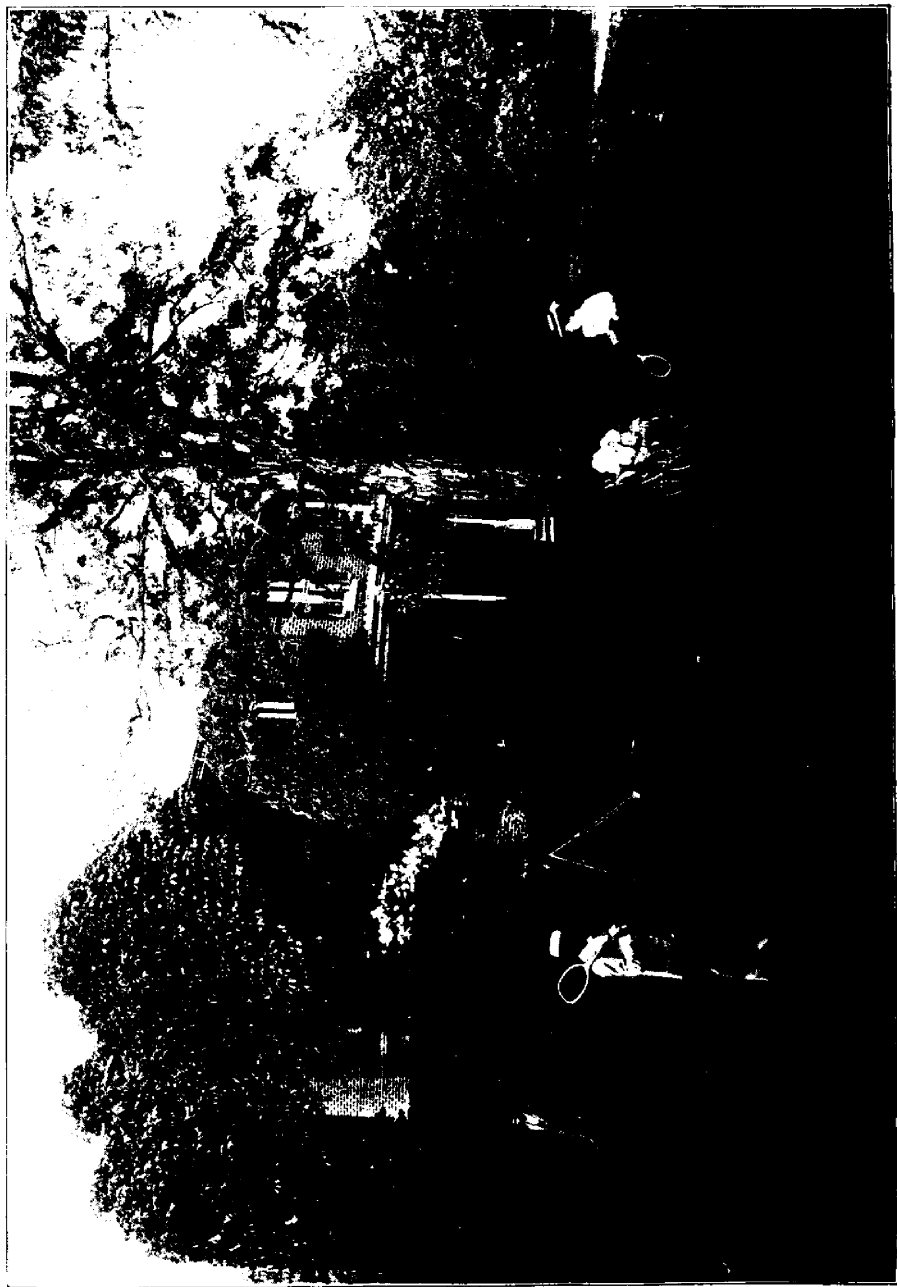


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HOME OF MR. CHARLES VAN DUZER.

THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST.

Vol. XX.

1897.

No. 9.



THE GRIMSBY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.



FIG. 1197 -

*Yours truly
John H. Grout*

THE affiliated Society at Grimsby was formed in 1895, with Mr. J. H. Grout as president, and C. W. VanDuzer, secretary; and ever since the interest in its work

and in its floral shows has been constantly increasing.

Mr. John H. Grout is one of the most prominent citizens of Grimsby; he is proprietor of the Grimsby Agricultural Works, and the Grimsby Basket Factory, but nevertheless takes a deep interest in floriculture. For two years he filled the position of president with credit to himself and to the Society, and then he resigned, believing it was for the best interests of the Society to have a frequent change in officers.

Mr. Charles VanDuzer was the first secretary, and faithfully discharged the duties of his position for two years also, working up the membership from 56 to 67, a good number for a village society. A successful fruit grower and one all his life engaged in the practical work of fruit growing, Mr. VanDuzer was eminently fitted to be the secretary of a society whose members are as much or more interested in fruit growing as in floriculture. His fruit farm is in a fine state of cultivation. He grows the finest Champion Quinces in this section, and his immense Blenheim Orange apples always command a high price. His Red Astracan orchard was last year loaded to

THE GRIMSBY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.



FIG. 1198.—MR. CHARLES VANDUZER,
EX-SECRETARY.

the ground with fine fruit, but this year it is almost barren. Among his other specialties are Bartlett pears, peaches and grapes, a share of which he proposes to furnish for the experimental export trade to Great Britain. In addition to his orchard, Mr. VanDuzer has opened up a business in fruit shipping, and may always be found at the G.T.R. station ready to pay a price for all kinds of fruits, in order to fill his orders.

Our frontispiece shows Mr. VanDuzer's home, near Grimsby Park, with tennis court and front yards. The large tree in front is the common locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), a favorite tree with the early settlers about Grimsby; the clipped trees in front are Norway Spruces, and the dense foliaged trees on the side are Horse Chestnuts, a tree that succeeds well in the Niagara district on high well drained soil. But the great charm of the yard is the beautifully kept hedges of Arbor Vitæ, which are a

proof of the great desirability of this slow growing evergreen for making an ornamental hedge.

At the last Annual Meeting one of the lady vice-presidents was elected to the office of president, viz, Mrs. Edgar J. Palmer, the wife of Grimsby's leading merchant, who has lately retired from business. The daughter of a practical horticulturist herself, she takes a special interest in the Society, and frequently calls sociable little meetings of the directors at her own house. She also excels in her own garden in growing early vegetables, as well as with many of the choicer floral treasures. One bed in a side garden is most attractive in May with Crown Imperials, and again in July with white lilies (*L. Candidum*). We were surprised at the height of the latter this season, many of the stalks standing six feet high, and showing from eight to ten blooms each.



FIG. 1199.—MR. E. H. READ, Secretary.

THE GRIMSBY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.



FIG. 1200.—VIEW OF A CORNER OF MRS. PALMER'S YARD.

The accompanying view shows a corner in Mrs Palmer's yard, with a fine hedge of Norway Spruce along one side of the lawn. This is kept closely pruned during the growing season, and is always in perfect trim.

The present Secretary is Mr. E. H. Read, whose father was formerly a manager in the Bank of Montreal—and also an officer at Fort Erie in 1837. Mr. Read has had a varied experience in banking and other business pursuits, but for the last six years has devoted himself to growing flowers, vegetables and fruit. He says that his little greenhouse has been one of the most encouraging departments of his work, and were he beginning horticultural pursuits again he would give more attention to the growing of flowering plants for sale, and less to fruits. We hope, however, for the sake of others as well as Mr. Read, that the last two years does not fairly indicate the profits of fruit growing, for many a fruit grower has not met his expenses, owing to the low prices prevailing.

This account of the Society would be incomplete if we did not mention the preparations under way for a Chrysanthemum Show in November. Every member was given six fine plants in the

spring, and each one is now cultivating these plants with great care, hoping to be able to show the finest blooms in November.



FIG. 1201.—MRS. E. J. PALMER.

We have written this account of our Grimsby Horticultural Society, hoping that now we may expect to have similar accounts from some other sister societies and thus increase the interest of the members in this journal.

EARLY APPLES FOR MARKET.



FIG. 1202.—EARLY HARVEST.

THIS season, when apple scab is again breaking out in unusual virulence, we are reminded of the importance of growing only those varieties which are proof against this fungus. We want to know just what is the most profitable first early apple, for market. For many years the *Early Harvest* held this place, but for the last twenty years this variety has been worthless on account of scab. This year the trees of *Early Harvest* are loaded at Maplehurst, but there is not one perfect apple, not one that could be shipped, and scarcely one that even the children will pick up to eat, and they know that no other apple of its season equals it in quality. The season of the *Early Harvest* is usually about the first week in August, though in 1896 it ripened from 15th to 30th of July. The *Red Astracan* comes close after it, usually being fit to ship from the 10th to 20th; it is a beautiful apple, the prettiest of its season, valuable for market when not too abundant, often bringing from 20 to 40 cents a twelve qt. basket for a selected fancy grade. We usually

put up the fancy grade in these baskets, rowing them in two deep, and three wide; the second grade, of smaller size, or less color, goes in barrels. But unfortunately the scab is attacking even the *Red Astracan* this season, and of one hundred trees, twenty-five years planted, there will be very few baskets fit for market. This is a sore disappointment this season, when they were needed for experimental export shipments.

The *Yellow Transparent* is proving the best variety of its season to resist the scab. Its season is about as early as the *Early Harvest*, but it hangs much longer on the trees, attaining more transparent whiteness as it hangs. In some instances we have seen samples still hanging about the end of August. It may not be profitable in competition with *Astracan* and *Duchess*, varieties of far greater beauty, but when it competes with the *Early Harvest* in the early part of August, the grower will find it so superior in appearance, uniformity and productiveness, that it will entirely re-



FIG. 1203.—RED ASTRACAN.

EARLY APPLES FOR MARKET.

