty, and the fruit likewise in a damaged condition on account of careless handling. A good price could not be expected for the fruit in many of these packages.

The Californian fruit is very uniformly graded as to degree of maturity, size and color, consequently it ripens uniformly in the package. The Ontario fruit is not so carefully graded, if at all, as to degree of maturity, color or size, hence its ripening in the package is not so uniform, and consequently it does not appear to advantage beside the better graded Californian fruit. Too often over-ripe fruit, in the case of plums, peaches and pears, is found in the same basket with quite immature fruit. This causes damage to the ripe or over-ripe fruit.

One advantage claimed, and rightly claimed for the Californian fruit, is its long keeping qualities, which allows it to reach Montreal after a ten days' trip, and then "stand up" from a week to two weeks in a retail store. It is generally supposed the Ontario fruits, especially the peach and plum, will not "stand up" or keep nearly so long as the Californian fruits; yet the Niagara peach growers are shipping 5,000 baskets of their best peaches through Montreal and three thousand miles beyond, and then expect them to "stand up" on their arrival in England. These same growers will tell you that Montreal will not take their best peaches, and pay a fancy price for them, that they have tried it and failed. The reason for this is that their fruit has not created the best impression in the past and a small shipment of no matter how good quality will not make much impression on the market. It will be necessary to teach the Montrealer that the best peaches come from Ontario and this cannot be done in a day or even in a year. The Montrealers are all "from Missouri" in this respect.

#### ONTARIO FRUIT CROWDED OUT

There were thousands of cases of Californian peaches sold in Montreal throughout the latter part of August, through September, and into October, at from 30c to 60c per dozen retail, of very inferior quality compared with Ontario's best peaches, and every one of these peaches took the place of an Ontario peach. How long will the Ontario peach grower allow this state of affairs to continue, these high prices to be paid to a foreign grower, when they have the market so close at hand, and can grow the fruit to supply that market?

It is true that Ontario fruit will not keep or stand up so long as Californian fruit of the same kind; but if it is as uniformly graded and put up as carefully comparatively it will stand up long enough on the Montreal market, or any other Canadian market, to afford ample time for its disposal in the ordinary course of trade, while it is still in good condition. Recently I kept a case of Elberta peaches in a warm living room, and it was on the tenth day after arrival, or twelfth day after shipping, that the

last peach was used, and not a single peach showed signs of decay until after the seventh day after arrival.

#### THE CAUSES

In looking over the Montreal market the trouble seems to be due to a number of causes.

1. A wrong impression in regard to the keeping quality of the Ontario fruits, especially peaches and plums, due to improper degree of maturity of many specimens, improper grading and packing, and careless handling in many cases.

2. The basket does not lend itself to as attractive a display of the fruit as does the box.

3. The Ontario fruit does not come up to the high standard of perfection found in the Californian fruit.

4. A wrong impression among Ontario fruit growers that Montreal will not take the best grades of fruits (peaches and plums) and pay a high price for them.

## The Apple Situation in Ontario

The statements by Prof. J. W. Crow, of the O. A. C., Guelph, Ont., that have been published in THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST lately, to the effect that the apple industry in Ontario has been on the decline for the past fifteen years, and that it is still declining, led THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST to consult some of the leading apple growers and buyers of the province to find what steps they believe should be taken to bring about an improvement. A number of interesting replies have been received. With the exception only of Mr. E. D. Smith, of Winona, Ont., those who have been heard from are prepared to admit the decline. Mr. Smith doubts that the quality of the apples produced on the whole, has deteriorated, and believes the quantity produced has increased.

#### PROF. CROW'S STATEMENTS

Prof. Crow's contentions, put briefly are as follows.

First, That the percentage of number one fruit in Ontario has decreased in the last fifteen years.

Second, That the percentage of wormy, scabby, and otherwise defective apples has increased.

Third, That there is a smaller actual number of barrels of strictly number one apples packed in Ontario to-

At the base of all this is the fact, and it is the fact, that the great majority of fruit growers in Ontario are producing too high a percentage of poor fruit. That they can produce a much higher percentage of No. 1 fruit is easily demonstrated by the comparatively few orchards scattered throughout Ontario that are producing from 75 per cent. to 90 per cent. of No. 1 fruit. These orchards are on a par with Californian orchards, and their proprietors are on a par with California orchard proprietors, but the profits are larger in Ontario, because there are no duties and not such high freight rates to be deducted from the income.

Here is a market in Montreal for a large quantity of high grade, high quality fruit which in justice to Ontario, with her climate and fertile soil, should be produced within her borders. The market is hers, if she will only reach out and take it.

day than there was fifteen years ago.

This in spite of the fact that the actual acreage of orchard has increased.

#### AGREES WITH PROF. CROW.

Mr. D. Johnson, Forest, Ont., an officer of the Forest Fruit Growers' Association and of the Ontario Cooperative Apple Growers' Association, agrees with Prof. Crow's contentions. Mr. Johnson writes as follows:

"I have not the figures of Ontario's apple production by me, but from personal observation I am forced to conclude that Prof. Crow is not far from the truth. By far the greater part of the apple orchards are in a state of decay. It is something unusual to see an orchard that is receiving any care.

"The possibilities of apple growing are unsurpassed by any state of the Union or any province of the Dominion, and yet we find our people going to Washington, British Columbia, and



Interior of Packing House of The Chatham, Ont., Cooperative Fruit Growers' Association. This is one of the most successful associations of the kind in Ontario. The members are required to spray and prune their trees.



An 11-Year-Old Apple Tree at Gordon Head, Near Victoria, B. C.

Oregon, paying \$300 to \$400 an acre for land that will not give any better returns than land here that can be bought for \$50 an acre. The Westerner knows how to boom the fruit industry, keeping it constantly before the public. The people become enthused, develop every opportunity, and are receiving the results of intelligent care.

"Cooperation has done much for the fruit growing industry. Wherever a cooperative fruit growing association exists great strides are being made in apple growing. In fact these associations may be compared to the oasis in the desert. They are like fruitful spots in the desolation of Ontario apple growing districts.

"In my opinion the Ontario Government should boom the fruit industry of the province and encourage in every possible way the cooperative fruit growing associations."

#### CLOSER INSPECTION ADVOCATED

In a letter received from Mr. J. G. Mitchell, of Thornbury, the general manager of The Georgian Bay Fruit Growers, Limited, Mr. Mitchell says:

"Prof. Crow is right when he describes the apple industry as having been steadily on the decline for the last fifteen years. While in conversation with some of the largest receivers, they asked me why it is they cannot get Canadian apples like they could fifteen years ago. They complain of the amount of rubbish going forward and state that generally speaking no reliance can be placed in the pack. The reliable brands can be counted on the fingers of one hand.

"Why is this? The reason is not hard

to find nor hard to understand. The ease with which growers are able to sell all their fruit, lump orchard, and tree run (that is take everything) is largely responsible for the deterioration in the quality of fruit. Under this system, growers, generally speaking, take little care of their orchards. The great majority of orchards have had no pruning, cultivation, spraying or a pound of fertilizer during all these years. The wonder is that the apples are even as good as they are.

#### HEAVY LOSSES

"The Old Country receivers, and independent shippers here, have paid during the last few years \$850,000 more for Ontario apples than their market value. This was caused largely by the Old Country money being placed in the hands of unscrupulous men, who bought without judgment or perhaps with the object, as many of them said, of putting the cooperative associations out of business. We do not blame the Old Country people. They sent their money here in good faith, and for two reasons: To help the apple industry and secure sufficient supplies for their own distribution. It was a matter of misplaced confidence. The loss of \$850,000 is a lesson they will not forget, and in future they will be more careful to place their money with responsible parties.

#### INFERIOR STOCK PACKED

"Even this year, in this district, there are hundreds of orchards being bought up and barrelled where the stock is only fit for the evaporator. These apples find their way to the markets, to the further depreciation of the good name of On-

tario. I can state as a positive fact that there are no good apples in the counties of Bruce, Grey and Simcoe, except the six demonstration orchards near Collingwood in the county of Simcoe, taken care of by the Department of Agriculture, which I personally inspected, and a number of orchards owned by members of the Georgian Bay Fruit Growers' Association here. In all these orchards we have splendid crops of beautiful apples, as good and in some cases better than we have had in many years. These orchards, being scattered, as they are, over considerable territory, show that the reason that they are good this year is not because of their location or soil. The same sun shines on them all alike. Where the fruit is not good it is simply the growers themselves who are to blame. Had all the growers of this district given the same attention to their orchards as those referred to, there would have been added at least \$300,000 more to the assets of this locality this fall.

Mr. Marsh, in his article in the October issue of THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST, censures the Department of Agriculture. I hardly think Mr. Marsh can understand the situation. Both the Ontario and Dominion Governments are doing all they can to assist the industry. Without finding fault with Mr. Marsh regarding dealers apportioning off of territory, I would state that that applied to conditions ten years ago, but has nothing to do with present conditions, as cooperative associations have been the means of advancing the prices to growers so much, that it is impossible for buyers to allot themselves territory.

#### MORE DEMONSTRATION ORCHARDS

"There is nothing more the Department can do, unless open up a few more demonstration orchards. We have had a great many institute fruit meetings here, and have always found the department ready and willing to assist in every way possible. We have held three demonstration meetings in connection with our association, assisted by speakers sent out by the institute, this year, and we sent out hundreds of personal letters not only to our members, but to all those who should be interested, requesting them to be present, and explaining the advantages of attending. It was noticeable that we found the same forty or fifty growers at each meeting. There should have been three to four hundred. It is also noticeable that these thirty or forty growers are the only ones who have apples worth considering this year, and they have them just according to how well they practised what they were told and saw at the meetings.

"The rest of the growers seem to be a hopeless proposition. About the only

way to get them out would be to pay them for their day in advance, hire a conveyance to bring them, and guarantee to see them safe home again. I might also state that these thirty or forty growers are beginning to specialize more in apples and some of them are setting out extensive orchards, which no doubt will be taken care of. I think that in the near future the industry will be largely in the hands of specialists, and that this will be the means of putting it upon a much higher plane than it is at present."

#### A MORE HOPEFUL VIEW

The views of Mr. E. D. Smith, of Winona, Ont., in part, are as follows:

"I have noticed the article in THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST by Prof. Crow in regard to the decline of the apple industry in Ontario. It seems to be taken for granted that what Prof. Crow means is that the quantity, as well as the quality of apples available for shipping, is decreasing. I do not think that this is the case.

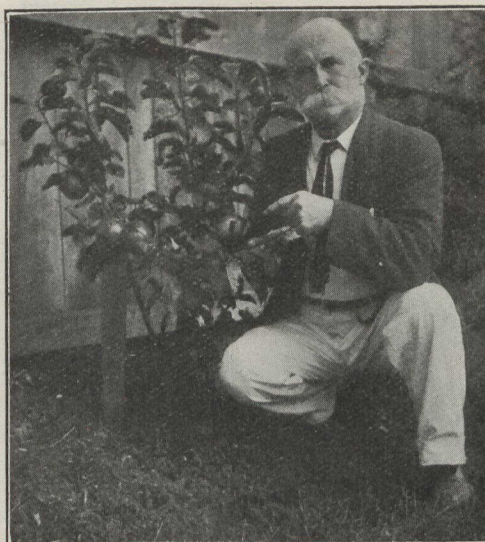
"There are no convenient means of finding out the quantity of apples that go west and north. We have figures to show what are exported, but our own country is taking each year very greatly increased quantities and they demand the best, and in many cases they are getting it. I do not think anybody is shipping apples of poorer quality than those which are exported to Great Britain.

#### QUESTION OF QUALITY

"As for the quality of our apples in Ontario, Prof. Crow ought to be in a good position to judge. He is travelling about the country and visiting the orchards. If it were not for this I should be inclined to doubt that the quality on the whole is worse. Doubtless the ravages of the Codling Moth increase from year to year where they are not checked, and doubtless the fungus, where that is not checked, also increases its attacks in seasons favorable to its growth, but to offset this there certainly is a great deal of attention being paid to spraying.

"There are a considerable number of orchards thoroughly sprayed, and very large numbers of orchards partially sprayed, and in those thoroughly sprayed there are very few Codling Moth and very little of the fungus. What I imagine Mr. Crow means, and perhaps said, was that the quality is decreasing except where sprayed. The growth of sentiment in favor of thorough spraying seems slow as the number of orchards thoroughly sprayed is small as compared to the total number of orchards in the country.

"Orcharding is undergoing a great change in Ontario. Probably much the larger half of the trees in Ontario were planted by men who only planted small



**A Hardy Dwarf Apple Tree**

The tree illustrated is thirty-eight inches tall. It was imported in a bundle of others from Holland by Mr. Bayles of Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que. The four apples shown average ten inches in circumference. They are a winter variety, something like the Baldwin. The tree stood last winter without injury. Mr. E. H. Wartman, of Montreal, Que., Dominion Fruit Inspector, is shown.

orchards for their own use. These are not large enough to cause the owner to feel justified in spending the necessary amount of energy and trouble to thoroughly take care of them by trimming, spraying, and so forth. These are the ones which are greatly neglected and always will be neglected. But for many years past there have been a large number of men going into apple growing on a commercial scale. These men are nearly all taking care of their orchards when once they have become thoroughly convinced of the necessity of it. The demonstration orchards and the educational campaigns which are being conducted by the Ontario Government, as well as by the Dominion Government, must and will, at an early date, convince everyone who is in the business for commercial purposes, that to make the most out of their orchards, they must give close attention to proper and thorough methods of spraying, as well as to pruning and cultivating.

#### OBJECT LESSONS

"The great number of examples on a large scale of orchards which formerly produced no profitable results, but which under careful and thorough management have produced enormous and profitable results, has brought home to the attention of the man, who has planted an orchard for the purpose of making money out of it, the wisdom of adopting similar methods. Instances by the score, yes, by the hundreds, might be cited of orchards that were formerly unprofitable which have become immensely profitable under better management.