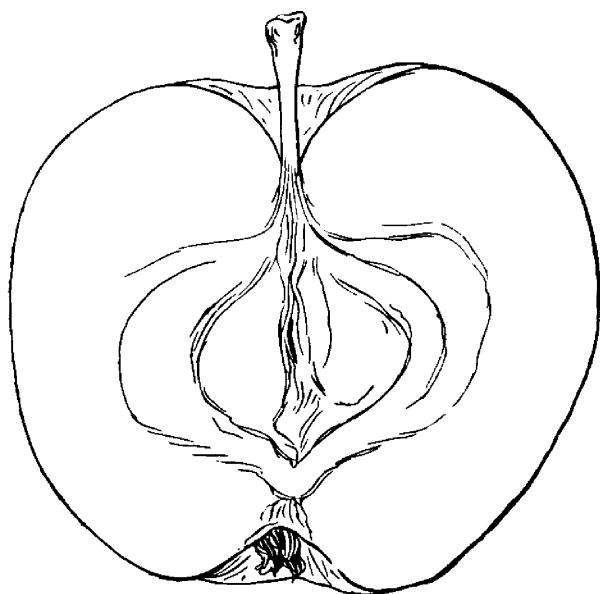


FIG. 1204.—EARLY HARVEST.

place that variety. For home uses, however, we would not omit the Harvest because of its superiority of flavor as a dessert apple. Mr. S. P. Morse, of Milton, has a seedling Early Harvest, almost equalling it in flavor, a little larger, less subject to scab, and otherwise much resembling it, which may prove desirable for home use instead of the original.

The Yellow Transparent was introduced from St. Petersburg, Russia, in 1870, and has been steadily gaining in favor among the fruit growers of the Northern States

and Canada. Its hardiness, productiveness, resistance of scab, and early bearing, being its desirable qualities. Our Simcoe Experiment Station reports that it began bearing there four years after planting. Just now, (Aug. 5th) the Yellow Transparent is selling in Montreal market at 40 cents a twelve quart basket, but of course, the Early Harvest is an unusual failure, and that price is above what could be expected in average seasons.

This variety has been fully described in the last report of the Ontario Fruit Experiment Stations, which is sent free to the members of our Association.

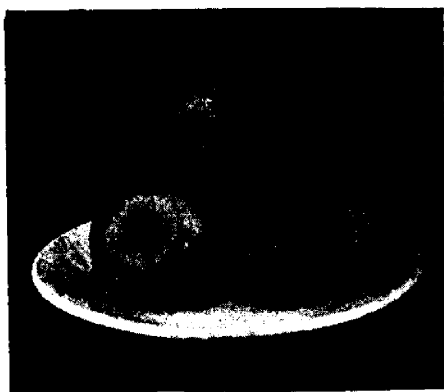


FIG. 1205.—YELLOW TRANSPARENT.

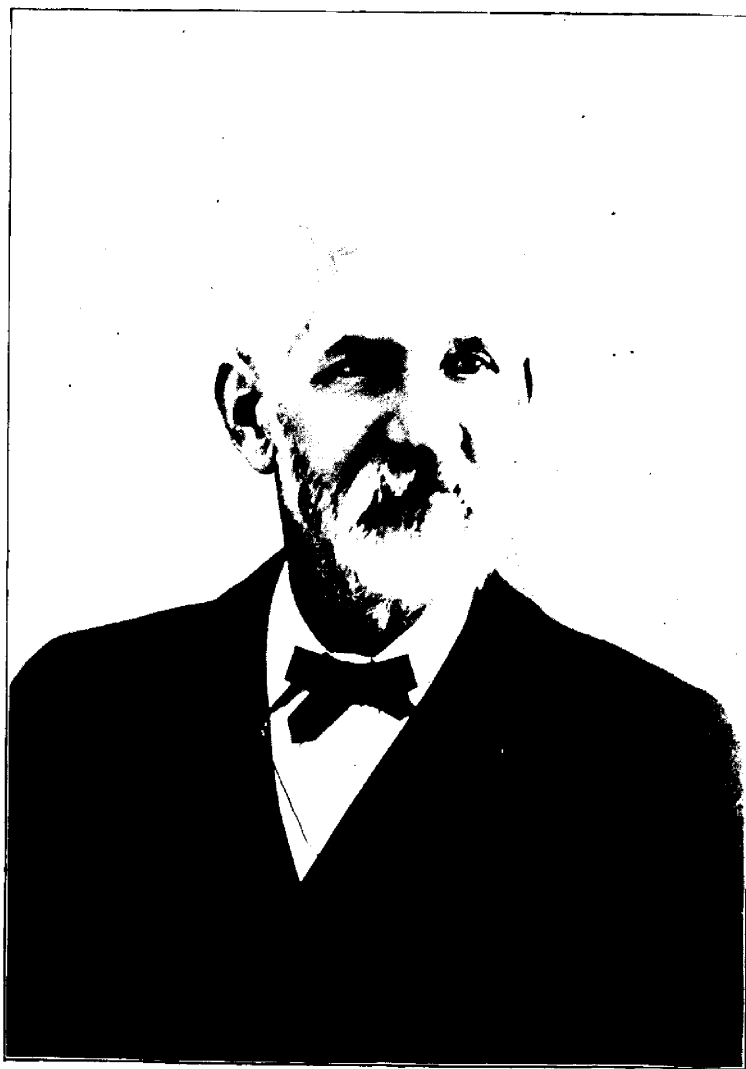


FIG. 1206.—JOHN M. DENTON.

JOHN M. DENTON.

WE are indebted to the Department of Agriculture, of Ontario, for the excellent engraving of our respected and honored friend, Mr. John M. Denton, of London, Ont., whose decease took place on the 24th of March.

From pure love of fruits and flowers, and of all departments of Horticultural Science, Mr. Denton was for years accustomed to attend the meetings of our Association, as well as that of the Entomological Society, and truly no face was more welcomed than his.

FOOD PLANTS OF THE SAN JOSÉ SCALE.

He was the son of a farmer in Northampton, England, and brought up to admire and love the beauties of Nature : it was not very surprising therefore that, in addition to his business as merchant tailor, in the city of London, Ontario, he was of late years also engaged in the cultivation of a fruit farm, just outside the city. He had been in Canada since about 1855, had built up in London a fine business, and was personally held in the highest esteem by all who knew him.

Nearly twenty years ago he was elected Director of our Association for his district, and continued to serve for many years ; and only for his modesty in persistently refusing to be a candidate, he would have been elected President. He was a constituent member of the London branch of the Entomological Society, of which he has been Vice-President and President.

We are glad to give place to the accompanying fine photogravure of such a faithful friend of our Association.

FOOD PLANTS OF THE SAN JOSÉ SCALE (*ASPIDIOTUS PERNICIOSUS*) IN OHIO, EXCLUSIVE OF FRUIT TREES.

THE following list includes forest and ornamental trees and shrubs, upon which the San José scale has been found breeding in Ohio. Nearly all of these have been found in sufficient numbers to indicate that the insect might thrive on any of them. The Cotoneaster was sent for inspection, it having been recently received from a Long Island nursery firm, and when received was literally covered with the scale :

Grape, *Vitis labrusca*.
Linden, *Tilia Americana*.
European Linden, *Tilia Europæa*.
Sumac, *Rhus glabra*.
Japan Quince, *Pyrus japonica*.
Cotoneaster, *C. frigidum*.
Flowering Peach, *Prunus*, sp.
Flowering Cherry, *Prunus*, sp.
American Elm, *Ulmus Americana*.
Black Walnut, *Juglans nigra*.
Willow (imported), *Salix veriminalis*.

Cut-leaved Birch, *Betula*, sp.
Lombardy Poplar, *Populus dilatata*.
Carolina Poplar, *P. monilifera*.
Golden-leaf Poplar, *P. Van Geerti*.
Catalpa, *C. speciosa*.
Chestnut, *Castanea sativa*.
Osage Orange, *Machura aurantiaca*.
Snowball, *Viburnum opulus*.

To these must be added the several varieties of roses, currants, gooseberries and raspberries. The Early Richmond cherry I believe to be exempt from attack, as I have found trees whose branches interlocked with those of a pear that had been killed by the scale, yet the cherry was uninfested : and in two cases that came under my observation, where this variety of cherry had been grafted upon mahaleb stock, and shoots had sprung up from below the graft, the shoots were badly infested with scale, while none at all could be found on the trees themselves.—Canadian Entomologist.

GEORGIAN BAY.

THE above is a fair representation of a point on south shore of Georgian Bay within the fruit belt of that favored region.

The mountain shown rises about a 1000 feet above the water of the bay, and at this point is about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from the water, with a gradual rise for that distance, ending in an almost perpendicu-

eight miles. Finer apples, pears and plums are not produced in the world, when every thing is considered, than are to be found in some of the orchards in this strip, and the quantities produced have now become so great that buyers from a distance are attracted. The Northern Division of the G. T. R. line runs along the shore from Colling-

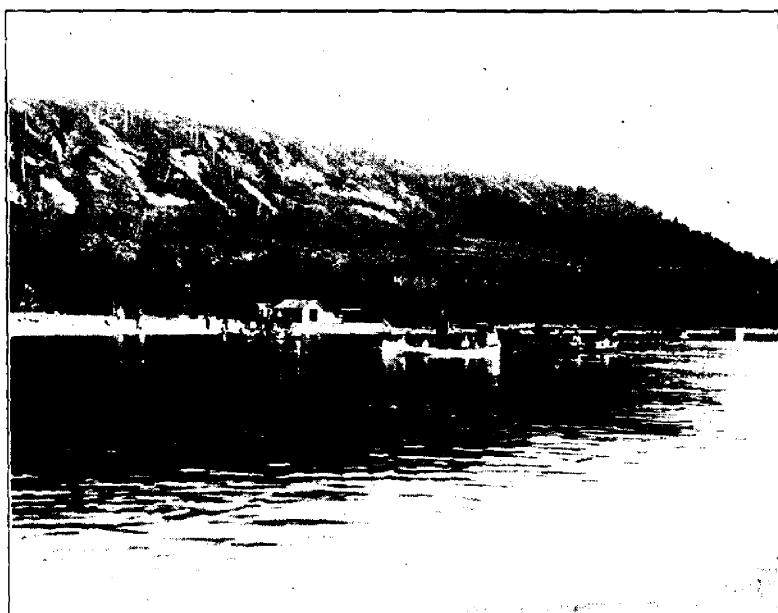


FIG. 1207.—GEORGIAN BAY.

lar bluff which can only be ascended with great difficulty by pedestrians. Between the face of the cliff and the water, apples, pears, plums, apricots and peaches do well and seldom or never suffer from frost. This elevation, known here as the Blue mountains, varies in its distance from the water and this strip is the fruit belt. It extends from Collingwood as far as Owen Sound, giving a coast line of about 60 miles and in width from a $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile to seven or

wood to Meaford, with stations at Craigheth and Thornbury. This road, with the lines of steamers from Collingwood with the G. T. R. and C. P. R., and steamer connections at Owen Sound give excellent shipping facilities for Europe or the West. Above the cliffs is the broad plateau of Western Ontario. The whole section is thickly settled with a progressive people, and yet good fruit lands can be still picked up at reasonable rates.

SPRAYING.

I WOULD strongly advise anyone who intends to spray his fruit trees to invest in a good spraying outfit. A poor apparatus will discourage most people, and I believe many are making a very imperfect job of it, or are giving up in disgust, because they have not a proper outfit for the purpose. The working parts of the pump should be of brass. Never use a pump with leather valves, or that takes the liquid through the plunger, or that requires packing every day to keep it from leaking around the plunger. I have such a pump, and I have lost more time fooling and fixing with it than would buy a good one. It has been twice at the blacksmith's and twice at the local pumpmakers, besides the time lost tinkering at it myself. You may pack the measly thing, and screw it down till you can hardly move the plunger, and before you spray half a row of trees it will be leaking as bad as ever. I will try to squeeze through this season with it, and then the scrap iron Jew will get it.

No one should attempt to spray without a bamboo extension rod. It is one of the best things in a good outfit. It makes it so easy to reach all over the trees. The collar on the top end prevents the liquid from dripping, and your hands need not be wet at all, and you can do rapid work with it. To sum up, get a pump with cylinder and valves of brass; one that don't require frequent packing to keep it from leaking. The pump should sit well down into the barrel, at least the cylinder should, and not be placed away upon the end of it. The hose connections and fittings should stand a pressure of 75 lbs. to the square inch without leak-

ing. And one most important point is, that it should do rapid and effective work, and at the same time be easy to operate. With such an outfit, including the extension rod, and if with two nozzles, good effective and rapid work can be done, and with an ease that makes spraying a pleasure, everything in the shape of fruit bearing trees or canes or vines should be sprayed with the Bordeaux mixture.

And while on this subject of spraying, I might say that a peculiar blight has struck the apple orchards this year, turning the leaves black, causing the newly set fruit to drop, and in many cases the trees lost nearly all their foliage. Winter apples will be very scarce this year. Duchess and Alexander and trees of the Duchess type were not affected at all. My orchard was not sprayed last year, but was sprayed this year. And what I would like to know from Mr. Orr is this, if this blight was prevalent through the country (and judging by newspaper reports it was), how did those trees that were officially sprayed last year (treated six times) stand the blight? Is the foliage all right on them? Have they held their fruit, and how do they compare with others not treated at all? Now, Mr. Orr, examine those trees and let us hear from you. If you can show that trees thoroughly treated last year were not affected by this blight, either in foliage or fruit, then you will score one of the strongest points possible in favor of spraying. I believe that in future those who want to make a success of fruit growing, will have to spray everything they grow.

G. C. CASTON.

Craighurst.

STRAWBERRY NOTES.

WILLIAMS is one of the best varieties here, the only fault is the white tip. But the berry is firm, large, good color and first rate quality. Plant healthy and vigorous. Haverland stands hot dry weather better than any other and carries its size well through the season. Timbrell for home use can hardly be surpassed for high quality, delicious flavor, but it won't do for a commercial berry, as it is too soft for shipment, and does not color well. I see that Mr. Stevenson says that if you give it lots of potash it will color all right. Well, I mean to try that. Its an easy matter, just scatter some good fresh hardwood ashes over the plants before the fall rains set in, and it is surprising what a large dose of fresh ashes the strawberry plants will stand without injury. I have tried it and know whereof I speak. Mr. Stevenson is right; they all require plenty of potash.

Little's 44 has done well this year, producing a good crop of fine large berries, quality first class, delicious flavor, but too soft for shipping. The foliage is the healthiest of any plant I have yet tested, and on account of its good quality, large size and good color, it should have a place in the home garden. Anyone who grows a patch of strawberries for home use should give it a trial. Marshall, Noble, Beauty are failures here. W. Belt produced a few fine large berries, but very few of them; I will give it further trial before discarding it. H. W. Beecher won't pay for the ground it occupies, and unless it does better next year it will have to go. Aroma, has risen in my estimation this year. It is a handsome berry, good color and quite firm. If it does as well next year I shall

plant it largely for crop. It is medium to late as regards its season. Brandywine is a good berry, fine color, large and of good quality, a good pollenizer as it is rich in pollen, but scarcely productive enough. Warfield is productive but needs high culture, and won't stand hot dry weather; berry moderately firm, dark red, fair size, but very poor flavor, insipid in fact. I would not can it for my own use at all. It lacks the true strawberry flavor. Of all the varieties tested, and their name is legion, we have not yet found the perfect strawberry. Wilson's Albany in its day was about as near it as we will ever get I fancy. There are hosts of new varieties, many of them fine to look at, yes, and of fine quality, but when you pick them twice they are done. Or they are too soft to handle or there is some fault. The ideal berry must be large; the larger they are the better they sell. It must be firm. It must not set too much fruit on one stalk, so that it will carry its size through the season. It should have bright red color and good flavor. It should color all over at once; no white tips, and above all productive. Foliage healthy and free from rust.

The man who originates such a berry will be a great benefactor.

I find by experience that it pays to grow the very best; the best you can grow are none too good for your market. You will never find the market glutted with first class berries. My advice to intending growers would be, always make quality the first point, and when your reputation is once established the rest is easy.

G. C. CASTON.

Craighurst.

GOOSEBERRIES.

WITH reference to question 955, by Mr. D. J. Stewart, of Ailkens' Ferry, P. E. I., I make the following observations: In England, of red gooseberries, the Industry takes the lead, being not only of fine flavor, but also very productive. Crown Bob, Ashton Red, and Lancashire Lad also stand high. Red Champagne is smaller, but of fine flavor; it has not yet mildewed with me. Sulphur is a good yellow, of fair size, and mildews a little with me. Lewis's Amber is a larger yellow, of fine flavor, and mildews but slightly; generally not at all. Whitesmith is very productive; I have seen fully eight quarts on a tree, of an agreeable mild flavor, but mildewed somewhat some years, other years it will be quite free. White Eagle is a larger berry than Whitesmith, much less subject to mildew, in fact I have not yet seen mildew upon it; of good pronounced flavor, productive, and a more vigorous grower than Industry. At present I think more of this variety than of any other English kind. When in a good rich soil, the berries grow surprisingly large; sometimes they are pyriform or pear-shaped, and at other times nearly perfect ovals. Of the English hairy green sweet berries, Glenton Green is very good; I have not seen any mildew on it. It is not a large berry, and about the size of Downing. Crown Bob, Ashton Red (Red Warrington), Industry and Lancashire Lad have all mildewed badly with me this year. There are some American varieties, such as Chautauqua, Columbus and Triumph, which have all mildewed badly with me this year, but last year they did not. These appear to me to

be only seedlings of Whitesmith, and resemble it closely

With regard to mildew, I have tried everything to cure it, and I come to the conclusion that it cannot be cured when once it has begun. Sometimes it only slightly affects the tips of the young shoots, but frequently the berries also. I tried liver of sulphur, sulphate of copper, kerosene emulsion, digging flower of sulphur in round the bush, fertilizing freely with ashes, watering the bush well in dry weather, and all to no purpose. I have cleaned the infested berries with a weak soap and kerosene wash, and the disease formed again on the berries. But I have not tried spraying the bush *before* coming into leaf. Perhaps this might prevent it.

I have my bushes on two or three classes of soil; clay loam and light clay loam, on my own farm; and a sort of sandy, or gravelly loam, on the place where I live. On this latter soil, the mildew is far worse than on the clay loam. In Halton county, at Milton, where I was six years, the soil was a good stiff clay loam, on a clay subsoil. I did not see any mildew there; and in Judge Miller's garden, there were several kinds of the best English gooseberries, which did well with him. Evidently, Prince Edward Island would be the place for gooseberries, if there be a suitable stiff soil there; but the "light sandy soil" is not the thing, either for gooseberries or raspberries. But in England they have good gooseberries, on all sorts of soils, the sea-air being the main desideratum.

W. E. BROOKS.

Mount Forest.

ON THE MARKETING OF FRUIT.

(Synopsis of lecture by George T. Powell before the horticultural institutes in New York state. In addition to the points for harvesting and marketing apples, great care is necessary in picking apples if they are to keep well. Every bruised spot starts decay. Pick by hand into baskets. Some assort directly into barrels, leaving the heads off for a few days while the fruit sweats, others carefully dump the apples in long narrow low piles to sweat, and then assort them. Some wrap fancy apples in tissue paper, like oranges, pack in sawdust and store in a dry, cool place to hold for the late market.)

1. Necessity of care in marketing—

In addition to intelligent and thorough culture, special attention must be given to the best disposition of crops. In these times of close competition, the successful fruit grower must be well informed upon markets, where heavy supplies are coming from, where to ship to best advantage, the expenses in shipping to different points, reliability of commission men, their facilities for handling and storing fruits, etc.