"The farmers of Ontario who have been enterprising enough to plant large apple orchards for commercial purposes

are a wide awake class. They will very soon become convinced and educated to the advantage of right methods. The knowledge is spreading rapidly. What Mr. James E. Johnson has done at Simcoe, Mr. J. C. Harris at Ingersoll, Mr. Joseph Tweedle at Fruitland, Mr. Dan. Johnson at Forest, and a score of others is rapidly becoming known throughout the country, and I expect to see, within a very few years, a mighty revolution in the quantity and in the quality of the apples grown in Ontario for the first class trade.

#### GREAT POSSIBILITIES

"We have trees capable of producing several times over the quantity of apples that are now produced. If all the apple trees in Ontario were thoroughly cared for and produced a heavy crop of choice apples, it might be difficult to find a market for so many. But, as I said, before, more than half of the trees are owned by men, who only have a few trees. As it is not likely that any large number of these will properly take care of them, I do not expect to see the market overwhelmed with good apples. I do look to see one or two million barrels of as choice apples as can be grown, and as will grow in any part of the world, for sale in Ontario, on an average each year, in the very near future.

"We have the soil and the climate to produce the best apples in the world, or at any rate as good as will grow anywhere. We can produce a high flavored, juicy, well colored apple, that can be put alongside of the best of any country. Our Ontario farmers have not shown themselves in the past to be slow at changing their methods once they have been convinced of the profitableness of the change. We must show them the possibilities of their orchards, and when we do we may reasonably expect great results to follow."

The views of other prominent growers and authorities will be published in future issues of THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST.

#### Grape Vine That Does Not Set

I have a Niagara grape vine that blooms profusely every year, but never sets any fruit. Two other vines, a Delaware and a Concord, bear very well with the same care and culture. I should be greatly pleased if you can suggest cause and remedy if any.—A. M. T., Queensboro.

Many varieties of grapes are self-sterile, and if Niagara had been one of these, we should have suggested that this was the trouble, but the Niagara is a self-fertile variety. It is possible that the vine is not the Niagara and is some self-sterile sort which does not bloom at the same time as the Delaware and Concord. It may be that the vine has only male flowers, in which case it is impossible for fruit to set. We should advise getting another vine.—W. T. Macoun, C. E. F., Ottawa.



## Fruit Growing in Norfolk County

By "Weary Worm," Winona

THIS is generally supposed to be a light apple year, but there are beautiful crops in many of the apple orchards of Norfolk County, that are affiliated with the Norfolk Fruit Growers' Association. I have just returned from a visit to these famous orchards, and some account of what I saw should be of interest to readers of THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST.

The orchard of Mr. Joseph Gilbertson, situated about three miles west of Simcoe, has a nice crop of about 800 barrels of beautiful apples. The trees have been carefully pruned, sprayed, cultivated and trimmed, and the crop will run from 85 to 90 per cent. No. 1. This is the pioneer orchard of the Association. It formerly belonged to Mr. Jas. E. Johnson, the manager of the Norfolk Fruit Growers' Association. The Greenings were nearly finished, but the Spys, Kings, Baldwins, Talman Sweets, etc., were there in all their glory. Picking, sorting and barrelling was in full swing, and a number of men were at work.

### PACKING THE FRUIT

The apples are picked into baskets and emptied on to the sorting tables, where they are separated into ones and twos for barrelling and the culls thrown out in a pile. The packer places two

papers at the bottom of each barrel—to be the face—and then lays the apples in rows beginning at the outside, and working towards the centre. Those for the face are all stemmed first, then the rest of the apples are carefully emptied from the baskets, and after each basket is put in, the barrel is well shaken. The apples at the top of the barrel are then placed evenly by hand, almost as carefully as those at the bottom. The false head is placed on the barrel, which is well rocked, and pressed gently down with a screw press.

The two hoops are then nailed on, also the head lines, and the barrel is reversed and stencilled with the name of the Association, the variety, the number of the orchard, and the name of the packer.

### GROWERS ARE NUMBERED

Each member of the Association has a number. The apples are liable to inspection in the orchard at any time, as the Association has a number of inspectors on the road all the time, travelling from orchard to orchard, examining the quality of the pack, and exhorting the men to put nothing in the barrels but the "right stuff." The Association spares no pains to ensure a good pack by its members, and the sorters and packers are warned not to work too fast, that

they may be sure of doing a good job. By this means the Norfolk County Fruit Growers' Association is building up an excellent reputation.

The Association this year sold 30,000 barrels to Mr. J. G. Anderson, of Lucknow, at \$2.75 per barrel f.o.b. for ones and twos. 5,000 or 6,000 barrels are also going to Rockford, Illinois. The total crop will run well on to 40,000 barrels.

The peelers have been sold to the canning factory at sixty cents per hundred or about thirty cents per bushel, and the ciders at thirty cents per hundred, so that every apple counts for something.

### A CELEBRATED ORCHARD

The celebrated Olds orchard, situated about two miles east of Simcoe, has a somewhat light crop this year, not much more than 400 barrels from almost six acres. This orchard has a record as follows: 1906, \$150 per acre; 1907, \$450 per acre; 1908, \$100 per acre; 1909, \$300 per acre; 1910, \$130 (estimated) per acre—thus in five years giving an average of \$226 per acre.

Some other orchards are doing very well, such as the Blaney Bros.' orchard of five acres, containing one hundred and ninety-five trees, running over five barrels to the tree, and yielding almost one thousand barrels. In this orchard, out of two hundred and forty-five barrels of greenings picked from the trees, there



A Ten-Acre Peach Orchard in the Niagara District, Owned by J. W. Smith & Sons of Winona, Ont.

This orchard contains 225 trees to the acre. It produced about five baskets to the tree which early in the season Mr. Smith estimated would net him about fifty cents a basket. This is considered only a fair crop. A heavy crop is expected next year. The trees are mostly early Crawfords.

were only five barrels of number twos, the rest being number ones.

#### THE CODLING MOTH

The Stewart and Culver orchards, rented by Mr. Johnson, also are turning out extraordinarily well, both as to quality and quantity. A late brood of Codling Moth penetrating the side of the apple to only a slight depth has been a source of trouble in some of the orchards especially of Greenings.

This worm is not much more than half the size of the mature Codling Worm, and has a black head instead of a red one; but I am of opinion that it is simply an immature Codling Worm, and not a new insect, as some of the growers seem to think. In Blaney Bros.' orchard, which had been sprayed with a gasoline power sprayer at high pressure, practically no side worms were found.

The same trouble has appeared in the orchards of the Niagara District, and it is considered that a spraying with arsenate of lead, in the middle of July, at high pressure is what is needed.

#### LARGE SHIPMENTS

Ten thousand barrels had already been shipped out by the Association at the time of my visit, October 17th to 20th. This Association was organized in 1906 with a membership of seventeen and an output of about four thousand barrels, and now in 1910 has a membership of over three hundred, and an output of forty thousand barrels. Great progress truly, especially when one considers the quality of the product.

#### OTHER FRUITS GROWN

Nor are apples the only fruit produced to advantage by the Norfolk County growers. Strawberries, cherries, pears and peaches are also being largely planted, as well as thousands of apple trees. Mr. George Heath, for instance, has about two thousand peach trees, which have given him good crops for five successive years, and nearly one thousand cherry trees, both sweet and sour, also producing well.

Messrs. Johnson and Olds have two fine young peach orchards, and the former has a great strawberry patch of nearly twenty acres. This part of the country also produces great vegetables, as witness the cauliflower crop of McInally Brothers; seventeen acres producing one hundred and twenty-five tons, sold at thirty dollars per ton, and also fifty acres of cucumbers producing nearly one hundred tons at forty-five dollars per ton. Potato growing has also become a feature.

#### ENGLISH SETTLERS

Attracted by the fame of the district, a number of English well-to-do people are coming in and purchasing small farms and going into fruit. The land has doubled, and in some cases trebled, in value during the last five years.

Credit must be given to Mr. Jas. E.

Johnson, the manager, and the other members of the Association for the great work he and they have accomplished. It is a great object lesson of what co-operation, entered into in the right spirit, can do to raise the value of land and enrich the pockets of the farmers.

There are many other portions of Ontario that would do well to ponder this lesson over and take its teachings to heart. There are many other portions of Ontario where a somewhat similar success could be obtained were similar methods adopted.

## Winter Protection of Plants and Shrubs

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

IT is not too late to plant bulbs for spring flowering if the work was not done in October, although about the middle of October is, as a rule, the best time. Almost all of the spring flowering bulbs will do fairly well if planted in November, the one exception, perhaps, being Dutch hyacinths. Even these latter I have known to give as good results planted in November if the weather is fine late in the season.

Give late planted bulbs some protective material to prevent the bulbs from lifting or heaving from their positions during very severe weather. This protection should not be put on until moderately severe weather sets in, after the ground has been slightly frozen or after the first snowfall. About the end of November or early in December is a good time, before the heavy snowfalls commence.

#### COVERING MATERIAL

A mulch of long, strawy manure, straw, or long grass, about three or four inches in depth, can be used for a covering. Green pine boughs can be placed over the mulch to avoid the unsightly appearance of the mulch. The pine boughs of themselves, or coarse garden trimmings, such as old raspberry canes, etc., with a few leaves sprinkled among them, makes a good winter protection for bulbs or plants of any kind. Leaves of themselves settle down too closely oftentimes or are blown away altogether, and are more difficult to remove in spring without injury to the bulbs.

#### PROTECTING ROSES

Climbing and Rambler roses in any

section of Ontario outside of the Niagara district are of questionable hardiness, and are safest if protected slightly during winter and early spring. The best and easiest method, as a rule, is to take the growth down from the trellis and lay it down below the snow line and as close to the ground as possible without injuring the growth. It may be necessary to tie the growth together to keep it in place.

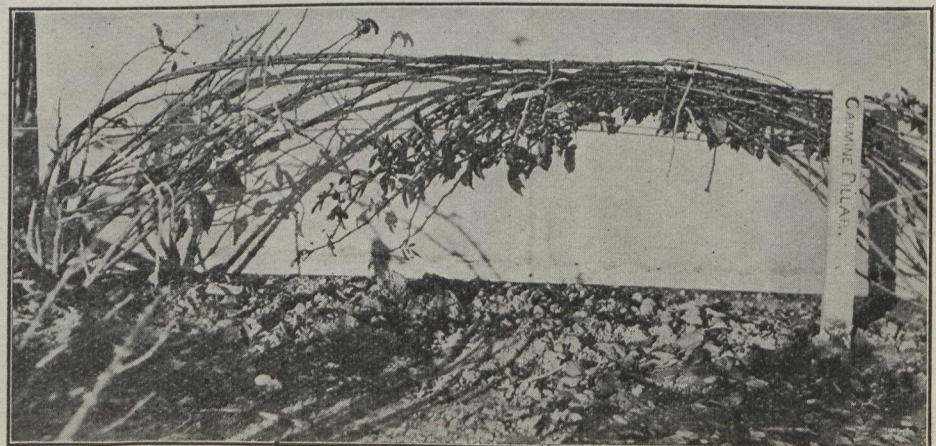
This work should be done about the first or second week in November. About the end of November or early in December, two or three inches of straw or strawy manure, sufficient to cover the growth, can be placed over them. Pine boughs can be used also for covering, with perhaps a few leaves strewed among them.

#### DANGER FROM MICE

Do not use corn stalks for covering roses or plants of any kind in winter, as they are too great an attraction for mice, the mice oftentimes being more destructive to the roses than the severe weather. By not putting on the covering until quite late, perhaps after the first snowfall in December, there is less danger of a visit from mice as they are usually settled in their winter quarters before that time.

#### BUSH ROSES

The hybrid perpetual roses, especially those budded on manetti or briar stocks, should be banked around the bottom of the growth with soil. This banking with earth covers a weak part of the budded or worked rose bush, viz., the junction between the root stock and the



A Climbing Rose Bush Laid Down Ready for its Winter Covering



A Climbing Rose Bush Covered with Straw Manure for the Winter

graft or bud. The soil can be taken from a foot from and around the rose bush and banked eight or ten inches in width and height around the bottom of the bush, making a sharp, conical shaped mound so as to pitch off the moisture as much as possible.

About the middle of December a mulch of a few inches of partly rotted barnyard manure may be placed around the bush on top of the earth covering. This mulch can be dug in among the bushes in spring for a fertilizer. Remove the covering by degrees about end of March or early in April. All roses should be pruned in early spring, just as growth buds are starting. Fall pruning is not desirable.

Hybrid tea and tea roses are more ten-

der than the hybrid perpetual species. In addition to the covering recommended for the last named, the growth of these should be tied together to a stout stake in a pyramidal form and the top thatched with long straw an inch or two in thickness, starting from the bottom so that if several layers of straw are used the top layer will overlap the lower layer, so as to pitch off all moisture. The material should not be tied on too tightly. Two or three layers of the Chinese tea matting that is used for covering tea chests when imported, makes a good covering for roses and tender shrubs in winter. Remove the covering in the spring as mentioned for climbing roses.

Covering roses with earth entirely is not advisable as the canes are apt to rot and mildew if the weather is at all broken during the winter. Put a good covering of snow over the roses during the winter if possible. It is one of the best plant protectors there is but it is unreliable in late winter and early spring when protection is most needed, when alternate freezing and thawing is most trying to plant life. The late winter and early spring season is when artificial covering is of the most benefit.

The hot sun on early spring days, with perhaps twenty or thirty degrees of frost at night, are the most trying conditions for tender plant life. Keep the covering on roses and plants until the weather becomes warm and settled, in fact, until the growth buds are beginning to show signs of spring life, about the first week in April.

Tender shrubs can be protected in the same way as recommended for hybrid tea and tea roses. A few dry leaves placed around tender roses early in the winter and an empty sugar barrel inverted over them is a good protection. Holes should be bored in the side of the barrel to admit air, but the bottom of

the barrel, or the top now it is inverted, should be left sound and intact to exclude moisture. Barrels are unsightly, however, as plant protectors. A covering of pine boughs will often be sufficient protection and is not unsightly looking if neatly tied around the plants.