2. Selection of the sales merchant—

Ascertain information as to a well-established, reliable firm to ship to. Do not ship to every man who sends out letters soliciting trade and promising prices considerably above the regular market, for many such are only sidewalk salesmen with no established place of business; they will return one or two good sales, get a run of trade and then move to another street, failing to make further return for fruit received. With so many good firms of long years of excellent reputation, there is no excuse for losing money through irresponsible salesmen. It is better to send to only one firm in a place, for if fruit is uniformly fine, a trade will be established upon the trade-mark, and where two or more firms are handling the same mark, different prices are sometimes asked, according to supply and demand, and sometimes lower prices are taken than where one firm has the entire handling of a mark.

3. The grower should know the

market—The grower should go to the market in which his fruit is to be sold, inform his salesman as to what he has, confer with him about the package most desirable, how the fruit should be packed and displayed. The salesman knows what his trade demands, the grower does not; hence the grower, to get the best prices, must meet the wishes of those who buy, and he must find this out by going to the market or corresponding with the salesman.

4. The packing—Inferior fruit should not be shipped, in fact, should not be grown. It is not wanted, is in the way, has to be marked "off," and is an injury, to a certain extent, to good fruit. Uniformity in package and in packing is required. Undersized barrels should not be used. Fruit should be assorted in two grades, fine and good. The grower's name should be placed on all good fruit, but not on that which is below good. A good class of men only should be employed in the packing and handling of fruit, for the work is of a different character from that of handling potatoes. Employ by the day, not by the job. Women are good in assorting and packing fruit, for they handle not only quickly, but as a rule more carefully than men. Ship in carload lots as far as possible, as better rates of transportation can be had, and better sales realized than for small lots.

5. Secondary means of caring for fruit—Every community should be equipped with facilities for using up fruit when markets become heavily overstocked. Canneries and evaporators will save losses, and enable a wider distribution of fruit in the home and foreign markets. Cold storage is especially valuable for pears and apples, extending the season over a much

SHADE TREES ABOUT THE FARM.

longer period. It is better to store pears in the city where they are to be sold, as the customer can secure his fruit at the time he wants it, and rent or storage charges at thirty cents per barrel per month, are not more costly than to provide storage where the fruit is grown.

6. Importance of co operation—Our fruit business needs to be placed on a better, thoroughly organized business

basis. There should be in every town, where orcharding is attempted, a fruit growers' union or association, to which every grower should belong. All fruit should be properly graded, inspected and placed in the market in the best possible condition. Upon such basis, the income to grower and handler would be materially and permanently increased.—Am. Agric.

SHADE TREES ABOUT THE FARM HOUSE.



THE annual report of Thomas Southworth, Clerk of Forestry for Ontario, for the year 1897, is a creditable one, and a step in the right direction. The terrible famine in India, and the almost annual drought in our province, are warnings that we must beware of denuding of our country of its forest areas, and that it is all-important to make vast forest reservations for the sake of their climatic influence, if for no other reason. And not only so, but our country might well spend some money in making, or at least in encouraging, artificial forestation.

We give an extract from the report, which deals with the importance of planting shade trees near the house.

Nothing will improve the appearance of the farm-house and outbuildings more than a shelter belt, or even a few isolated trees planted near them, care being taken to put them not so close as to exclude the sunlight. They will not only serve as protection from the wind, but their shade will keep the house cool during the heated term. A well-planted, attractive looking farm, with the buildings half hidden in verdure and the lanes and field corners green and shady, will,

should it come into the market, bring a considerably higher price than one where all looks bare and bleak from the absence of trees.

The length of time that must elapse before a tree becomes commercially valuable or useful for its wood to the owner, is the usual objection raised when farmers are advised to become timber-growers. There is no doubt that this feeling has done much to deter them from utilizing in this way their waste land—which at present contributes nothing, except perhaps pasturage, to the returns of the farm. Yet this is a mistaken, short-sighted view. There are many things requiring to be undertaken in every branch of productive industry which involve a large outlay that will not be repaid short of many years. Farmers will build large barns and undertake subsoil drainage on an extensive scale without foolishly expecting to be recouped during the next two or three years for the cost and labor involved. They realize that these are investments which add permanently to their capital. It is exactly the same with tree-planting. A plantation of thriving young pines, maples or chestnuts of merely a few years growth, is not, it is true, bringing

SHADE TREES ABOUT THE FARM HOUSE.

in any money, but nevertheless it is an appreciable addition to the value of the farm which increases year by year. Should the owner wish to sell or raise money upon his property, the growing wood—like the new barn or the sub-soil drains—will be an asset to be considered in fixing its value. Even should the man who plants trees die before the wood is matured, he will leave so much more to his family. Men do not, to the credit of human nature, cease all active exertion as soon as they have secured merely enough to maintain themselves in selfish indolence and comfort during the remainder of their lives. They wish to leave an ample provision behind them for those dependent on them.

The labor bestowed upon tree-planting is a very trifling contribution, towards the welfare of future generations compared with the sacrifice which many men in every line of industry make with an eye to the distant future and without stopping to consider whether they personally will reap any of the benefit, or whether it will merely increase the inheritance they leave to their children.

But for the short sightedness which took no note of probable future needs and met all remonstrance with the answer that posterity must look out for itself, the farmers of Ontario would be in a much better position. There is many a farmer who twenty or thirty years ago has shaken his head forebodingly over his diminishing wood-lot and reflected how advantageous it would be to have a few more acres in timber, who, if he had occupied an off-day occasionally in transplanting saplings instead of consoling himself with the reflection, "Well, it'll last my time anyway"—would now have a plentiful supply of fuel instead of having to buy coal or travel half a dozen miles to cut cordwood. It is time that this slipshod hand-to-mouth management which looks only at immediate results was abandoned and that the lessons of experience produced more extensive and decided results in inducing the farmers as a class to take an active, practical interest in tree culture as a means of maintaining and restoring the fertility of their lands as well as a source of ultimate profit.

BUY FRUIT INSTEAD OF CANDY.—"I wish," said a doctor the other day as he watched a group of school children troop out of a candy store, where they had been spending their pennies, "that I could form a society among little folks in which each member would take a pledge to spend all his pocket money for fruit instead of candy." It seemed a funny way of putting it, didn't it? But the physician was very much in earnest, and at the moment it probably

occurred to him that, as children like clubs, an anti-candy club would be a very good one for them. He wanted to do two things—to stop their eating the unhealthful sweet and to coax them to eat more fruit. An apple or a banana or an orange can usually, one or the other of them, be bought for the price of a little candy, and the fruit is much better in every way than the sweet.—*New York Times.*



✧ Flower Garden and Lawn. ✧

JUBILEE TRILLIUM.

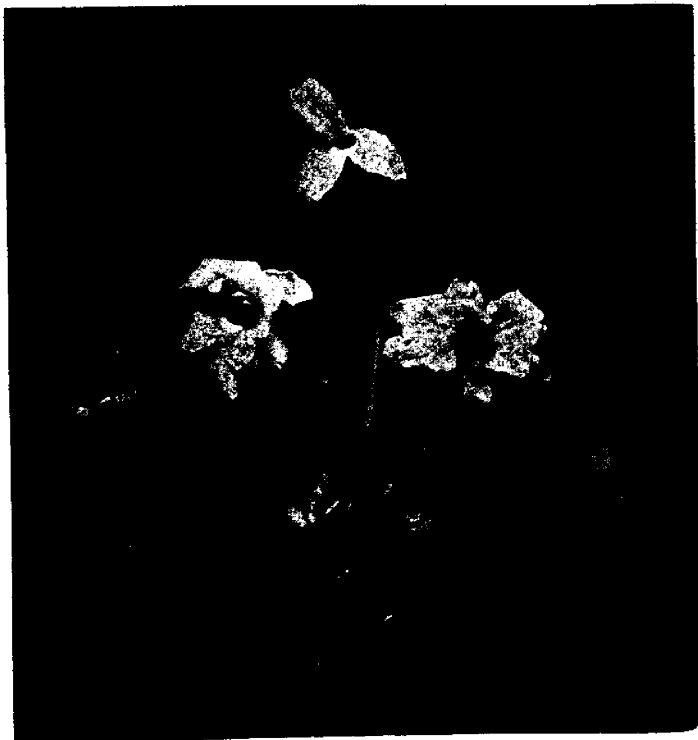


FIG 1208.—JUBILEE TRILLIUM.

SIR:—I inclose to you for your journal a photograph of a very valuable new double Trillium, composed of twenty-one petals, and pure white. One bloom measures three and a quarter inches across and resembles very much a double white Camelfa; the two lower blooms are the double ones, the upper

bloom being one of *Trillium grandiflorum*, from which you will get a fair idea of what such a double flower would be.

There is no doubt but that this Trillium will yet be greatly appreciated in Gardens, and especially since it has been found on Jubilee year and in Jubilee Park, and that I named it the Jubilee

ANNUAL POPPIES.

Lily. I have also got a yellow double one, but not tested enough yet to prove its merits.

Thomas Meehan says, "Your Trillium is a beauty, and will be welcome in flower gardens."

This, I think, is the first Double Trillium that has ever been found.

RODERICK CAMERON,

Gardener Q. V. N. F. Park, Ont.

Niagara Falls South.

ANNUAL POPPIES.

IF you love color in flowers, there is no way in which you can gratify your desires so cheaply and so fully as by planting a good selection of poppies. For the last six weeks my garden border has been such a gorgeous display and source of pleasure to ourselves and friends, that possibly my experience with varieties and mode of cultivation may be of interest to some readers of the HORTICULTURIST.

If you want to grow the finest poppies, plant the seed as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and be sure not to plant too deep; many fail from planting the seed so deep that it does not germinate. The best way is to rake your bed smooth, scatter the seed thinly, then rake gently and firm the soil well with a flat board, or, better still, the back of a hoe. When they are up two or three inches, thin out to about six inches apart for the weaker growing kinds, and nine to twelve inches for the strong growing, *Papaver somniferum* type. They will bloom abundantly, much closer than that: but to get the best plants, finest flowers and the longest season of blooming, it is necessary to give them plenty of room. If you do not want to save seed, pick all the pods as soon as the petals drop; it lengthens the blooming season very much not to allow any seed to ripen, and saves a lot of trouble the next season. The seed is quite hardy, and if left to ripen, comes up in count-

less numbers the following spring, often where they are not wanted. One advantage of self-sown seed is that the plants bloom earlier—this year, the first week in July: while spring-sown seed, though put in early, did not bloom for about two weeks later.

Poppies are so very susceptible to cross-fertilization, that new strains are constantly arising. One German firm offer 24 varieties of *Papaver somniferum*, and every year is adding to the number. In a garden where several kinds are grown, it is no use saving seed, if you want to keep your strains true to type. Last year, I carefully saved a number of special colors of Shirley and Ranunculus-flowered; this summer I had a great show of flowers from that seed, some very fine ones, but not a single plot was the same as the one the seed was saved from.

The ease with which new varieties can be originated has led to a great deal of confusion in the seed catalogues; the names give no clue to the species to which the variety belongs, making it very difficult for the buyer to know what to order, unless he is acquainted with the names and types.

The following varieties, which I grew this summer, comprise the cream of the family:

SINGLE FLOWERS.

Papaver somniferum—The Opium Poppy.—Grows from 2 to 4 feet high;

ANNUAL POPPIES.

leaves pale green, long, wavy, clasping, quite smooth, not bristly. Flowers large, from three to five inches across; white, cream, rose, white with pink edge, etc.; petals not fringed; stamens very numerous, cream colored; a handsome flower, worthy of more general cultivation.

P. somniferum, var *Danebrog*—Danish Flag Poppy.—The Victoria Cross of some catalogues, is exactly the same as the type in plant and leaves; the flowers are not so large; petals fringed, light scarlet with a white blotch at the base of each petal, making the form of a cross.

P. Rhœas—The common Field Poppy of Britain.—Plant, many-flowered, a foot or more high, scabrous with many bristles; leaves pinnately parted, lobes deeply toothed; flowers on long thin stalks, two to four inches across, bright scarlet with dark colored stamens; a handsome flower, not much grown now, being supplanted by its more beautiful relative.

P. Rhœas var *Shirley*.—The most beautiful of all poppies; in plant and habit of growth, the same as the type, but the flowers are of the most delicate silky texture and in every imaginable shade and combination of white, pink, and red, with yellow anthers. Unfortunately, they are very evanescent, and only last a short time if picked after the sun shines on them; but if picked early in the morning, as soon as they open, will keep fresh for a day or two in the house.

Majestic and Hooker's ever-blooming as grown by me from Henderson's seed, were nothing but rather poor strains of Shirley.

P. Rhœas var, *umbrosum*.—The Fire Dragon of some catalogues; has most intense dark cardinal flowers, each petal with a jet black blotch at the base, with

dark stamens about the same size as the Shirley.

Papaver lævigatum—Persian Poppy.—In general appearance the plant is very like umbrosum, not quite so robust, nor as bristly. The flowers are about the same color, but the black blotches are margined with white and the petals are more upright, not opening out so flat as in *P. Rhœas*.

Papaver glaucum—Tulip Poppy.—A very distinct species; the plant is a weak, spindly grower, particularly if planted thickly; leaves pale green, shaped as in *P. Rhœas* but not at all bristly, not so pale in color nor as glaucous as *P. somniferum*. Flowers of an intense brilliant cardinal,—the finest red in the family—without dark base, the outer petals much larger than the inner and overlapping at the edges, stand more erect than any other poppy, giving it the appearance of a tulip. The seed does not germinate as freely or as quickly as the other species.

Among the double poppies the finest are those derived from the Opium poppy; the oldest form is *P. somniferum Paeoniaeflorum* or Peony flowered poppy, a large handsome flower 4 to 5 ins. across, very double, a large number of the stamens being converted into narrow petals $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, tapering to the base and rounded at the outside end, generally more or less twisted, giving the flower a fluffy, peony-like look. They can be had in a great range of colors, from pure white to the darkest red and purple. If planted too thickly or grown in poor soil the flowers are much smaller and only semi-double. Among the newer colors Salmon-rose is a lovely flower of finest form and color, the so-called Nankin Yellow is not a yellow, only a dark cream color; there is no yellow in the Annual poppies.

P. somniferum fimbriatum—some-

ANNUAL POPPIES.

times called *P. Murselli*.—The Carnation Poppy of American seedsmen, differs from *pæoniflorum* in having the petals straighter and fringed at the ends. The range of colors is even greater than in the peony form, many of them having special names. Of these the best known is the "Mikado," a very showy flower, white, margined with rose pink, very double and finely fringed; it varies in shade of pink, some of them being much darker than others.

Another good form is Snowball, also called Snowdrift and White Swan. Very double, as round as a ball, finely fringed, and as white as snow.

"Fairy Blush" is a creamy white just tipped at the end of the petals with rose pink.

Pink Pet, sent out to customers for trial by W. A. Burpee & Co., is a very much improved Mikado. The strain is not well fixed yet, as many of them do not come true to color. When true they are quite round, very finely fringed and of a most beautiful shade of pink. A very desirable variety that will supplant Mikado.

Chamois-rose, new last year, is the best of the fimbriatums; perfectly double and a charming color, a pink with a dash of yellow in it, decidedly the finest double poppy in my collection this year.

SMALL DOUBLE POPPIES.

Sometimes *P. Lævigatum* comes semi-

double, but with this exception all the smaller double poppies belong to the genus *Rhœas*. The *Ranunculus* poppy, *P. Rhœas fl. pl.*, has all the gracefulness of the single form with a wonderful diversity of color, white and every imaginable shade of pink and red with dark stamens in every degree of doubleness from 2 or 3 extra rows of petals to perfectly double.

The varieties *umbrosum* and *Shirley* frequently show a tendency to come double, though never so perfectly double as the *Ranunculus*.

The Rosebud is a selection from the *Ranunculus*, very double and more compact than the average *Ranunculus* poppy.

Golden Gate is a mixture of *umbrosum*, *lævigatum* and *Ranunculus* in single and double. The New Japanese pomphone is evidently also a selection from the *Ranunculus* poppy. Of those I grew this year the greater part were a poor strain of *Ranunculus* flowered with a few very beautiful pink flowers resembling double Hollyhocks, with the broad outer petals projecting half an inch beyond the narrow inner ones. If selected to this type it would be a very desirable addition.

R. B. WHYTE.

Ottawa, Ont.

TO MATURE UNRIPE TOMATOS.—According to M. Chemin in the Annals of the Horticultural Society of the Department of Haute-Marne, the following simple expedient suffices to ripen off a crop of Tomatos. If the weather has been unfavorable for ripening of the fruit, the plants should be pulled up when the most of the fruits have reached full size,

and laid horizontally on a layer of clean straw in a sunny place, and without any further trouble the fruits become completely ripe, and retain their peculiar fine flavor. In this country, we do much the same kind of thing, with the difference that the plants are put under some kind of glass protection.

NARCISSUS.

“When daffodils begin to peer,
With heigh, the doxy over the dale,
Why, then comes in the sweet o' the year ;
For the red blood reigns in the winters pale.”
SHAKESPEARE.

The lovely nodding flowers of the Daffodil have always been a theme of the poets and when one contemplates a bed of their blossoms of “beaten gold” the thought usually is that the half has not been told. The fabled origin of the

poets, and in one of the best English translations we are informed that the attendant nymphs were interested—

“And looking for his corse, they only found
A rising stock with yellow blossoms crowned.”

All varieties are not hardy in Ontario, selections must therefore be made with some care. It is well to note however, that all the strongest growing sorts and finest flowers are capable of standing



FIG. 1209.—NARCISSUS HORSEFIELDII—type of the Trumpet-flowered Daffodils.

Daffodil is interesting ; in the publication of Barr & Son “Ye Narcissus and Daffodil” we find the following : “Nearly all early writers agree in treating this flower as an emblem of that youth whose name it bears. He is said to have slighted the nymph Echo in favor of his own shadow, and Nemesis changed him into this blossom as a punishment for his self-esteem. It is a deep-laid myth, and as pretty a one as often told to us by the

well here. The exceptions are some of the white flowered sorts, and the weak and fragile growing species.

In long lists a classification is generally made and for those not familiar with them we will give the division mostly used.

The Trumpet section, embraces those having flat leaves and a somewhat long trumpet-shaped cup.

The Incomparabilis section or peer-

NARCISSUS.



FIG. 1210.—TYPE OF THE INCOMPARABILIS OR PEERLESS DAFFODILS.

less Daffodils often closely resemble the above, many hybrids of the trumpet section are included with these. The Trumpet is always much shorter; more in the form of a cup.

The Polyanthus Narcissus are the varieties of *N. Tazetta* or the bunch-flowered section.

The Poets Narcissus are all those which have pure white perianths and a distinct red or purple rim to the crown or cup.

Narcissus Jonquilla is the pretty little Jonquils so favorably known in most gardens.

All forms of the *Narcissus Bulbocodium* or *Corbularia* may be called the Hooped Petticoat Daffodils.

The Hooped Petticoat varieties are rather uncertain as to hardiness and the Polyanthus varieties are more so, both are known to do well when lifted after flowering and kept in a place free from hard frost till early the following spring. If the bulbs have been kept in good condition they will bloom as well as if they had not been disturbed. The Jonquils

have a habit in this climate of making a growth in the fall, which if injured by the winter, as it usually is, greatly impairs the vigor of the bulbs.