### Success With Bulbs

Thomas Jackson, M.A.C., Winnipeg

When bulbs are to be grown in pots for winter blooming in the house, the bulbs should be potted as soon as they can be secured, which is usually sometime between August and November. The best potting compost is composed of fibrous loam and well rotted manure in about equal parts, mixed with some coarse sand.

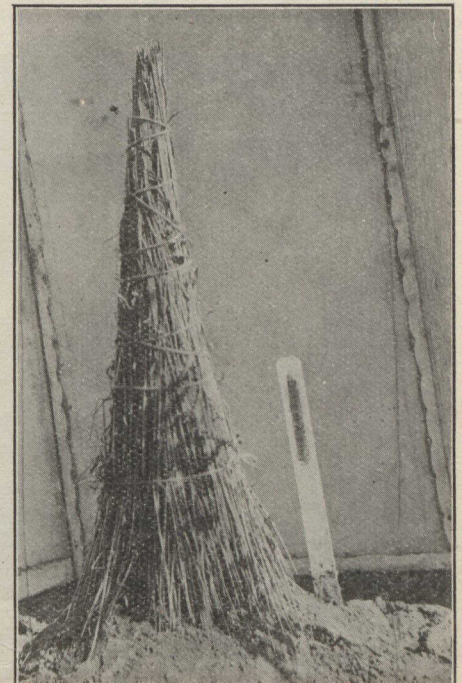
Place a piece of hollow crock in the bottom of the flower pot and cover with a little coarse fibre and manure. The pots should be filled lightly and the bulb pressed into the soil so that its base is firmly fixed. About one-third of the bulb should remain above the soil. When this compost cannot be obtained, good open garden soil may be used.

The more slowly hyacinths are forced the finer and more lasting will be the bloom. Single hyacinths are handsome and force better than the double forms, although a few of the latter may be recommended for general use. After the potting is done give the bulb a good watering, then place them in the basement or in any other place where the temperature is fairly low, about 40 degrees. Cover them with about six inches of sand or ashes, sand being preferred. Leave them under the sand about eight or ten weeks, when all being well they



A Rose Bush

Banked and covered for the Winter.



A Hybrid Tea Rose

Tied and thatched with straw for the Winter.

should be well rooted.

Examine them all and pick out those that are most forward, say those which have an inch of top growth. Place them in a window in a subdued light for a few days, and after that in all the light available, in a temperature anywhere between fifty and sixty degrees. The remainder should be watered if necessary and covered up as before. These, of course, should be looked over occasionally, and the forward ones taken out. By doing this you will be able to have bulbs in flower for a much longer period than you otherwise would.

### Prepare for Sweet Peas

J. Edwards, Winnipeg, Man.

To obtain the best results with sweet peas the ground should be prepared in the fall. A good plan is, to dig a trench a foot deep, and place in the bottom three inches of well-decayed manure. On the top of this put four inches of soil and thoroughly mix. The remainder of the soil should then be placed on top and levelled.

On new ground and in places where the soil is very rich, it is advisable to eliminate the manure for a year or two. If the soil is too strong, the buds will have a tendency to drop off.

### The Cultivation of Tulips

When preparing the beds for tulips first the soil should be well dug and worked, then taken out to a depth of three or four inches and the surface made quite level with a fine rake; then the bulbs are planted and afterwards the removed soil is carefully brought over them again.

To have a brilliant effect, the bulbs must be planted rather thick so as to be four or five inches apart, according to their size; they only require a thin

covering of fir boughs; on sandy, light soils this protecting material will prevent the soil from being blown away in winter or in spring when dry winds are prevalent; as a matter of course this management will be less necessary on heavy, stiff soils. On no account should

tulips be planted two years in succession on the same spot; they yearly want fresh soil and it is absolutely necessary to dig out the soil and refill the beds with fresh soil from a different part of the garden if the same beds or borders are again planted with them.

## An Easily Constructed Private Greenhouse

Chester Forster, Galt, Ont.

Many a person has a back veranda to his house, which, with but little effort, can be converted into a private greenhouse. Often it is used as a wood-shed or storeroom. A very good greenhouse can be constructed from such a veranda and without much expense, when one may grow flowers of all kinds and enjoy the pleasures of a sunbath at any time of the year.

The accompanying illustration indicates what can be done in this line. Three years ago this spring there was nothing but a veranda with a rickety old floor, and heaps of rubbish. Now, I have a nice little greenhouse, twenty feet by eight feet in which I can grow almost anything.

#### HOW IT IS BUILT

The foundation is of concrete, mixed in the proportion of seven parts of coarse gravel to one of cement. The wall is of hollow concrete blocks, eight inches by ten inches by twenty inches. It is two feet high above the foundation. On top of this wall is a concrete sill projecting an inch and a half on the outside. We made a mould to make the sill in, and held it in place against the wall by means of stakes driven into the ground. The proportion of three parts of sharp sand to one of cement is right for the sill.

A narrow board was placed on the sill, and the uprights, which are four feet apart and two and a half feet high, were nailed to the board.

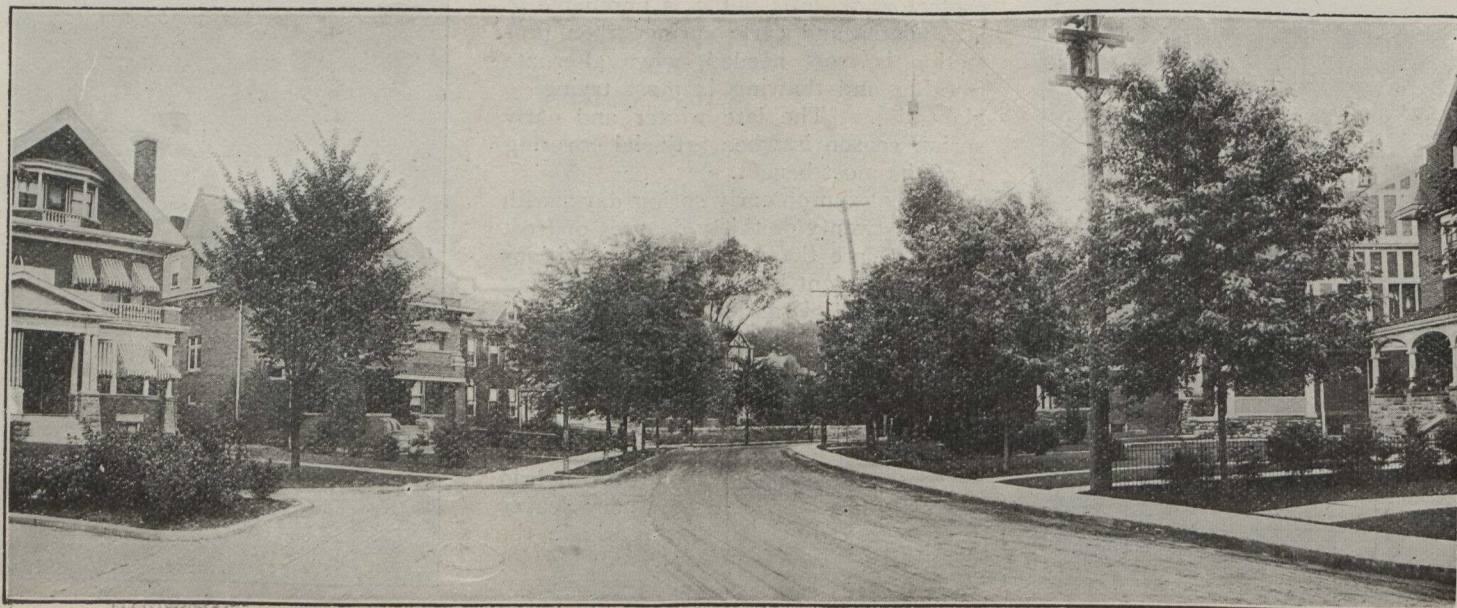
The plate, which is four inches wide, was nailed on top of these uprights, and was bevelled on the inside to carry off any water than might run down the inside of the glass.

The rafters, four feet long—the roof of the verandah covers the rest—are about an inch and a half by two inches, with grooves for the glass. They should be so placed that, when the glass is put in, it may project over the edge of the plate without leaving a big crack.

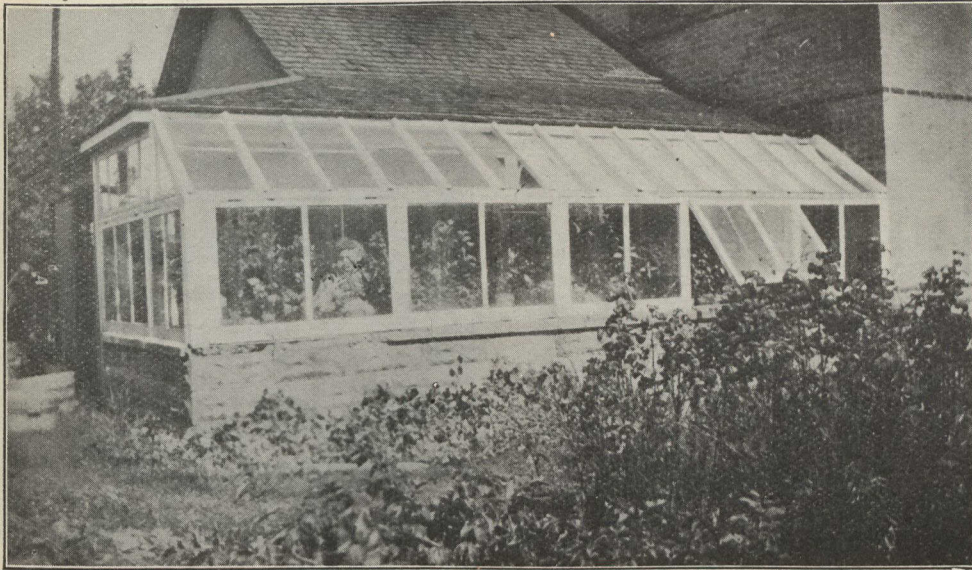
When putting in the glass, we used plenty of glazier's points and drove one inch staples obliquely into the rafters near the plate to prevent the glass from slipping out. The roof-glass projects no more than three-sixteenths of an inch; any more and the glass would be broken by the first icicles. We used putty for appearance sake, but mastic is more serviceable.

The roof has a rise of eight inches to the foot. This is plenty for a short rafter. A longer rafter would require more pitch.

The sides consist of sash, which are hinged at the top and swing outwards. A small hinge is fastened to the centre of the bottom rail of each sash, and to a hardwood strip about three feet long. By pushing out on these strips, the windows are opened. These swinging windows together with the doors opening into the house and the back shed, provide sufficient ventilation.



Crescent Road, Rosedale, Toronto, where the Lawns and Gardens Form one of the Sights of the City.



An Inexpensive Greenhouse, Owned by Chester Forster, Galt, Ont. (See adjoining article)

The benches are simply tables with a four inch piece around the outside to keep the pots from tipping, and to hold an inch or two of coarse sand. The bench across the end is eight inches deep and is fine for growing carnations and chrysanthemums.

The greenhouse, being eight feet wide, allows room for a bench at the back as well as at the front, with a two foot passage between. The back bench is partially shaded but is all right for begonias, ferns, or anything that does well in the shade. The front benches get plenty of sunshine and do well for the more hardy plants.

The heating system, which is the most important part of a greenhouse, is hot water, and is very simple. It consists of a small water-heater—the kind that is sometimes used in bathrooms—in the cellar of the house. The hot-water, or feed pipe, from the furnace, goes under the benches direct to the far end of the greenhouse. At this point, the feed pipe is at its highest, and a small valve is attached for the purpose of letting out the air when filling the pipes.

The feed-pipe here enters a header, from which run six pipes to another header at the opposite end of the house. A short pipe leads from this header, and has a T attached, from one arm of which a pipe goes direct to the furnace, while a pipe leads from the other to an expansion tank, placed in an out-of-the-way corner about six feet above the floor.

The fuel used is natural gas. It gives the best of satisfaction. It takes about six gallons of water to fill the pipes, and a very low flame will keep this amount hot and in circulation. During sunny days the fire can be turned out, and lit up for the night only.

I gave the woodwork three coats of pure, white lead and linseed oil paint, with very little dryers, and allowed each coat to dry hard before applying the

next. It is advisable to put a little blue, just a pinch, into the white paint. This prevents it from turning yellow, as it otherwise would.

Before laying the cement floor, I dug a hole and filled it with stones. This drains off the water that gets spilt on the floor.

My advice to any who build such a house is: "Do not try to grow everything the first year. Start with the ordinary plants." After I had built my greenhouse, I began to get as many varieties of plants as I could, and in a short time my house was overcrowded, and, in consequence, things suffered.

Working in the greenhouse among the plants is a most enjoyable hobby, from which any one who builds such a greenhouse will be sure to obtain much pleasure.

## Notes on the Care of Fall Bulbs

Rev. Jos. Fletcher, Pres. Whitby Horticultural Society

THE bulbs which we plant in the fall are called Dutch bulbs, because they are more extensively and successfully grown in Holland than anywhere else. This should give us a hint as to their proper treatment. In climate Holland differs little from the older parts of Ontario, and the soil in which the bulbs are grown, is such as can be readily procured among us, a deep, rich sandy loam abounding in humus. The season in which the bulbs grow is short, therefore they require plenty of nourishment to enable them to perfect their bloom, and form new bulbs for the ensuing year.

### OUTDOOR CULTURE

As it is a matter of importance to have early bloom, a sunny sheltered aspect, with good drainage, should be chosen. Dig out your bed to a depth of a foot or more, place in the bottom three inches of thoroughly rotted manure, preferably from the cow stable, fill in the remainder with a compost of equal parts of sand, garden soil and vegetable mould, leaving the bed well raised above the surrounding level. If the drainage is not naturally good ensure that it be so as this drainage is one of the most important points in successful bulb culture.

### HOW TO PLANT

Having procured good bulbs from a reliable firm plant them as soon as you can get your bed ready in the fall, in September, if possible, so as to give them plenty of time for root formation. Planting may be done any time until the ground freezes but the earlier the better. Do not disturb the bulbs after they have begun to form roots as they do not bear removal well.