The terms "trumpet" and "perianth" are somewhat confusing to beginners. One of the large trumpet-flowered varieties serves best for the purpose of explanation.

In Fig. 1209 a flower of *Narcissus Horsfieldii* is shown; in this the trumpet is of a deep yellow and the perianth or surrounding row of petals, is white; in other varieties the color, size of trumpet, and form of perianth, varies a great deal but the trumpet and the perianth may

be always easily recognized. In the short-trumpeted or incomparabilis section and the poeticus section the term "cup" is used in place of trumpet.

Varieties like Trumpet Major, incomparabilis, incomparabilis plena, orange Phoenix, Stella, Burbidgeii, and poeticus



FIG. 1211.—TYPE OF THE BULBOCODIUM (CORBULARIA) OR HOOPED PETTICOAT NARCISSUS.

CROWN IMPERIAL.

are often used for naturalizing under trees, between shrubbery and in grass. Being quite hardy these kinds increase rapidly and soon make in such spots sights worth travelling to see, or as some one has said "sunshine in a shady place."

The soil suitable for the majority of varieties is a loam with a mixture of very well decayed manure or leaf mould, for weak growing sorts or miniature forms a somewhat sandy soil will be found best.

Of recent years some very fine hybrid and seedling varieties have appeared, these with the almost endless forms seen in the old varieties make the *Narcissus* deserving of much more general attention as a spring flower.

WEBSTER BROS.

Hamilton, Ont.

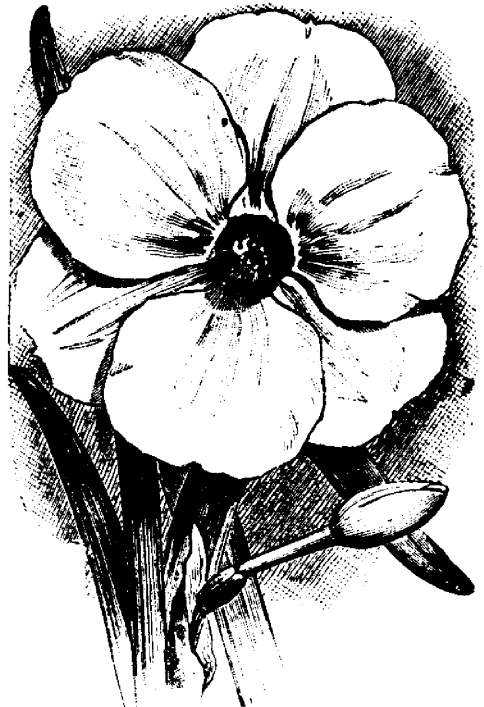


FIG. 1212.—TYPE OF POET'S NARCISSUS
N. POETICUS.

CROWN IMPERIAL.

(*FRITILLARIA IMPERIALIS*).

IT is impossible to speak too highly of these for every purpose. Whether as a single specimen in the mixed or shrubbery borders, as pot plants for the greenhouse or exhibition table; but it will be seen to better advantage planted in clumps on the lawn. The flowers are exceedingly handsome, pendant, bell-shaped, of very tall form, hardy, and bloom early in spring if planted in good sandy garden soil, about four inches deep. Left undisturbed for a number of years, they will form gigantic and picturesque

groups. The striped-leaved varieties are worth growing for their foliage, but when surmounted by their coronets of bloom, are very beautiful. The best way to grow for conservatory use, is, one bulb in a five or six inch pot, using nice loamy soil with a small proportion of leaf-mould and a little silver sand. The variety used so much in England for pot work is *F. rubra folia aurea variegata* (variegated-leaved Crown Imperial).

F. BRUNTON.

Hamilton.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBS.

TOO little attention is given to the culture of ornamental trees and shrubs. In a general way none but a few of the old standard varieties have been planted. This is to a large extent owing to the fact, that the demand for ornamental trees has been limited, and our nurserymen have not gone into the propagation of the more rare and beautiful kinds. Most of the ornamental stock that has been planted throughout the country has been sold by travelling agents. They have done a good work, but have not gone far enough in this direction, as they sell only a few well-known sorts that have been grown by the firms they represent.

It was my good fortune to visit the Rural New Yorker Experiment Grounds a year ago. I spent a very pleasant and profitable day with the Editor, Mr. Elbert S. Carman and his amiable wife, both of whom are very enthusiastic horticulturists. I think it would be impossible for any one possessed with a love for the beautiful in nature, and a few roods of land, to visit Mr. Carman in his beautiful home at River Edge, N. J., without coming away with a determination to plant some of the pretty trees and shrubs to be seen on their grounds. This, however, was the effect it had on the writer of these lines. My grounds were not ready for planting, I therefore ordered my stock and planted them in nursery row, from which they can be taken next spring and planted where they are to remain, with scarcely any risk of losing a tree, and I will thus gain nearly a year's growth on them.

I often think when driving through the country, that it is no wonder so many farmers' sons leave the farm and go to the already over-crowded cities where their surroundings will be more congeni-

al. Farmers as a class, are very busy people, and the majority of them think they have no time to bother with ornamental trees. Did you ever notice that it is those who have most to do that give most attention to ornamenting their homes with nice lawns, trees, etc.?

How often do we see a farmer build a fine house, and give no attention whatever to the grounds. Such a place, no matter how much it cost, is not worthy the name of *home*. A few dollars spent in the purchase of ornamental trees and shrubs, and a little time given to the planting and cultivation of them, will add so much to the appearance of a home. I believe it will not be long till this subject will receive more attention by our farmers. It is not unusual to buy a pretty tree or shrub from some travelling-agent, plant it out, and then consider your duties ended, thinking that it should know enough to take care of itself when once planted. My advice would be, never to plant a tree until you have firmly made up your mind to give thorough cultivation, especially during the first few years after planting. Without this you cannot hope for any great measure of success. By keeping the soil constantly stirred around the trees during the growing season you preserve a mulch of loose earth at the surface, which prevents the evaporation of the moisture contained in the soil, which is most essential to the growth of the tree. The following are a few of the great number of the more rare ornamental trees: *Picea pungens* (Colorado blue spruce) I will place this at the head of the list as the most beautiful evergreen with which I am acquainted. The trees are propagated from seed. The seedlings are quite variable in color: some of them are but little better than

PREPARING ROSES FOR WINTER.

the white or silver spruce. To get the finest specimens it is therefore necessary to select those with the darkest blue foliage. The tree is perfectly hardy, and will grow with any reasonable care.

Abies concolor.—This is next to the Colorado blue spruce in point of beauty. Selected blue specimens are nearly, and by some, considered equal to the above-named tree. The foliage is more soft and feathery, and tree quite hardy.

Picea polita (Tiger tail spruce).—A beautiful tree from Japan; quite hardy; foliage light deep green, forming a nice contrast with the above.

Picea alcoquiana, (Alcock's spruce), is another Japan tree of great beauty. The foliage is deep green, above which forms a brilliant contrast with the silvery tint of the underside of the leaf—hardy.

Retinospora plumosa and *R. filifera* are both pretty. They have soft feathery foliage, and are very useful where

a small tree or shrub is required; quite hardy.

Mungo pine is a nice dwarf-growing tree that usually grows broader than it does high; very pretty in contrast with tall-growing trees.

S. Verticillata (Umbrella pine)—A Japan evergreen, with upright trunk and horizontal branches, bearing whorls of shining green; very broad, flat needles, lined with white on the under side. These needles, by their remarkable size, and still more remarkable arrangement in umbrella like tufts, and their leathery texture gives this tree the most unique and elegant appearance of any known conifer.

I have all the kinds named above, growing on my grounds, and consider them well worthy of more general planting.

W. W. HILBORN.

(To be continued next month)

PREPARING ROSES FOR WINTER.

ALMOST all kinds of roses may be kept over winter out of doors. Many sorts are hardier than supposed, and need but little protection. Many plants which die through the winter are killed by too much care. One of the most common errors is to cover the plants too early in the season before the wood is thoroughly ripened, and while the weather is still far from very cold. All that have watched their rose bushes know that the chief injury to them in the winter season occurs toward spring. It is when the heat of the late winter sun sets the sap in motion, and the freezing nights follow, that the bushes are injured. In the Middle States, there is no need at all to cover roses of any

kind until after New Year's. By that time, their shoots are well ripened and able to withstand what cold they may encounter to better advantage than if covered early.

The hybrid perpetuals, or June roses, as they are popularly called, need no covering at all here, near Philadelphia. Perhaps the extreme tips will be hurt, but there is rarely more to be cut away than good pruning requires. Usually, the shoots are tied together, their tops cut off, and a little straw tied neatly about them. This is a good way when the plants are on the lawn; but when they are in cultivated ground, the work is as well done by bending the shoots over and covering them with four to six

THE CHRYSANTHEMUMS AT THE "GORE."

inches of soil. There is no surer covering for safety than this, not only for roses, but for every kind of deciduous shrub as well.

Everblooming roses, which embrace such as the Tea, Noisette, Bourbon, China, and their hybrids, must have some protection, but not nearly so much as many suppose. These roses do not bloom from the shoots of the previous season, as hybrids do, but from fresh ones of the same season. Nothing is gained by preserving all the length of

the shoots. In fact, were they not injured, they should be pruned away to within a few inches of the last season's growth, as better flowers succeed such a cutting back. This being the case, all that is required is the covering of the plants. This is easily done by placing manure, leaves or soil about them, to about a foot in depth, doing it after the ground has frozen solid, and removing it when spring has certainly come for good.—Joseph Meehan, in R. N. Y.

THE CHRYSANTHEMUMS AT THE "GORE."

IN giving you the methods employed in getting up the above exhibition of Chrysanthemums, I am not going to write as a man who holds secrets or methods of growing, unknown to others, or to give pointers to other growers, whereby they may excel beyond their fellows. I for one do not believe in secrets, so called; but I do believe that any intelligent gardener, or in fact anyone who, having a love for good flowers, can at little expense get up a display such as was seen in the greenhouse at the "Gore" last autumn, by simply paying attention to the details which are necessary for the successful cultivation of this plant.