Small bulbs should be planted about



Home of T. H. Preston, Esq., Brantford, Ont.

This lawn and garden won first prize this year in the lawn and garden competition conducted by the Brantford Horticultural Society.

four inches deep, large about six inches, that is, with that many inches of solid earth above them.

Tastes differ as to the most effective method of planting. Some prefer elaborate patterns, but these usually seem to me stiff, and do not always give the satisfaction expected. Better results are produced by planting in rows of contrasting colors, or when bulbs of the same color are grouped together. Often a bed of mixed colors gives as much satisfaction as the most elaborate arrangement. However you may decide to arrange the bulbs, plant thickly, as a small, well-filled bed is much more effective than

a larger bed with scattered bloom.

#### SUCCESSION OF BLOOM

To make the most of your bed you will wish to secure a succession of flowers. To effect this you must plant three kinds which bloom at different times. For earliest, get the lovely white Snowdrops, which literally force their way through the snow. These are closely followed by the blue Scillas and Chronodoxas, after which come crocuses, hyacinths, and early tulips in various colors. The late tulips and narcissus of different kinds bring up the rear, and continue the blooming period until it is time to plant the annuals and tender budding plants.

## November Work in the Flower Garden

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

Clear off all rubbish from the flower beds and borders and burn it, except from the perennial border. Leave the last-named just as the season and Nature leaves it, except perhaps to cut the tops off from a few of the very tall perennials such as Larkspur, Helenium, Sunflower and Hollyhocks. The tops of these make ideal protective material for laying over any tender biennials or perennials, such as young Hollyhocks, Canterbury Bells, or tender rose bushes or shrubs. These trimmings help to hold and conserve the snow for protective purposes splendidly. Do not dig the perennial border in the autumn.

Dig up and manure all vacant flower beds and borders. If the ground is at all heavy or clayey throw the soil into

ridges. All ground should be thrown up roughly when digging for winter. Dig it so that all surface water can drain away readily.

#### LEAF MOULD

Gather a lot of clean maple or oak leaves for making leaf mould for potting. Put about a foot in depth of the damp leaves packed firmly into an old packing case, or in a pile, then put some good garden soil two or three inches deep all over the layer of leaves. The soil is to prevent too much heating or fermentation. Put in another layer of leaves and so on until sufficient has been obtained, leaving a layer of soil for a top layer. The mixture should be well watered if leaves are dry. If this compost is turned over a few times and kept moist, next season it will make a splendid leaf compost for mixing with potting soil for ferns, begonias, coleus, and similar plants.

Get a supply of potting soil into the cellar or under cover where it is available for winter and early spring work. Keep all potting soils, sand, and composts covered up securely from animals at all times.

#### GLADIOLI CORMS

The corms or bulbs of gladioli should be partially dried before storing for winter. Spread them out in boxes three or four inches only in depth and put them in a fairly dry, cool cellar or room at a temperature of about 40 degrees during winter. If the cellar is very damp, place them on shelves or put them in baskets and hang them up to the joists. Cover the young small corms up in dry sand in boxes.

Dry dahlia roots slightly in a shed away from frost for a week or so before storing for winter. A rather moist, cool cellar, temperature from 35 degrees to 40 degrees, will suit dahlia roots for the winter. Avoid getting the roots frosted in the slightest degree.

Canna roots should be stored in a warm, not too moist and not too dry a



A Cement Urn for the Garden

This inexpensive, easily constructed cement urn was made out of four wheel barrow loads of sand with some stone fillers, and two sacks of cement. The form was made out of discarded sidewalk plank, and required five hours to make. It is four feet high and, as can be seen, contains the oldest known species of natural climber; the son of Mr. Joseph A. Brown, the president of the Durham, Ont., Horticultural Society.

place during winter in a temperature of from 45 degrees to 50 degrees, as they are of a more tropical nature than dahlias and gladioli. It may be necessary to give them a sprinkle of water every few weeks during winter if the place they are in is very dry. It is best to leave a little soil attached to the roots when digging them. Florists usually keep these roots under the greenhouse benches, so that somewhat similar conditions in the cellar should be given so far as temperature and moisture are concerned.

Plants of geraniums that have been growing in flower beds or borders all summer and the stems not yet frozen can be dug up without injuring the roots and will make nice plants if treated right. Cut the top growth well back to where the growth is of medium texture not too soft and sappy or too woody and hard. Cut off any leaves left on the stems. Shorten the roots about one half.

Pot the plants in sharp, clean sand or sandy soil, singly in small pots— $3\frac{1}{2}$  or 4 inch pots or plant them thickly in a shallow, well-drained box four inches deep, in sand or sandy soil. A box 10 inches by 12 inches will hold a dozen or more medium-sized plants. Water the plants well once to moisten all the sand or soil. Place the box in the window and keep the sand moist, not wet.

In a few weeks, when new roots have developed, the plants can be potted into small pots in better soil and grown on. These will make nice plants by spring. Or the plants can be placed in the cellar in the sand until spring in a temperature of about 45 degrees to 50 degrees. If placed in the cellar the sand should be kept barely moist, not wet.



A Canna in an Owen Sound Garden

The canna here shown is ten feet four inches high. It was grown in the garden of Dr. J. Wycliffe Marshall, a member of the Owen Sound Horticultural Society. This canna was started in the window in March. The first flowers opened July 3rd. It bloomed profusely until frost cut it down.

## Fall Planting of Bulbs

C. Mortimer Bezzo, Berlin

**I**F we desire to have our gardens bright in the spring with spring flowering bulbs the bulbs must be planted in the fall. During the long winter months they will be preparing for the gorgeous display in the spring.

Hardy bulbs as a rule give best results in a good sandy loam but will give good results in any soil that is well drained. They require an abundant supply of water which is usually forthcoming during the early spring; but good drainage is absolutely necessary, for if the water is allowed to collect around them they will rot. If the ground is low or heavy raise the bed to allow the water to drain away. When the soil is heavy, if sand can be obtained, it would be a good plan to add about one-third to make it more friable. Bulbs have a better opportunity to multiply and grow to a better size when not held in the iron grip that is characteristic of heavy clay soil, especially when it is dry. For those who live near the woods where wood dirt can be obtained, a liberal quantity of this mixed thoroughly through the soil will be of great benefit.

Bulbs as a rule do not require a very

rich soil, although a soil fairly well supplied with plant food is an advantage, and will result in the production of larger flowers. Fertilizer should never be applied in the form of fresh manure. If manure is used it should be so well rotted that it is indistinguishable from earth. But where fresh barnyard fertilizer is used it should be dug in the ground in the spring so that it may have plenty of time to rot before bulb planting time. Soil that has been fertilized for some years previous will be in ideal condition for this class of flowers. But if the soil is poor and must be fertilized, use bone-meal. If this is not obtainable and manure is the only fertilizer on hand, plant the bulbs in the usual way and spread the manure over the top of the ground. This will serve the double purpose of winter protection and fertilizer, the rains of fall and melting snow of early spring will wash the nutriment down into the soil.

### WINTER PROTECTION

Early spring flowering bulbs as a rule are quite hardy but there is a decided advantage in giving them winter protection. This protection is more necessary during a mild winter than during a severe one. If the ground freezes early in the winter and remains in the grip of snow and frost until released by the sunshine of March or April the bulbs will come through without any damage. But where the winters are variable the continual expanding and contracting of the bulb caused by the alternate freezing and thawing will burst the cells of the bulb and break the roots and in many cases heave the bulb out of the ground unless planted very deep. A covering of three or four inches of straw, manure, or other coarse litter will prevent this, not by keeping the frost out of the ground, but by keeping it in, when once it enters until spring. Late planted bulbs should be covered as soon as set out in order to allow root formation to take place as much as possible before the frost reaches them. This is important from the standpoint of earliness of bloom as well as the proper development of the flower.

### WHAT TO BUY

One of the most difficult things for the new beginner to decide is just what kind of bulbs to get. Sometimes the pocket book is limited or the space for planting is small; in either case it is difficult to know what to buy in order to obtain the best results from the money expended and the space of ground at the disposal of the planter. It is also difficult to advise the planter without knowing all the circumstances. Some who have a dollar to spend would like to buy everything. They look through the cata-



La Reine Tulips Closing up for the Night

logue at the great variety of good things offered and become confused and finally end by buying a dozen or fifteen different varieties with their dollar.

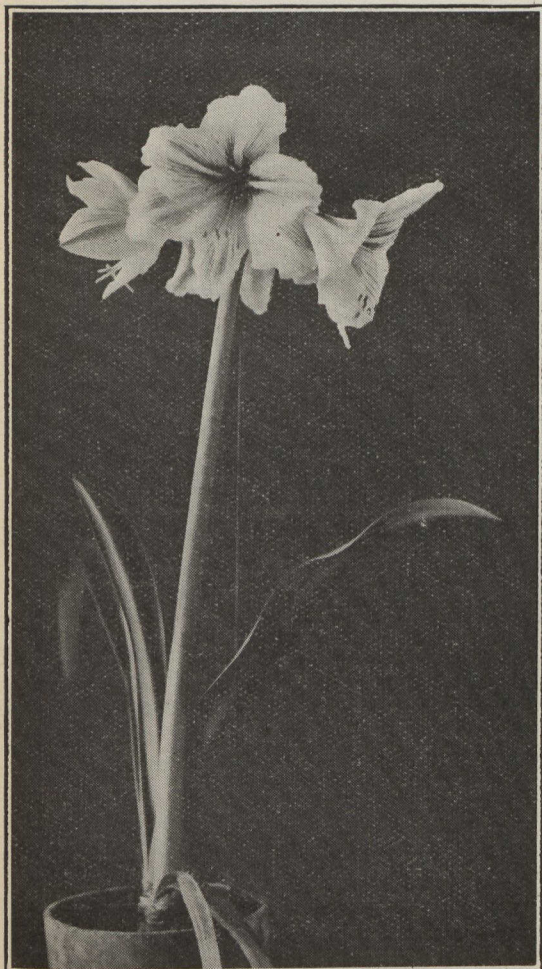
This is a great mistake. A person who has only one dollar to spend ought to buy a very few varieties, but as many of each variety as possible. When bought by the dozen an average of about fifteen can be bought for the above sum of money, whereas if single bulbs are purchased the average number would be only 25 or 30 for the same amount. One tulip in the garden will attract attention, but only because it contrasts with the other objects around it; and looks too much like a lone sentinel to be effective. One dozen will attract attention because of their own exquisite beauty, while one hundred will make a man wake up and take notice unless he is immune from the grander sights of earth.

### Hyacinths in Water

Thomas Jackson, M.A.C., Winnipeg

Some of the single hyacinths may be grown very satisfactorily in water. Special glasses for this purpose may be bought from the seedsmen. They should be filled with pure water, preferably rain water, which is the best, and the bulbs so placed that the base of the bulb barely touches the water. They are then stored in a dark, cool closet or cellar, until the roots are developed, when they may be brought into the light.

A subdued light is the best for a few days, when they may be given all the light possible. Change the water about once a month or oftener if necessary, providing it looks cloudy or smells badly. Charcoal may be used with advantage, as it helps to keep the water sweet and absorbs all impurities. It is not necessary, however, if the water is fresh and pure. An airy, sunny situation and a temperature of about 60 degrees regularly maintained will insure the best results.



A Pink and White Amaryllis-Belladonna Lily

Grown by Walter T. Ross, Secretary, Picton, Ont., Horticultural Society.

# Insects that Attack Vegetables\*

L. Caesar, B.S.A., O.A.C., Guelph, Ont.

AS there are more than 100 insects that from time to time are found doing considerable damage to vegetables it is impossible to discuss these all in one paper. I shall, therefore, devote my attention only to a few of the most troublesome, viz., cutworms, flea-beetles, asparagus beetles, the striped cucumber beetle, root maggots, cabbage worm, wire worms, and aphids. A good account of most of these and of many other insects is to be found in "Insects Injurious to Vegetables," published by Orange Judd Co., and costing \$1.50. (This may be purchased through The Canadian Horticulturist—Editor.) Every vegetable grower should have this book, and also Bulletin No. 52 from the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and Bulletin No. 171 from the Department of Agriculture, Toronto. The latter bulletin contains also an up-to-date account of the diseases of vegetables with means of prevention.

There are certain farm practices that are employed by many but not by all vegetable growers, and that are important in keeping not only insects but what is also equally as important, plant diseases, in check.

## DESTRUCTION OF RUBBISH

(1) Destroy all remnants of crops and all rubbish so far as possible each fall. This should be done by gathering and burning, and not by ploughing down as the latter method would not destroy fungus or other diseases. By burning the vines, leaves and other remnants of plants, we not only destroy any insects, like borers and miners that may be concealed inside the leaves, stems or roots, and the eggs that are laid by plant lice and other insects on the plants, but we also remove the natural hiding places for large numbers. Keeping fence corners mowed and clean, and having as little brush as possible on or around the field or garden will also assist in the same way.

## FALL PLOUGHING

(2) The turning over of the soil in autumn buries deeply numerous insects that pass the winter in the egg or pupal stage on or near the surface of the ground. Many of these will be unable to escape. Again many other insects, such as wireworms and white grubs, are by this means turned up to the sun, rain and frost, and these, along with the stirring of the soil, destroy countless numbers. Furthermore, thorough working of the ground in spring supplements this fall ploughing and destroys its quota.

(3) It is but natural that most species

of insects should pass the winter at or near the place where they found abundance of food the previous year, and that they should search for it in the same place the next season. Some insects, in fact, are without wings and can only move from place to place slowly.

Keeping these things in mind, it follows that we should not plant the same kind of crop, or another crop that is attacked by the same kind of insects, two years in succession in the same place, but should replace it by a crop of a totally different kind. This is also better for the soil and so for the crop itself, quite apart from insects and plant diseases; because one kind of plant takes one substance out of the soil, while another takes another; again one crop is a deep feeder, sending its roots far down, while another feeds near the surface. By rotating crops we do much to prevent the rapid exhaustion of the food supply. There may, of course, be an occasional exception to this rule, but such exceptions are rare.

(4) The richer the soil is kept and the better cultivated to preserve moisture, the more thrifty the plants will be and the better able to withstand insect attacks.

## THE INSECTS

Just as with anything else, the more we know about insects the more intelligently and economically we shall be able to deal with them. From this standpoint the teaching of Nature Study in our high and public schools should give the rising generation an advantage over the present.

There are, however, a few very important points about insects that we can all readily learn. The first and most important of these is that insects are divided into two great classes—biting insects and sucking insects. The easiest and simplest way for most people to determine to which class any species belongs is to observe whether in feeding the insect removes the tissues leaving holes or ragged edges. If so, it is a biting insect. If on the other hand none of the tissues are removed and the feeding causes the leaves or plants to become discolored and sickly the insect is a sucking one.

It stands to reason that if the part of the plant that a biting insect feeds on is covered with a deadly poison, like arsenate of lead or Paris green, the insect will devour this and be killed. On the contrary sucking insects cannot be killed by any poison of this kind because they insert their sharp beaks through the skin of the plant and suck the juice from within, thus never having any reason for absorbing the poison. Sucking in-

sects accordingly must be destroyed by being actually hit by some substance that will kill them by coming in contact with their body. The best known of such substances in the case of insects attacking vegetables are kerosene emulsion, whale oil soap, tobacco decoctions, pyrethrum powder and common soap suds. To get good results with these mixtures on some kinds of insects it is necessary to apply them with considerable force while the insects are still young and their bodies soft and unprotected by wings or wing covers.

## INSECT STAGES

Insects during the course of their life history pass through several quite different stages. In most cases there is the egg, which hatches into the tiny grub or caterpillar or maggot. When this is full grown it in turn changes into the pupa, usually a smooth, brownish cigar-shaped creature; and after a time from this there comes forth the winged adult which will lay eggs and thus start the same round again. Of these stages, it is, as a rule, only in the second or caterpillar stage that injury is done. Hence when we see a large green tomato worm disappear, or a horde of cutworms suddenly vanish, we may expect that they have merely entered the ground to pupate and that there will be no more damage from them that season.

A number of biting insects, like grasshoppers, and many sucking insects, such as leaf-hoppers and leaf bugs, pass through only three stages: The egg, nymph and adult; the nymph differing from the adult chiefly by its smaller size and the absence of wings. Such insects feed in both the later stages. With these remarks which, though commonplace to many, may yet be new to a number, and therefore useful to them, we shall pass to a consideration of the very destructive insects mentioned in the introductory paragraph.

(To be continued)

## The Cabbage Worm

Prof. H. A. Surface.

It will not render cabbage unfit for use to apply paris green to it. If you use one-half pound of paris green in fifty gallons of water sprayed on cabbage, no evil results can possibly ensue. It would be better to apply some soap with it to make it stick. Also, you can use two pounds of arsenate of lead in place of the paris green. This will stick better, and I much prefer it.

Practically all truck growers now use arsenical poison on cabbage and are satisfied with the results, as it kills the worms, although, of course, it does not kill plant lice, and is not recommended

\*An extract from an address delivered at the recent convention in London, Ont., of the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association.





Some of the Truck Farms in the Bow River Valley, Alberta, brought into Cultivation and then sold to British Settlers by the Canadian Pacific Railway

A departure in colonization methods that has attracted wide attention is the ready made farms scheme placed before the British farmer last year by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The proposition was this: "On an irrigated farm of 80 to 160 acres we will break and sow a crop of 50 acres, we will build a three roomed house and a barn, fence your farm and drill a well for you before you leave the Old Country." When the first thirty farms were put on the market in England 1,100 British farmers sent in their applications. On many of these farms vegetables form the principal crop. The scheme is proving a success.

for this. For aphids or plant lice, use one pound of Whale Oil Soap in five gallons of water.

"Cabbage heads grow from within outward; thus they are constantly throw-

ing out or spreading the leaves to which the poison has been applied. If it headed by throwing the outer leaves inward, there would be greater danger of poisoning."

## Growing Early Potatoes \*

F. F. Reeves, Humber Bay, Ont.

**I**N growing a crop of early potatoes I prefer a sandy loam facing south or south east and sheltered as much as possible from north winds. As the majority of gardeners use green manure it is best to plow in a good coat the previous fall, as the manure will then be well rotted and incorporated in the soil by spring. If the manure is plowed in the spring it has two bad faults; first, it has a tendency to cause the potatoes to scab, and second, if we have a dry, hot summer, it causes the land to be too loose and consequently dry out far sooner than it would were the land more solid.

The variety that is the most popular in the vicinity of Toronto is the Ohio. The reasons for this are generally known. It combines two features that commend themselves to the grower. One is its extreme earliness and another that when you start to dig, the tubers are practically all marketable. Some growers are using the Eureka. It is a few days later, but when it comes in it is a heavier cropper.

Many growers start part of their early potatoes in a spent frame or greenhouse. We usually start ours the first or second week in March. In forcing for earliness it is well to remember that a whole potato will crop earlier and heavier than a cut one. I prefer them the size of a hen's egg. The potatoes should be cut to the size wanted before placing for sprouting.

We usually lay boards on the bench or frame where we want to sprout the potatoes, sprinkle about an inch of soil on the boards, plant the potatoes (cut down) on the boards as close as they will lie, and cover them nicely with soil. The boards are used to prevent the roots taking too deep a hold on the soil. If allowed to do this they receive a check when taken up. Care must be taken in planting to see that the roots and sprouts are not broken.

### SPRING CULTIVATION

As soon as the ground is fit to get on in the spring it should be well disced and harrowed. Shallow furrows, thirty inches to three feet apart, should then be run out if the furrows are left open for a few days. This is a great advan-

tage as it enables the sun to warm the soil.

The date of planting varies in different sections of Ontario. It should be done as early as one can get on the land without packing it. If this is not done the sets that happen to fall-sprout have the advantage of fully a week over the others and, to a large extent, this is the cause of the crop coming up irregularly.

### CAREFUL CULTIVATION

When the sets are in, go along the rows with a hoe or rake and pull sufficient soil over them to cover them nicely. In about two weeks the weeds will be showing. It will be wise then to start the scuffling going. The scuffling should be done every week until the tops are large enough for moulding. After moulding it will only be necessary to pull out the large weeds. Great care should be taken in scuffling not to go deep close to the rows. If the potato roots are disturbed it means a great loss in the crop.

In growing potatoes, as is the case with all other garden crops, insect pests and blights have to be taken into careful consideration. One has to get after them early and stay right with them. As far as the ordinary potato bug is concerned the liberal use of paris green will keep them in check. Many growers use the pure paris green put on dry with a paris green gun. Others use a solution of one ounce paris green to three gallons water put on with a watering pot or spray machine.

\*A paper read at the recent convention in London, Ont., of the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association.

# The Canadian Horticulturist

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PETERBORO, ONTARIO



## The Only Horticultural Magazine in the Dominion

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

H. BRONSON COWAN, Managing Director

1. The Canadian Horticulturist is published on the 25th day of the month preceding date of issue.
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4. The Law is that subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrearages are paid and their paper ordered to be discontinued.
5. Change of Address.—When a change of address is ordered, both the old and the new addresses must be given.
6. Advertising Rates quoted on application. Copy received up to the 18th. Address all advertising correspondence and copy to our Advertising Manager, Peterboro, Ont.
7. Articles and Illustrations for publication will be thankfully received by the editor.

### CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

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

January, 1909.....	9,456	January, 1910.....	8,925
February, 1909.....	9,310	February, 1910.....	8,967
March, 1909.....	9,405	March, 1910.....	9,178
April, 1909.....	9,482	April, 1910.....	9,410
May, 1909.....	9,172	May, 1910.....	9,505
June, 1909.....	8,891	June, 1910.....	9,723
July, 1909.....	8,447	July, 1910.....	9,300
August, 1909.....	8,570	August, 1910.....	8,832
September, 1909.....	8,605	September, 1910.....	8,776
October, 1909.....	8,675	October, 1910.....	8,784
November, 1909.....	8,750		
December, 1909.....	8,875		

Total for the year .107,638

Average each issue in 1907, 6,627
" " " " 1908, 8,695
" " " " 1909, 8,970

Sworn detailed statements will be mailed upon application.

### OUR PROTECTIVE POLICY.

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

Communications should be addressed:

THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST,  
PETERBORO, ONTARIO

## EDITORIAL

### ONTARIO'S APPLE INDUSTRY

The remarkable feature about the apple industry in Ontario is that instead of being on the decline it should be on the increase. Ontario is destined to grow more and more apples. This province cannot compete with the west in the growing of grain or the production of feeding cattle. It can grow apples to perfection and profitably.

Every person who has had any experience admits that when the average apple orchard is given proper care it can be made to yield large returns. One of the demonstration orchards in Simcoe county this year, which for years, in its neglected state, had not produced over fifty dollars worth of fruit in a season, netted returns of \$300 for one acre. A similar orchard in Dundas county produced \$400 worth of fruit. Scores of private fruit growers in Ontario, who have discovered the immense possibilities of their orchards, are increasing their orchard areas and dropping other less profitable branches of farm work.

The decline is due to but one reason: Ontario farmers do not realize how profitable their orchards may be made. They need to be shown. The Ontario Department of Agriculture has done good work of an educational nature as far as it has gone. It has not gone far enough. British Columbia has voted \$10,000 for the establishment of demonstration orchards in all the principal fruit growing sections of that province. Ontario should make an even larger appropriation for similar work. We should not repeat the mistake of spending one dollar where five dollars is required. The decline in our apple industry is due to the fact that we have been content to put forth but feeble efforts to effect improvement. Within five years the whole situation can be changed if the Ontario Department of Agriculture, backed up by the fruit growers organizations, will but put forth the necessary effort. Hon. Mr. Duff can make a name for himself if he will but grasp this opportunity.

### FRUIT PILFERING

The intimation made by one of the chief officials of an express company, to the representative of the fruit growers who recently drew his attention to some particularly bad cases of fruit pilfering on the part of the employees of the companies, that the quantity stolen was so small as to be almost beneath notice and blaming the fruit growers for poor packing, indicates that the heads of the companies are even more responsible than the employees for the prevailing unsatisfactory conditions. As long as the heads of the companies make light of such charges laxity on the part of the employees may be expected.

It is fortunate that the express companies have been placed under the jurisdiction of the Railway Commission. The fruit growers now have a better chance to press such matters as this to a finish. It should be possible for them to obtain rulings from the Railway Commission that will make the heads of the express companies realize that this matter cannot be trifled with. A few prosecutions in police courts of employees caught stealing fruit will bring about an improvement among the employees. The express companies would be doing only their duty were they to undertake the prosecution of those of their em-

ployees who are found guilty of these practices.

### THE UNSIGHTLY BILL BOARD

Although the efforts of the Ontario Horticultural Association to induce the Ontario Legislature to grant municipalities the power to control bill boards and lill board advertising within their limits did not prove successful, this is no reason why the matter should be allowed to drop. Even if the members of the Legislature may be personally opposed to legislation of this nature they cannot safely withhold from municipalities the power to deal with questions that properly lie within their jurisdiction.

In the United States the American Civic Association has prepared a model bill dealing with this matter. The regulation of bill boards is a common practice in many of the large cities in Europe. Arrangements should be made this month by the members of the Ontario Horticultural Association, at the time of their annual convention in Toronto for a continuation of their efforts in this direction.

The uncertainty of life has been brought home to us very clearly, during the past year, by the passing away of so many who have been prominent in horticultural affairs in Canada. It is only about a year since we lost Mr. John S. Pearce, Superintendent of Parks, London, Ontario, and a director of the Ontario Horticultural Association. Later there passed into the great beyond Mr. Murray Pettit, of Winoona, Ontario, one of the foremost fruit growers of the Dominion. More recently we have lost Mr. R. C. Steele, of the Steel Briggs Seed Co., of Toronto; Mr. H. S. Peart, the Director of the Horticultural Experiment Station at Jordan Harbor, Ontario; and Mr. W. E. Wellington, of the firm of Stone & Wellington, nurserymen, and a past president of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, whose death was announced in our last issue. This month we record the death of Mr. A. M. Smith, of St. Catharines, the only surviving charter member of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association. Such a succession of deaths may well lead each of us to ask ourselves in all earnestness if we are prepared to meet the Great Judge of us all.

An effort should be made at the approaching convention in Toronto of the Ontario Horticultural Association to secure a report of the work undertaken this year by the Toronto Horticultural Society in the matter of civic improvement. During the past season this society adopted the block or square system of improvement that has proved so successful in portions of the United States. Prizes were offered for the best lawns and gardens in specified blocks in the city. It is understood that the work has met with a gratifying degree of success. If this is the case other societies in the province should be able to introduce this system or modifications of it in their respective localities. The approaching convention will offer a splendid opportunity for the consideration of this question.

Evidence of how far paternalism in municipal matters can be carried has been afforded recently by the discovery that in the city of Toronto the civic by-laws relating to the construction of modern greenhouses are so far out of date that it is impossible for a florist to erect the modern type of light greenhouse construction that is being almost universally followed throughout Canada and the United States,

Were the florists compelled to construct the type of greenhouse called for by the civic regulations they would have to go back many years and adopt forms of construction that have long been discarded. Well meant restrictions often prove ridiculous when their enforcement is left in the hands of incompetent officials. This is a case in point. Toronto will continue to look ridiculous until this by-law has been amended.

The fruit growers of British Columbia, Ontario, and New Brunswick should put forth special efforts this month to make the fruit exhibitions that will be held in each of these provinces, a great success. These exhibitions not only set new standards in quality and methods of packing, but serve to arouse a greater interest in fruit growing and to stimulate a general improvement. Their success depends upon the support given by the individual growers. Let the growers of each province, therefore, do their part this month by attending their nearby exhibitions.

Eastern fruit growers spend considerable time discussing the wonderful strides that have been made by the fruit growers of British Columbia and the Pacific coast states. When we realize that as soon as we show the same spirit of enterprise, push and confidence we can accomplish even greater results we will begin to bestir ourselves more than we have.