This collection was grown in 4 in., 5 in., 6 in., 8 in., 10 in. and 12 in. pots, in single stem, two stem, three stem, and bush plants.

The cuttings for the larger specimens were rooted in March. Some were grown on in pots, some were planted out, from these. Cuttings were struck as required in June and August, and grown on into 4 in., 5 in. and 6 in. pots; the plants planted out were lifted early in August and taken under glass to

save them from the Chrysanthemum bug; those in 4 in., 5 in. and 6 in. pots were grown entirely under glass, getting plenty of air and a good syringing at least once a day. Whenever the plants showed signs of having filled their flowing pots with roots, they were fed with liquid manure; horse and cow manure being used alternately, about a bushel to 50 gallons of water.

The potting material used was the ordinary material in use for all potting, viz., good rotted friable loam, mixed with decayed manure.

A few of the principal points to be observed in growing this plant are: use no cuttings but what are in good healthy growing condition. See that from the time the cutting is started, the plant never gets a check, either from a want of water, or by getting too much. Plenty of drainage when potting. Never let your plants become pot-bound, until they are in their flowering pots. Timely attention to disbudding. The secret of getting good flowers is getting well ripened wood.

ALEX. VEITCH.

Ayr.

ORCHID.



FIG. 1213.

THE ORCHID shown in the accompanying illustration, is *Stanhopia oculata*, a

native of Mexico, sent to F. Wiley, Esq. Paris, and grown by him in his conservatory. It is a novelty easily grown, and blooms three times a year. In detail it is beautiful beyond comprehension. There are two or three flower spikes, one proceeding from near the centre of the base of the hanging basket, the other pushing its way as seen from the front. Each spike has eight fully open blooms, which reminds the writer of old fashioned ornaments and carvings seen in the British museum. The pistils and stamens are located in the bent, and pointed pendant section of the bloom; two of them are seen, one directly above the other to the right. Three new flower spikes are showing themselves. The flowers are too large for Mr. Chamberlain; only a Welsh æsthetic would care for them in his buttonhole.

This lovely specimen attracted the attention of hundreds while hanging in the window of the drug store of the Secretary of the Paris Horticultural Society, and many had to be told that it was really a natural flower.—G. R., Paris.

THE CULTURE OF FERNS.—It is better to begin with young plants. Be careful not to over-pot them; wash the inside of the pots clean, and give especially good drainage; use open, rich, fibrous soil, light rather than heavy, and instead of filling the pot with soil to the brim leave plenty of room to hold water. Ferns should never get quite dry at the root, yet it will not do to keep them soaking wet. Many of them, especially

the maiden-hair and gold and silver ferns dislike being splashed overhead, and hot sunshine must never fall directly upon these delicate kinds. Ferns are sure to be killed by little dribblings of water given every day. The same rule that applies to watering other plants is good with ferns: When the top of the soil looks dry fill the pot with water to the brim, so that the ball of soil may have a thorough soaking.—Vick's Magazine.





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LOCAL NEWS.—Correspondents will greatly oblige by sending to the Editor early intelligence of local events or doings of Horticultural Societies likely to be of interest to our readers, or of any matters which it is desirable to bring under the notice of Horticulturists.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Editor will thankfully receive and select photographs or drawings, suitable for reproduction in these pages, of gardens, or of remarkable plants, flowers, trees, etc.; but he cannot be responsible for loss or injury.

NEWSPAPERS.—Correspondents sending newspapers should be careful to mark the paragraphs they wish the Editor to see.

DISCONTINUANCES.—Remember that the publisher must be notified by letter or post-card when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped. All arrearages must be paid. Returning your paper will not enable us to discontinue it, as we cannot find your name on our books unless your Post Office address is given. Societies should send in their revised lists in January, if possible, otherwise we take it for granted that all will continue members.

✦ Notes and Comments. ✧

EXPORT OF TOMATOES.—From the English market reports it would appear that this fruit can be exported profitably in cold storage. "The Fruit Grower," London, dated July 22nd, quotes Guernsey tomatoes at from 6 to 10 cents a pound, and speaks of the supply as being abundant. When we consider that this fruit often sells as low as $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound in this country, it is evident that we are encouraged to attempt its export.

BARTLETT PEARS under the name Williams are now, July 22, being sent into the English market from France, and quickly snapped up. French Jargonelles are sent into the English market in cases of from 48 to 56 fruits, and selling at from 60c. to \$1 per case. But these are poor in quality. The best pears promise to bring a good price, as

home grown fruit in England is a short crop this year.

UNCLE SAM has placed the duty on fruits as follows:— Apples, peaches, quinces, cherries, plums and pears, green or ripe, twenty-five cents per bushel; apples, peaches, pears, and other edible fruits, including berries, when dried, desiccated, evaporated or prepared in any manner, not specially provided for in this Act, two cents per pound; berries, edible, in their natural condition, one cent. per quart. Currants two cents a pound; grapes 20 cents per cubic foot of capacity; plums 2 cents a pound.

THINNING PEACHES seems to be helpful in preventing the spread of rot. This year the Alexanders were so heavily loaded that we thought it advisable to thin, and accordingly we removed from one third to one half the fruit from the

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

overloaded trees, excepting from a few left for comparison. Now that we are gathering the crop (Aug. 4th) we find not only larger and finer peaches on the thinned trees, but much less rot. This disease is one of the worst difficulties we have to face in growing early peaches of the Alexander and Hales' Early type; but possibly with diligent thinning, and spraying with Bordeaux mixture, we can overcome it to a large extent.

THE FAILURE OF THE PEACH CROP in Essex this season is a sad loss to many, who are depending wholly upon this fruit for their year's income. Mr. W. W. Hilborn, of Leamington, who has now about one hundred acres in peaches, writes:—"I have no peaches, either early or late, this season. I think I am safe in saying there will not be one basket in this whole district. This is rather hard on us poor fellows that grow peaches only. We will have to live on porridge and faith for the next twelve months."

SAN JOSE SCALE.—Emergency Posters have been sent out from the Central Experimental Farm, warning fruit growers against the San José Scale. The extent of distribution is given, and sufficient description to enable anyone to determine it. Under the head of *what to do* the following advice is given:—1 Send specimen of suspected trees to the Entomologist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. 2 Dig up and burn all infested trees. 3 Cut back severely all slightly affected trees, and burn all cuttings. 4 After cutting back, spray the trees with kerosene emulsion once each week until the middle of September. 5 As soon as the leaves fall, wash the trees with strong whale oil soap mixture, 2 lbs in one gallon of water. Do not delay, act immediately and decisively.

KEROSENE EMULSION.—The same poster gives the following directions for making kerosene emulsion:—Kerosene 2 gallons, rainwater 1 gallon, soap $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Dissolve soap in water by boiling, take from fire and while hot turn in kerosene and churn briskly for five minutes. Dilute for use with nine parts of water.

DUTY ON NURSERY STOCK.—The United States has placed a duty on Myrobalan plum, Mahaleb or Mazzard Cherry stock, of 50c. per 1000 plants, and 15 per cent. ad valorem; on stocks and seedlings of apple, quince and plum, of \$1 00 per 1000 plants and 15 per cent. ad valorem; rose plants, budded, grafted or grown on their own roots, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents each; other nursery stock twenty-five per cent. ad valorem.

THE EUROPEAN FRUIT CROP is estimated as follows:—Apples—England, fourth crop, will require large importations; France, light crop in the south, fair crop in the north, can export some; Belgium, third crop; Holland, fair crop; Germany, fair; Italy, good. Pears—England, worst crop for many years; France, good crop of late kinds; Germany, good crop of ordinary fruit.

THE APPLE CROP in Ontario grows less promising every day. At blossoming time the outlook was good, but now (August) the scab has spread alarmingly, and many varieties will be worthless. The great importance of spraying is more evident this year than usual.

THE BURBANK PLUM is a magnificent success in the Niagara district so far as growth of tree and productiveness is concerned. Mr. L. L. Hagar of Grimsby, has some young trees breaking to the ground with ropes of this beautiful Japan variety. Mr. Hagar believes that it will prove an excellent acquisition.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

SOME OF THE MEMBERS of the British Science Association are visiting the fruit section. Of these we were favored with a call from the Hon. Mr. Scott, Master of Polwarth, and a nephew of His Excellency Lord Aberdeen, whose home is near Glasgow, Scotland. He expressed himself as greatly delighted with the fruit sections of Ontario. We had also an interview with Mr. Wm. Senior, of the London Daily News and Field, to whom we gave full information concerning our intention to place upon Covent Garden market the very choicest of Canadian pears, peaches, grapes and tomatoes. We gave him full description of our Bartlett pears (known in England as Williams) our Crawford peaches, and our Concord grapes, and he promised to give a column in the London Daily News to Canada's fruit and fruit lands.

THE SAN JOSE SCALE was discovered on some ornamental trees at Cornell, and those most affected were at once destroyed; but some valuable ones, not very badly affected were treated experimentally by Prof. Slingerland. In May before the young scales which had hibernated, had begun their spring growth, he washed all parts thoroughly with whale oil soap, two pounds to one of water. On June 25th, when these scales had made some growth, every plant was drenched with pure kerosene and water, one part to five; and on July 2nd another thorough application. On July 23rd Mr. Slingerland made a very careful examination and failed to find a single live scale among many dead ones.

THE ENGLISH FRUIT CROP is very fully reported in the Gardener's Chronicle. Apples are reported much under the average over the whole of the United Kingdom; Plums, are ever a less crop in proportion, for out of 319 reports, 280

give the crop as below the mean; so that it is clear that for both apples and plums England must depend largely upon outside supplies

CHILDREN'S GARDENING is encouraged in Great Britain. The Egham Horticultural Society pursue a unique method. Last July they held an exhibition on the grounds of Holloway College, and secured the presence of the eminent novelist Sir Walter Besant, who gave them an address.