### PUBLISHER'S DESK

#### What Some Societies Might Do

During November the various Horticultural Societies of Ontario will hold their annual meetings. To those which have been in the habit of subscribing to THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST for all of their members we desire to express our hearty thanks. Were it not for these societies we would have been unable to have enlarged and improved THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST as we have. They furnish over one half of our circulation.

There are a few societies that send to the States for horticultural publications instead of taking THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST. In doing so they are perfectly within their rights. We would like to point out, however, that THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST is the only paper which has continuously and persistently worked in the interests of the horticultural societies of Ontario: That it is the only publication that gives publicity to matters affecting the interests of our horticultural societies: That it is the only medium

through which the officers and members of our societies are kept in touch with the work that is being done in this country and assisted in such matters as securing increased government grants, modifications in the legislation affecting societies and furnished with reliable information concerning Canadian conditions.

Some societies contend that they cannot afford to give THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST as a premium to their members. How is it then that fully two-thirds of the societies in the province are able to afford such an expenditure and are pleased with the results they obtain? Every horticultural society has two duties to perform. One pertains directly to its local affairs. The other comprises its relations to the larger questions of provincial and national horticultural interest.

We venture to say that there is not a horticultural society in Ontario that would not feel that it would be a public calamity were there no such paper in Canada as THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST. Yet there are a number of societies that do nothing to assist THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST.

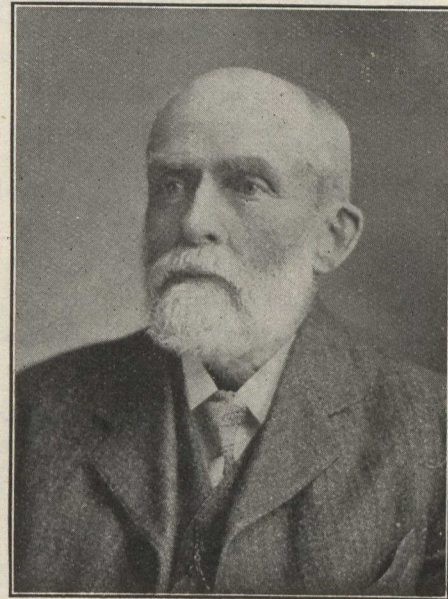
As already stated all that enables us to publish THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST in its present form is the support we are receiving from the majority of the horticultural societies of Ontario. Did the other societies support us to the same degree we would be able to greatly enlarge and improve THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST and thereby still further assist all of our societies. We feel that if more of our societies would look at the question in this light they would fall in line and thereby assist us in our efforts to improve and advance the horticultural interests of the Dominion.

We are planning to make THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST during the coming year of still greater value to all of our societies. We feel that those societies that subscribe for THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST for all of their members will receive splendid value for their money and that their members will greatly benefit by receiving reliable information concerning our Canadian conditions as furnished by our own Canadian authorities.

We have decided to discontinue the practice of publishing free readers for advertisers. In a monthly publication like THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST our space is so restricted it means that every reading notice that is published crowds out some important piece of general information. As all our advertisers are to be treated alike in this respect we do not expect that any of them will take an exception to our stand in this matter. It means that our reading columns will be made more interesting and that all our advertisers will thus be benefited.

#### Death of Pioneer Fruit Grower

The death took place on October 19th of Mr. A. M. Smith, of St. Catharines, who was the only surviving charter member of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, formed fifty years ago. Mr. Smith was 78 years old, having been born on September 24, 1832.



The Late A. M. Smith

At the fiftieth anniversary of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association held in Toronto last November, Mr. Smith was presented with a purse of \$175 and with an illuminated address. The address was read on behalf of the association by Mr. Murray Pettit, of Winona, a prominent fruit grower and officer of the association, who also has since passed away.

As a pioneer fruit grower and nurseryman, the late Mr. Smith was largely instrumental in the planting of many of the splendid orchards now found throughout Ontario. He was generally popular and respected everywhere for his integrity and singleness of purpose.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has granted a one way first class fare to the Canadian National Apple Show in Vancouver from all points in the Dominion of Canada. In addition it has granted selling dates in advance of the regular selling dates to the public for the benefit of the exhibitors.

### OUR NORTHERN GROWN STOCK HAS PROVED ITS MERITS



Manor Richelieu, Murray Bay, Que.

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

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## Peach Shipments Successful

The shipments of peaches made to Great Britain this year by both the Dominion and Ontario governments have demonstrated a number of important points. They have shown that Ontario peaches can be landed on the markets of Great Britain in good condition and that there is a demand for such peaches. The shipments attracted wide attention in the Old Country press. Practically without exception this comment has been favorable. The prices that have been received for the fruit have been sufficient to net a liberal profit to the shippers. Full particulars concerning the shipments made by the Dominion government are being embodied in a bulletin which will be published shortly.

The agent in London, of the Ontario Government, Mr. N. B. Colcock, has reported to the Ontario Department of Agriculture that he saw Ontario peaches selling in Liverpool at 44 cents apiece. A considerable quantity of peaches were sold at 25 cents each at Covent Garden and in Liverpool. Mr. Colcock stated that the peaches arrived in excellent condition. The later shipments sold as well as those first received, selling for \$1.50 to about \$2.00 per box. It was reported that the Dominion Government was selling peaches at lower prices than those obtained for the peaches shipped by the Ontario government, but this is said to be a mistake due to some of the shipments being confused by parties in the Old Country.

In a letter to THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner J. A. Ruddick, of Ottawa wrote as follows:

"We have not yet received full returns, but so far everything has turned out in a very satisfactory manner. Our shipments have all arrived in good condition. There

has been no waste. The packing is reported to be perfect, and the prices, I think, may be considered very satisfactory. They varied from 75 cents to \$1.50 a case. A very great difference is made in favor of fruit with a fine appearance. We have demonstrated that Elberta and Old Mixon peaches, and even Early Crawford, can be landed in Great Britain in perfect condition."

### ANOTHER REPORT

The Fruit Journal of London, England, commenting on the shipments, stated that the initial consignment of six hundred boxes of Crawford peaches were received in a very fair condition and realized a good average price. While some of the boxes opened up in immature condition, others were just right and there were sufficient of the latter to demonstrate that a little further experience is all that is needed to insure a successful and permanent trade."

## Fruit Grower's Convention

The numerous important questions requiring consideration should make the approaching convention in Toronto of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, which will take place during the week of the Ontario Horticultural Exhibition, November 14-19 of unusual interest. The fruit growers will meet in the Temple Building, November 16, 17. Mr. B. J. Case of Sodus, N.Y., is to speak on "Orcharding for Profit". Mr. Case is president of the New York State Fruit Growers' Association and has 165 acres of orchard himself.

Mr. M. B. Clark, of Wellington, will discuss the subject of "Orchards in Prince Edward County". D. H. Jenes of the O.A.C., Guelph, will give an illustrated lecture on fire blight. There will be a full discussion on the year's experience with lime sulphur vs. Bordeaux mixture, taken part in by a number of the most prominent apple grow-

**Fruit! Flowers! Vegetables! Honey!**

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THE SEVENTH ANNUAL

**Ontario Horticultural Exhibition**

ST. LAWRENCE ARENA, TORONTO, ONT.

November 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, 1910

**\$4,000.00 OFFERED IN PRIZES**

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

Entries Close November 9th, 1910

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS FROM ALL POINTS IN ONTARIO

Ask your local railway agent for particulars

President: H. R. FRANKLAND

Secretary: P. W. HODGETTS, Parliament Buildings, TORONTO, ONT.

ers. The peach shipments to Great Britain will be fully discussed by Messrs. Dobson of Hamilton, Onslow, of Niagara, R. Thompson, of St. Catharines, and W. W. Moore, of the Cold Storage Branch, Ottawa.

Harold Jones of Maitland, will speak on standards for the judging of fruits at exhibitions. Mr. W. H. Bunting, of St. Catharines, will give some attention to the pilfering of packages by the express messengers. This subject has been a burning one with the growers, especially in the Niagara District, the present season.

Cooperation, while successful in some places, is not spreading as it should. A number of men will touch on this subject. Reports will be given by some of the larger associations as well as by some of the smaller but equally successful associations. Mr. Le Drew, of the Guelph College, will explain some of the reasons for failure. He has been investigating this subject for two or three years.

One session of the Convention will be devoted to a discussion of the box and barrel packing exhibition at the show with demonstrations as to the proper methods to be employed. Mr. A. McNeill, of Ottawa, and Prof. Crow of Guelph, will be in charge and will be assisted by experts who will do the actual packing. Demonstrations will be given at the same session of the operation of power and hand sprayers. A number of the former will be on exhibition. This session will be held at the exhibition arena.

I enjoy reading THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST very much.—Chas. L. Honeyman, Toronto, Ont.

### Items of Interest

The Pomological and Fruit Growing Society of the Province of Quebec has issued a premium list for the fruit exhibition, open to the province, that will be held in connection with the annual meeting at St. Hyacinthe, December 6 and 7. Copies may be obtained from the secretary, Peter Reid, Chateauguay Basin, Que.

Mr. W. Miles, of Peterboro, brought into the office of THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST recently a specimen of a Glen Mary strawberry partly ripe and of fair size, which had been grown from seed this year. Mr. Miles picked a number of these berries between October 6 and 11.

Indications are that the third National Apple Show, which will be held in Spokane, Wash., November 14th to 19th, will exceed its predecessors. An apple packing contest will be held to decide the championship of the world. The first prize will be \$100 in cash. An apple packing school will be conducted free throughout the show. Girls will give demonstrations in the coking of apples. One thousand dollars will be given for the best carload of fruit.

The Crop Reporter, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, for the month of October placed the percentage of the apple crop for the whole of the United States for this year as 46.4, compared with 43.9 for last year, and with a ten year average of 53.8. Grapes were placed at 72.7 per cent. compared with 86.5 per cent. for last year and a six year average of 84.1 per cent. Pears were given as 64.7 per cent. and cranberries as 74.7.

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WHERE THE FOUR CORNERS OF THE EARTH MEET TO DRINK TEA

A good many thousand people during the recent Toronto Exhibition visited this booth and sat long enough to drink a cup of delicious Red Rose Tea and passed on rested and refreshed to a fuller enjoyment of the great fair. Next to the quality of the tea, what most appealed to the visitors, was the dainty way in which the tea was served.

The plan of charging 5c and giving it back again in the form of a ticket good for 5c anywhere when buying a package of Red Rose Tea was approved by everyone. During the fair, hundreds of grocers and their friends visited the booth and were made very welcome by the traveller in charge. They were all enthusiastic in their praises of the tea. Indeed, everyone who came

went away praising the tea and they came from every province in Canada, every state in the American union, and almost every part of the empire. The delicate fragrance, delicious flavor and smooth satisfying strength of Red Rose Tea were to all a real enjoyment and to many a revelation in tea goodness and quality, convincing everyone that Red Rose Tea "is good tea."

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## NOTES FROM THE PROVINCES

### British Columbia

"Cerasus," Kelowna, B. C.

The Kelowna exhibition held by the Agricultural and Traders Association of Okanagan Mission, representing what is now known as the Kelowna district, was held on Sept. 20th and 21st. With the exception perhaps of vegetables, all the classes compared favorably with former years. Fruit however, for which a new wing had been added to the hall, quite jammed the allotted space. The exhibits were necessarily staged so close that much of their educational value was lost. In color, size and freedom from blemish the fruit was all that could be desired.

In several instances discriminations were made in judging against very large apples. The plate exhibits of McIntosh, one of the very foremost varieties in the Okanagan were conspicuous in this respect. This seemed right as irrigated districts are particularly apt to produce oversized fruit and large size is usually at the expense of quality.

For the five heaviest apples Alexandra won, the five specimens weighing 5 lbs. 13 $\frac{3}{4}$  ounces, beating some nice exhibits of Wolf River, which generally wins out for greatest weight. Yellow Newtown Pippin was grand in both plate and Lox classes. This apple, so particular about soil and locality in the east, seems to find things to its liking around Kelowna. On well drained "bench" land, on partly sub-irrigated bottom land, on sandy land and clay, though I know of no mature trees, the young ones are bearing well, and in good health.

### British Columbia Notes

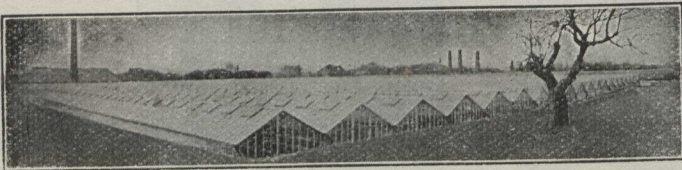
The great fruit fair representing the Kootenay district held in Nelson the last few days of September was a great success. There were over 800 entries. Five different districts sent excellent exhibits of apples to compete for the district prize. Grand Forks won and was awarded the Johnston cup and \$100.00. West Arm was second. The vegetable and floral exhibits were of excellent quality.

Dr. Gussow, Dominion Botanist, and Inspector Wilson recently completed a three weeks' inspection of Vancouver island and Okanagan orchards. While some fungoid diseases were found, both agreed that British Columbia was fairly free from injurious insect pests.

It is estimated that over five hundred carloads of fruit will this season be shipped from the districts surrounding Okanagan Lake, in British Columbia. A great number of the fruit ranches last season sowed cover crops as root protection, and its beneficial results have been demonstrated in the increased yield of the orchards that were so treated.

Hon. James Duff, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, paid a visit to this province recently. Speaking about the fruit industry Mr. Duff claimed that at present 35 per cent. of the demand for fruit in Canada is supplied by Ontario, 15 per cent. by British Columbia, and 50 per cent. by the United States. He did not believe that there was any danger of there being any serious glut in the Canadian fruit markets through increased production. Ontario, he claimed, produced 75 per cent. of the fruit grown in Canada, 70 per cent. of the apples, 90 per cent. of the mixed fruits and 99 per cent. of the grapes and peaches.

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**Niagara District, Ont.**

**Weary Worm, Winona**

The exceedingly favorable weather we have had this fall has enabled fruit growers to get far ahead with their work and consequently by this time (October 24th) all the fruit is pretty well picked, except a few late grapes, Kieffer pears and Winter apples.

The grape crop has turned out larger than expected, and has been of most excellent quality. Extraordinary fine bunches of Campbell's Early, Niagara, Red and Black Regers, and Brighton, have been produced.

That portion of the crop that was allowed to get ripe before being picked gave excellent satisfaction to consumers. Unfortunately only half the crop was handled in that way. The other half was picked before it was more than half ripe, and indeed, in some cases before it was fit for even a hog to eat.

Consequently, in the early portion of the season numerous complaints were received from consumers in Toronto and other places that grapes were very poor in quality this season. Of late, however, the reports have said how fine in quality they are. The moral is obvious, but no substantial improvement will be made till either the District is more united in its mode of distribution of the crop, or till a special penal clause be added to the Fruit Marks' Act, covering the green grape question, and thus enabling the inspectors to seize such shipments, which at present they are unable to do.

The price for the bulk of the grape crop, whilst much better than last year, has not been what it should have been. Growers have received less for their grapes than the situation warranted. A more united system of distribution would remedy this evil also. It is coming.

Mr. Dobson, of Jordan Harbor, sent a shipment of Early Crawford peaches—1,000 cases—to Covent Garden Market, London, England which arrived in capital condition. This shipment was packed and shipped under the superintendence of Mr. P. W. Hodgetts of the Department of Agriculture, Toronto. Another shipment left St. Catharines on Tuesday, the 13th September for Bristol, put up by the St. Catharines Cold Storage Co., under the superintendence of Messrs. W. W. Moore, Ottawa, and Dominion Inspector Carey. One left a little later for London, Liverpool and Glasgow and another went forward the next week, all from the St. Catharines Cold Storage Co.

The various shipments were well and carefully packed, and arrived in England in capital condition—and, according to reports, sold at fairly good prices. A complete financial statement as to expenses and receipts attending these shipments will be awaited with great interest by the peach growers of the district.

The cooperative companies and a good many of the growers are boxing all their ones and twos this year, and only barreling the thirds. Apples are selling at from \$1.25 to \$1.75 per box f.o.b.

Grapes at Winona are bringing 11 to 16 cents per small basket. Pears are worth 20 to 45 cents per basket. Kieffer pears are bringing one cent per pound at the canning factory. Apples are selling at \$2.50 to \$4.50 f.c.b. the cars. Peaches are almost over but choice ones are worth 65 to 70 cents per basket.

The annual convention of the Ontario Horticultural Association will be held in Toronto Nov. 17 and 18 at the time of the Ontario Horticultural Exhibition. Two well known speakers from the United States will address the convention.

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Don't pay fancy prices for imported salt, when Windsor Salt costs so little, and is so high in quality.

# WINDSOR

TABLE SALT 16

### New Brunswick

On October 31st, November 1st, 2nd and 3rd over 400 boxes, 150 barrels and 1,000 plates of New Brunswick apples will be on exhibit in St. John. Over \$700 are offered in prizes, and indications point to a large number of entries and keen competition. In addition to the competitive exhibit the Provincial Department of Agriculture is making a large display of boxed and barrelled apples.

A three days' convention is being held on the same dates by the Fruit Growers' Association. Business of great importance to the future of fruit growing in the province will be transacted and a series of instructive addresses and demonstrations given by Mr. W. T. Macoun, Prof. J. W. Crow, and Mr. R. C. Treherne, of Ontario, and by Prof. Shaw, Mr. R. S. Starr and Mr. G. H. Vroom, of Nova Scotia. It is expected that the show will awaken a much greater interest in fruit growing in New Brunswick and will be followed by a considerable development of the industry.

### Eastern Annapolis Valley, N.S.

Eunice Watts, A. R. H. S.

The first few flakes of snow fell in the Valley on October 11th, since then the weather has been quite cold, but we are hoping for Indian summer before the ground freezes.

On September 23rd an exhibition of vegetables and flowers was held in Berwick school house, the products of the school gardens belonging to the sections of Berwick, Waterville and Somerset. This is the first time that the children have tried school gardening, but as it has resulted in such a creditable exhibition it will probably be continued.

The Kings, Hants and Annapolis First Show this year took place at Windsor, where the display was excellent. The vegetables were particularly fine. Fruits have been somewhat late in ripening, though outdoor grapes are said never to have been better.

In the nursery rows bands have been cut from the stocks which were ludded early in the fall.

### Prince Edward Island

J. A. Moore, Hazelbrook, P. E. I.

There is but a poor crop of apples on Prince Edward Island this year. We had a heavy frost on June 6th, that killed the bloom in many orchards. In our own, the leaves as well as the blooms were killed and the orchard looked as if a fire had run through it.

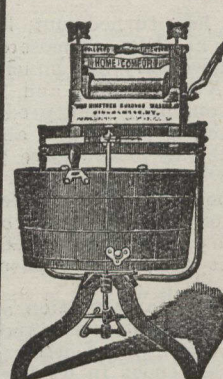
Early apples sold at from 60 cents to 80 cents per bushel, according to variety. Winter varieties will likely command a good price as stocks are small and prices are high in both Nova Scotia and Ontario. Plums were a good crop and sold at from 5 to 8 cents per quart. I noticed brown rot on plums in one orchard. We have not been troubled much with this here; but if steps are not taken to control it, it will spread rapidly and menace our whole crop. All diseased fruit should be removed and the trees and ground under them thoroughly sprayed. In the orchard spoken of, over half the crop was ruined.

One of the finest of new apples we have new is the Dudley or North Star which is about the same season as the Wealthy and a larger apple. It is a beautiful apple, highly colored and of good quality. It might well be largely planted as those who have had it for years speak highly of it.

Fruit growers should begin now to pick out samples for the winter fruit show and try and make it the best we have ever had.

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delighted. We are constantly receiving letters from hosts of satisfied customers. The 1900 Gravity is sold on small payments. Send for our fascinating FREE Book to-day. Write me personally—C. H. C. BACH, Manager, The 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge St., Toronto, Ontario.

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It destroys **Green, Black and White Fly, Red Spider, Thrips, Mealy Bug, Brown and White Scale.**

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"Favorite" Churn gets all the butter out of the cream. Easy to churn, too. If your dealer does not handle these home accessories, write us.

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## The Canadian Apple Show

Magnificent exhibits of apples are announced for the first Canadian National Apple Show from every province of the Dominion, from England, Australia, and many parts of the United States. This great apple exhibition will be held at Vancouver, B.C., October 31 to November 5 inclusive, 1910. The apple exhibits will be housed in the Vancouver Horse Show Building and in a large temporary structure covering all of Alberni Street for a distance of a block. The buildings will have a grand total of 98,640 square feet of floor space.

The big arena of the Horse Show Building will be used to display the District, Limited two box, two barrel, two basket, two jar, and two plate contest, and box exhibits. The show ring is 75 by 199 ft., containing nearly 15,000 square feet. The exhibits will be arranged around the ring upon an incline of 45 degrees, having a perpendicular of about 12 feet and 12 feet of base. This arrangement will give a continuous display 12 feet wide, 12 feet high, and approximately 450 feet long, and will have the appearance of a veritable cascade of apples, having a fall of 17 feet without beginning and without end, which, with the beautiful colorings of the king of fruits, will present a most attractive scene.

Completely surrounding the show ring are the spectators' galleries having a total seating capacity of 3,000. Every portion of the exhibit can be seen from any seat in the galleries.

The 48th Highlanders' Military Band, of Toronto, of 40 pieces, has been secured by the management at an initial expense of \$5,000. The band will go direct from Toronto, Ont., to Vancouver and will return direct to Toronto without playing concert engagements at any intermediate point.

### CAR LOAD EXHIBITS

The carload exhibits and plate displays will be housed in a temporary building. This building will be 300 feet long, and longer if required. The carload exhibits will be arranged on a seventeen feet incline of forty-five degrees around the four walls of the building.

Tables six feet wide will occupy the centre of the building and will extend its entire length. They will be specially constructed stair tables for the display of the plate exhibits. The plate display table will be 250 feet long. Using a ten inch plate, this immense table will accommodate 1,800 plates of apples. There are five apples to each plate, consequently a grand total of 9,000 apples will be on display on this table.

It is estimated by the secretary that there will be twenty-one carloads of apples. The exhibition rules require 600 boxes of apples for a car, hence there will be a grand total of 12,600 boxes of apples on display. There are 36 to 225 apples in a box according to size and the manner in which they are packed. The average would therefore be about 130 apples to each box, or a total of 1,638,000 apples in the entire show.

The owners of these apples will receive \$25,000 in prizes or nearly two dollars per box. After the show is over the apples will sell readily at two to five dollars per box, say, an average of \$3.50 per box, or a total of \$44,100. Therefore, the exhibitors will receive approximately \$70,000 for the apples exhibited at Canada's first National Apple Show.

The judges of the show will be men of the highest standing both as to character and ability to differentiate varieties and judge the quality of the fruit. The chief

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Capital Subscribed 5,696,000.00

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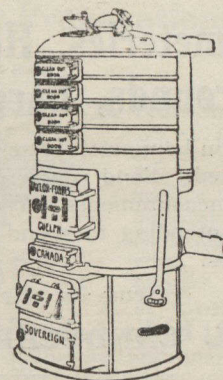
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judge, Professor H. E. Van Deman, of Washington, D.C., is known throughout America as an expert pomologist. The associate judges are: W. H. Bunting, St. Catharines, Ont.; Martin Burrell, M.P., Grand Forks, B.C.; Prof. F. C. Sears, Pomologist, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass.; Prof. Wilbur K. Newell, President State Board of Horticulture, Gaston, Ore.; and Prof. John Craig, Secretary American Pomological Society, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.

**The Horticultural Exhibition**

Arrangements already completed indicate that the Ontario Horticultural Exhibition, which will be held in Toronto, November 14-19 will be larger and better than ever. The exhibition itself promises to be of unusual interest as there will be some additional district displays, notably those from Northumberland and Durham and Leeds and Grenville counties. Ontario and Norfolk counties will also be on hand with a possibility that Prince Edward will also put up a small, but attractive display. In addition there will be educational exhibits, with particular reference to spraying, from the Jordan Horticultural Experiment Station and the demonstration orchards of Notawasaga Township, Simcoe county.

Changes have been made in the prize list so as to call for additional varieties of specimen apples. Two sections have been added for skill in packing, giving 75 per cent. of the points for that part of the work. A class has also been added for five box displays of Spy and Baldwin, also a class calling for ten plates each of Baldwin, Greening, King and Spy. These new sections should add greatly to the value of the exhibition from an educational standpoint.

The Women's Institutes are holding their big convention on Nov. 17 and 18, and the exhibit of preserved fruits, jams and jellies will be under their control. There is a possibility that Mr. James E. Johnson, for the Norfolk Fruit Growers' association, will put up a car load of boxed apples. This will be something entirely unique and a new feature at this exhibition.

**Pilfering by Express Employees**

Mr. W. H. Bunting, of St. Catharines, who has represented the fruit growers of Ontario before the railway commission on several occasions most successfully, is collecting evidence in regard to the excessive amount of fruit stolen from packages by employees of the express companies while the fruit is in transit. Mr. Bunting recently laid evidence of twelve cases before one of the heads of a leading express company, without receiving practically any satisfaction.

The representative of the company claimed that the fruit growers frequently pack their fruit very poorly and blame resultant losses on the express companies, and intimated that the amount of fruit stolen was comparatively insignificant in quantity. The matter will not be allowed to stand in this position.

The cargo inspector for the Canadian Department of Agriculture at Glasgow, Mr. James A. Findlay, reports that the four firms, Messrs. Simons, Jacobs & Co., Jas. Lindsay & Sons, L. and H. Williams & Co., and Mr. Thomas Russell, who handle large quantities of Canadian fruit, have established one of the finest salerooms in the United Kingdom. It accommodates the bulk of the apple buyers, whereas under former conditions, when individual sales prevailed, the buyers were scattered and the purchasing power of the market was limited to a certain extent.

**Paeonies in 1910**

John Cavers, Oakville, Ont.

The pæony season of 1910 was remarkable for its brevity. The season was late all over the continent, but it was an excellent one to show amateurs the great possibilities in the pæony. The long season of growth beginning here in the middle of March with an abundance of moisture and a low temperature, seldom however, so low as the freezing point, gave the hardy pæony an unusual opportunity to develop large, strong blooming buds. The large-flowering varieties such as Festiva Maxima, Marie Lemoine, Madame Cabot, Duchesse de Nemours, Mathilde de Roseneck, Mons Jules Elie, and others, responded magnificently.

While the season was favorable to the pæony amateur it was unprofitable to the commercial grower of blooms. During the moist, cool weather of May and early June the buds were slowly developing but would not open. So fully formed were the buds before warm weather came that it required only two or three hot days to expand these buds into fully opened blooms and there was little difference in the time of blooming between early and mid-season varieties. The cutting season was about one-fifth of the usual length. The season of 1910 will no doubt give an impetus to the planting by amateurs of the finer varieties of pæonies.

**A Quebec Nursery**

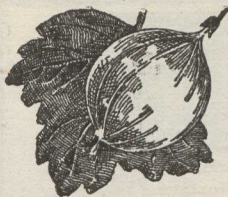
A representative of THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST recently paid a visit to the Canadian Nursery situated at Point Claire, a few miles west of Montreal. A general line of fruit and ornamentals is grown here. The location and soil seem to be splendidly suited for the purpose. Stock which is grown in this locality is possessed of great hardiness and gives good results in a severe climate. This is evidenced by the fact that large quantities of stock that have been shipped annually to Manitoba and the North West, have given excellent results. A large block of Norway Maples and Carolina Poplar, which are favorites in the West, was seen ready for transplanting.

All ornamental trees grown on the nursery are now ludded instead of allowing the seedlings to grow up. This makes considerable extra work, but results in producing straight, uniform trees, superior to those grown direct from seed.

All stock grown on the nursery is grown from their own cuttings, as trouble has been experienced in securing stock true to name or that would give satisfactory results in this climate. All fruit trees are cut back at the end of the first year, as recommended by Mr. W. T. Maccun, for the production of uniform and vigorous stock. A few three year old apple trees were seen which had not been so treated, and which were very little ahead of two year old trees which had been cut back. Several fine blocks of three year old apple trees were seen which had attained a height of about eight feet, and which will be disposed of this coming season.

It might be thought that pears would not thrive in the vicinity of Montreal, but the vigorous appearance of a block of two and three year old pear trees of the standard varieties indicated the contrary. Currants, gooseberries and other small fruit looked exceedingly well.

Recent publications to reach us include the fortieth annual report of the Entomological Society of Ontario, the fifth annual report of the Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association for 1909 and Bulletin No. 100 of the Experimental Station, dealing with the fertilization of apple orchards.

**SMALL FRUIT PLANTS**

Gooseberries, Josselyn, Red Jacket, Downing, Pearl, Houghton.—Currants, Perfection, Ruby, Cherry, White Grape, Lee's Prolific, Champion, Black Naples, Victoria.—Raspberries, Herbert, Cuthbert, Marlboro, Brinckle's Orange, Golden Queen, Strawberry-Raspberry.—Garden Roots, Asparagus, Rhubarb, Perennial Celery,

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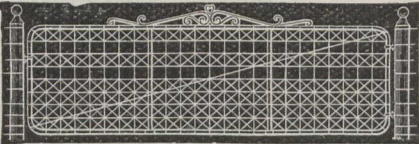
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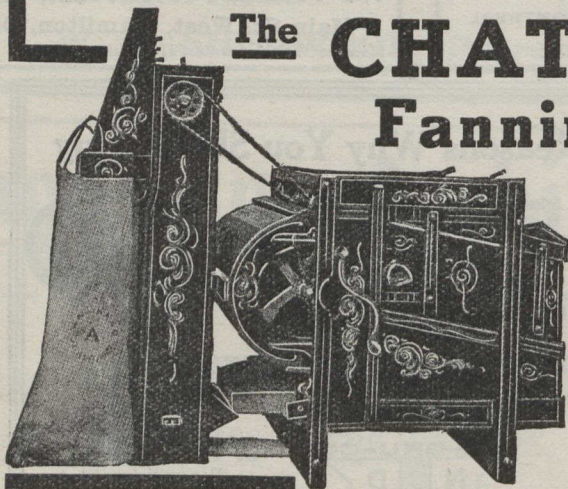
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which is almost ruining nearly every Ontario farmer's clover this year. Maybe you don't know that your clover is full of this weed, but you will when you try to sell it, or when you plant it next year. This pest has been bothering Ohio and Illinois farmers until the Chatham conquered it for them, as hundreds of farmers testify. If the Chatham doesn't do the work for you just send it back and it hasn't cost you a cent. My free book tells all. Write for it at once and for my liberal free trial offer. Address Manson Campbell, President.

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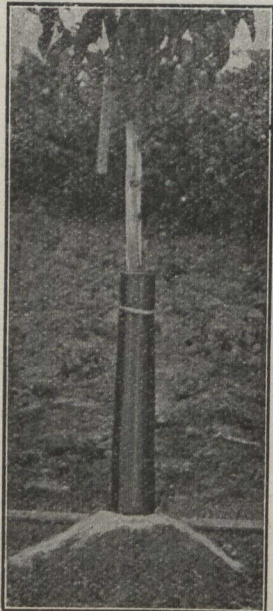
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Against Rabbits, Mice and other Vermin

Many young orchards are greatly injured each year by these pests. Wrap the trunks with

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and damage will be prevented. These veneers will protect also against sun-scald.



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

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

## The Dominion Orchard Company

Prof. W. S. Blair, Macdonald College, Que.

About 30 miles from Montreal, on the sunny slopes of Rougemont, the Dominion Orchard Company is developing a property of about 300 acres, devoting the entire area to fruits and vegetables. The company is composed principally of Montrealers who have confidence in the capabilities of the province for producing certain fruits and vegetables to supply its own market, and in this they will not be disappointed.

The slopes of Rougemont, Abbotsford and St. Hilaire have long been known as ideal spots for the production of all classes of fruit of the highest quality, especially apples of the Fameuse type. Capt. R. W. Shepherd, one of the veteran fruit growers and a shipper of high class fruit to a special English trader, says that fruit from these sections cannot be excelled.

At the base of Rougemont are various plateaus of different elevations sheltered by mountain ridges. These are made up of soil well watered by streams from a lake situated on the top of the mountain. The soil is ideal in texture, being at fault in some cases only in excessive richness. On the slopes vegetation is rapid, and the intention is to supply early truck crops to the Montreal market in abundance. Some 50 acres of this land is already planted to small fruits, principally raspberries and strawberries, all of which are making good growth.

At the foot of the mountain is excellent vegetable land. On this, celery of the finest quality can be developed. It is the intention to grow 10 acres of this crop this year and ultimately to supply the Montreal market during the winter, doing away with the necessity of the large importations of this crop from California and elsewhere.

The greenhouses are of King construction and occupy one acre. In these, lettuce, radish, tomatoes, rhubarb and other vegetable crops are grown. They are located in a valley getting full benefit of the sun but well sheltered by surrounding hills. The returns from the houses last winter were so satisfactory that additional houses were erected this year, and no doubt the present plant will be increased as the business develops.

Large orchards of Fameuse and McIntosh Red, with cherries and plums in fillers, are being planted and considerable areas are now growing these fruits.

Knight Bros., of Mission City, B.C., shipped a crate of 12 baskets of strawberries to Vancouver, September 13th. These berries sold for \$6 for the half crate. This price was paid because the fruit was a curiosity. It cannot be supposed that a quantity would sell so well. If they did, then fall bearing strawberries might be made profitable.

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Pot Hyacinths

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- Dutch Hyacinths,
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- Forcing and Bedding Tulips,
- Spiraeas, Oxalis,
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We breed Trees in this way, and offer Pedigreed Nursery Stock, produced by us on our own farms.

Last season we failed to supply the demand for our stock, and therefore request that orders for the coming season's planting, be sent in early. We advise Fall Planting for all but Peaches, and can furnish well ripened trees for immediate delivery.

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

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

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

## FRUIT LANDS

ALL KINDS OF FARMS for sale—Fruit farms a specialty.—W. B. Calder, Grimsby.

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

NIAGARA DISTRICT FRUIT FARMS.—Before buying, it will pay you to consult me. I make a specialty of fruit and grain farms.—Melvin Gayman, St. Catharines

FARMS WANTED — Don't pay commissions. We find you direct buyers. Write, describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable properties free.—American Investment Association, 13 Palace, Minneapolis, Minn.

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

SELF-SUPPORTING HOMES in the glorious Fruit District Southern British Columbia for \$10 cash and \$10 monthly, without interest. Annual profits, \$500 to \$1,000 per acre. Orchard, garden, poultry, scenery, hunting, fishing, boating; delightful warm climate; church, school, post office, store; big saw mill; daily trains; close to market; unlimited demand for products. Write quick for maps, photos, free information.—West-Kootenay Fruit Lands Company, Dept. S., Drawer 1087, Nelson, B. C.

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

GROW APPLES AND GROW RICH — 10 acres in British Columbia's finest fruit growing district will support a family in comfort. Prize fruit, enormous crops, high prices, big profits—\$200 to \$500 per acre. Established settlement, no isolation, plenty good neighbors, best transportation, good markets, grand scenery, hunting, office, hotel; daily trains. Splendid climate; fine summers, mild winters; high winds and low temperatures unknown. Prices right. Easy terms. Proofs, plans, particulars.—Fruitvale Limited, Land Dept., Nelson, B. C.

## Items of Interest

A large English fruit importing house has had men going through the Niagara District taking moving pictures of the picking, packing and shipping of fruit. These pictures will be used for exhibition purposes in England to advertise the fruit handled by this firm. Incidentally it will prove a great advertisement for the Niagara District.

The Dominion Entomologist, Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt, is sending out notices drawing the attention of all persons who intend to import nursery stock to the regulations of the new Destructive Insect and Pests Act which require that notice shall be given the Minister of Agriculture of all orders despatched for nursery stock within five days of despatching the order, and that notice shall again be given the Minister on the arrival of the shipments in Canada. Transportation companies, customs house brokers, and other persons importing or bringing nursery stock into Canada are also required to give notice when consignments are received by them. Packages of European nursery stock which are allowed to pass for inspection at the point of destination cannot be unpacked except in the presence of an Inspector. Copies of the regulations can be obtained from the Department of Agriculture.

Officials of the Dominion Government, A. W. Despard, of Ottawa, and Edward Griffen, of Toronto, have been engaged for several weeks recently preparing an exhibit of Niagara District fruit for use at the World's greatest exhibitions. Collections have been made of the finest possible specimens of gooseberries, red currants, plums, pears, peaches, grapes, celery, and other similar products. These have been preserved in chemical solutions in large jars, ranging in height from one foot to thirty-six inches. When completed the exhibit will be sent to the Brussels Exposition for the balance of this year. Next year it will be shown at the great London Exhibition.

As a means of enthusing his salesmen in regard to the fine quality of the stock in his nurseries, Mr. E. D. Smith, the well known nurseryman of Winona, Ont., recently invited a number of his leading agents to visit his various fruit farms and nurseries in the Niagara District, where they were able to inspect the stock for themselves. Automobiles were used to take the members of the party through the district. The immense quantities of stock grown by these nurseries are indicated by the fact that last spring on one nursery 420,000 young apple grafts, 100,000 cherry, 100,000 Norway Spruce, 50,000 plum, 50,000 pear, 10,000 quince and 250,000 peach trees were set out. On the Helderleigh farms there are between 1,200,000 and 1,500,000 apple trees in various degrees of preparation for delivery to buyers within the next few years.

BEST FRUIT LAND in British Columbia, in famous Okanagan Valley. No irrigation required. Special inducement to settlers in Carlin Orchards. \$145 per acre, ready for planting, ¼ cash, balance in 3 years. C.P.R. runs through property. Send for illustrated pamphlet A6.—Rogers, Black & McAlpine, 524 Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C.

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

A carload of Okanagan peaches was shipped to Winnipeg this fall and displayed in the T. Eaton Company's window. They were sold in less than two hours. Hitherto Washington peaches have been the favorites on the Winnipeg market. These Okanagan peaches were so fine and made such a favorable impression another carload might have been disposed of in short order had it been available. It is expected that several train loads will be shipped to Winnipeg next year.

## Niagara District

Distinguished visitors have been plentiful in this part of the District lately. We had the British Bowlers, some members of the Bristol Chamber of Commerce, the Bishop of London, numerous private parties from England, and from the States, and a number of the leading manufacturers and business men from Hamilton. All these persons were vastly impressed with the great beauties and capabilities of this Niagara District for fruit growing and were astonished at the amount of fruit grown, and at the immense volume of trade already done. Even the men from Hamilton,—so close by—had had little idea of what quantities of the

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## The Canadian Florist

Do you own or look after a greenhouse or conservatory? You will be interested in The Canadian Florist, the only Canadian paper published for professional florists and gardeners. Any florist or private gardener desiring to see a copy of The Canadian Florist may receive one free of cost by writing to

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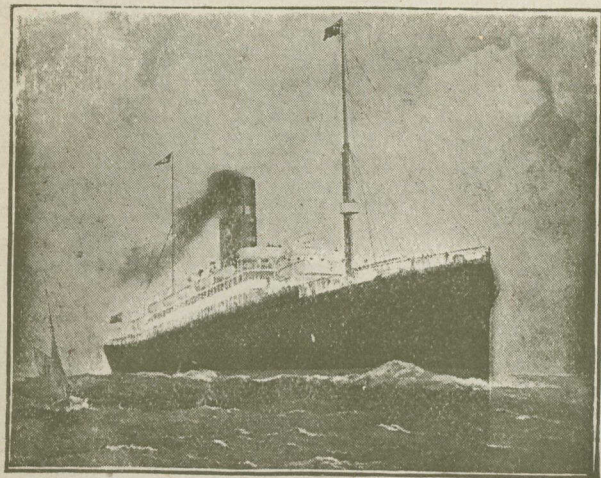


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 S.S. Cornishman, Nov. 12th      S.S. Dominion, Nov. 19th  
 All above Steamers carry passengers except S.S. Cornishman

## PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL

S.S. Welshman, Nov. 26th      S.S. Laurentic, Dec. 3rd  
 S.S. Canada, Dec. 10th  
 (S.S. Laurentic and S.S. Canada carry passengers)

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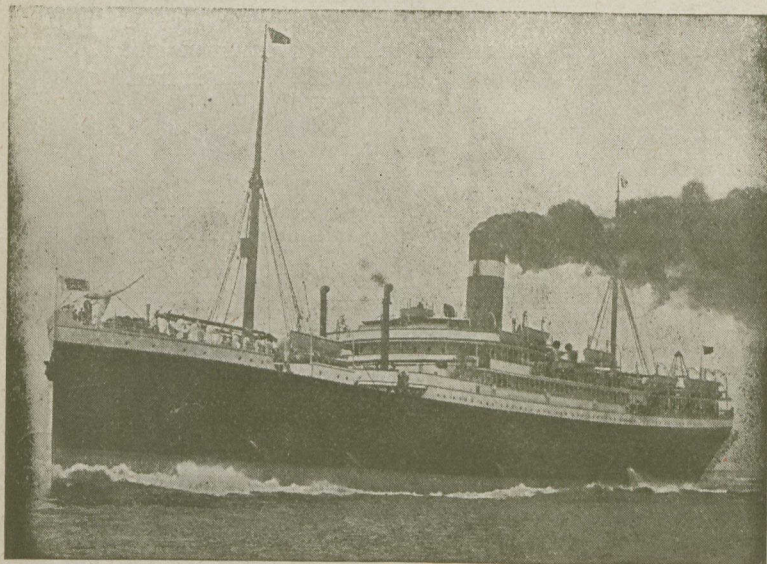
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