The Committee issue in the spring to all the school children of the district willing to grow them, six rooted plants for pot culture, and six packets of annuals to be grown and flowered in pots. Then in the summer, when the annual exhibition is held, numerous classes are arranged to suit the little competitors, and a truly wonderful display is the result. The plants are distributed through the agency of a local florist, to the satisfaction of the Committee.

THE PRUNUS SIMONI does not appear to be an entire failure. Mr. A. M. Smith brought us on the 12th of August a fine specimen grown by him at St. Catharines, which measured $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches long and $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches broad; a size that would astonish our friend Mr. Van Deman, formerly U. S. pomologist. Mr. Smith's trees are about six years of age and their yield is about two baskets to a tree. He finds they sell well in the market, bringing from 75c. to a \$1 per basket—or about double the price of the early peaches. The fault is the tendency to rot, like the Alexander peach and the poor quality as a dessert fruit. The tree also seems to be short lived. Mr. Smith says he has noticed that Simon's plums bears better when propagated by grafting on the peach, than when grafted on the plum.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

SMITH'S EARLY PLUM seems to be one of the earliest of plums. It colored up this year about the end of July, and was sweet and good ; but small.

THE WILLARD PLUM ripened with Mr. A. M. Smith this season about the 25th of July. He sold it for 75c. per basket, but thinks no one will buy a second basket, on account of its miserable astringent flavor.

STRAWBERRY RASPBERRY.—We have just received (Aug. 14) some samples of this novelty from our experiment station in Huron. They are certainly very interesting, having characteristics of both the berries mentioned. We measured an average specimen and found it $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long and 1 inch broad. It is very attractive in appearance, but not equal to either the strawberry or the raspberry in flavor. It is said to be a hybrid from Japan.

THE AITKINS PLUM has just come to hand (Aug. 14th) from the Jewell Nursery Company. It is a pretty plum of American origin, of medium size, oblong, measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $1\frac{1}{4}$, somewhat lop sided ; suture none ; stem slender ; about a half an inch in length ; skin bright red and very attractive ; flesh tender, melting, sweet and fairly agreeable ; a freestone. The points claimed in favor of this plum are its hardness, earliness and uniform size.

THE ALEXANDER PEACH is yearly proving itself less desirable for the commercial orchard. It is productive enough, indeed it overloads, and must be thinned in order to produce fruit large enough to be worth shipping at all. Then it is very subject to the Rot fungus, which usually destroys the fruit before it ripens ; and, even if it does ripen,

the quality is poor, and the markets do not want such stock, except at very low prices.

THE HAMBURG EXPOSITION.—The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of the grand exposition now in progress at Hamburg. A special fruit exhibit is to be opened about the middle of September and continued until the close of the exposition. We have received letters from the management asking whether our horticultural societies would not combine and send an exhibit of our fruits with the hope of extending our trade with that country. Unfortunately it is now too late for an arrangement to be made for such an exhibit. No doubt it would be very desirable, but, in view of the approaching exposition at Paris in 1900, we presume it will be wise to concentrate all our efforts in making as large and creditable an exhibit as possible on that occasion. A magnificent display can be made in Paris, and it will there reach many of the same people interested in handling fruit as it would do if exhibited in Hamburg. Let us not delay too long in making preparation for the Paris Exposition. The Government of the United States has already appointed a commissioner to take charge of the preliminary work.

WHITESMITH GOOSEBERRIES.—Mr. Thos. Beall, of Lindsay, sends us samples of the finest Whitesmith Gooseberries we ever saw. The dozen weigh 6.057 ounces ! and one sample measures $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches long by $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches wide. We wrote questioning whether they could be indeed Whitesmith, to which Mr. Beall replied, saying, "There can be no doubt about the berries being Whitesmith. I did not grow them more than about half the present average size

THE FRUIT CROP IN GREAT BRITAIN.

ten years ago, and the berries are the product of the same bushes. Experience is gained when growing one variety twenty or twenty-five years, as I have

done in this case. I now send you another dozen. Finished marketing this variety yesterday, August 3rd; the last lot being about four bushels.

THE FRUIT CROP IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The time has come in the history of fruit growing in Canada, that we must open up an export trade in our fruit products, or declare the present no longer profitable, except in a very few lines. Raspberries have been so very cheap this year that many growers have allowed the fruit to waste on the bushes rather than spend money on pickers and crates. Currants have been very cheap and small. Gooseberries almost unsalable. These two fruits were hitherto exported to the United States, but now the tariff has been made almost prohibitive; we must look elsewhere for a market, and, perhaps they can be exported to Great Britain in cold storage.

We are glad to note the excellent opening in Europe this season for our fruit. Apples are a great failure, and will be high-priced. Messrs. M. Isaacs & Sons, of London, England, write:—

We take the opportunity of giving you some particulars as regards prospects of shipments from your side to our market this season. There is no doubt that the crops on this side will be exceedingly light; this refers not only to England, but also to the Continental countries whence we are in the habit of getting supplies of this fruit. Apart from this, crops of fruit generally are exceedingly light both here and on the Continent, and this should give far better results for shipments of American, Canadian and Nova Scotian apples than last year.

Of course, it is unnecessary to point out that it is no use shipping very common soft apples to our market, as they will not bear transport, and the expenses of handling and freight are quite as high on this common fruit as on the better class. As regards this, we think the disastrous results obtained for some of the softer kind of apples last year, should be a lesson, although a very expensive lesson to some shippers.

On the other hand we note the view of the National Shippers' Association, which met at Buffalo on the 6th of August. Regarding the apple crop, the following is reported:—

The most important subject discussed was the crop report. Delegates from the different States submitted estimates of this year's supply. It was stated that the yield in the West

would be about 75 per cent. of the average: in this State 50 per cent.; and about the same percentage in New England.

Until the present time the Eastern Section of the United States has grown the greater part of the crop and governed the market. Indications now are that the largest and best crops will be raised in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas. It seems to be the general impression of the men in attendance at the convention that the prices will not be higher this year than last.

We also quote the following paragraph from the "Fruit Grower of London headed "Scarcity of Fruit."

Were it not for our foreign supplies we should have one of the shortest crops of fruit generally that has been known for years; thus the Jubilee year now turns out to have been a complete failure as far as English fruit is concerned. In the fruit shops there is hardly anything but foreign fruits to be seen, and with the exception of tomatoes and grapes, we have the worst show known in the history of the trade. To make matters worse even, the supplies of really good tomatoes have been exceedingly short, and the consumers are to be congratulated upon the fact that even though there is a scarcity of English fruit, fair supplies are available from foreign sources. But even with these supplies the majority of the fruit shops have a half-stocked look about them, and as far as quality goes, including the foreign supplies, we are really worse off than we have been during the past 20 years. Undoubtedly bad seasons have had much to do with this state of things. What with frosts at home, and the frosts and storms abroad, the fruit producers have had a bad time all round, but the foreign grower has the best of it at present. In conjunction with this shortage prices in some instances have been up to a phenomenal degree. When we have bushels of cherries, English, making from 16s. to 20s. we know there is something specially wrong about the production of a fruit that pays growers well when sold at 8s. and 10s. for the same measure. Looking ahead, what prices may be expected to rule for choice English apples? Well, it is possible that fabulous prices will be readily realized, and if they go up to 12s., 15s., and 20s., a bushel we shall not be surprised in the least. Independent of the citrus fruits, the world's fruit output will be poor, and possibly we are going to have one of the worst all-round fruit seasons known to the oldest distributors in the trade.

❖ Question Drawer. ❖

Hardy Cherries.

962. SIR,—Please give me the names of the best market cherries that would succeed at Orangeville.

R. C., *Orangeville.*

Of sweet cherries, we think that Early Purple and Windsor should succeed; of the sour cherry class, nearly all the Kentish and Morellos should do well, e. g., Montmorency, Wragg, English Morello, Ostheim, etc. All these are good market varieties.

Strawberries.

963. SIR,—Please mention the names of some of the best strawberries for this locality.

R. C., *Orangeville.*

Clyde, Bubach, Haverland, Greenville, Williams.

Smith's Improved Method of Grafting.

964. SIR,—Could you give instructions for the Smith's Improved Method of Grafting?

C. MORETTI, *Montreal.*

Pruning Norway Spruce Hedge.

965. SIR,—Please tell me how to care for a Norway Spruce Hedge, including pruning. When and at what point should the long shoot on the top of each tree be cut off.

W. S., *Toronto.*

The first essential in growing a Norway Spruce hedge is to induce good healthy vigorous growth. Very often exposure of the roots in transplanting stunts an evergreen so that it is very long in recovering its vigor. If it is light colored in foliage and shows poor growth, it will need cultivation, and enriching of the soil, and little or no cutting of the top, except in fall or spring, when growth is dormant. But as soon as vigor is evident, summer pruning should be practised, and that as fre-

quently during the season as may seem necessary to preserve the form desired, and render the weaker parts more dense. The leading shoots may be cut back at the option of the owner, without any special rule, the only object being to keep the height down to a certain line. To do this, it is well to stretch a line on some stakes at a certain height and prune accordingly. Each year of course this may be raised until the desired height has been gained. As to form, it is usual to prune to a square top, as with the one shown on page 327, but we ourselves prefer the conical form, and this also requires less labor in pruning. The Norway Spruce is one of the most vigorous growers of the evergreens, and therefore will require more pruning than any other to keep it within bounds as a hedge; but fortunately it endures the shears well, and the more it is sheared the thicker it will grow.

The American Arbor Vitæ (or White Cedar) is much slower of growth, and therefore more desirable as a hedge than the Norway Spruce.

Blight on Apple Trees.

966. SIR,—At present I am troubled by some kind of blight affecting my orchard, and thinking you might recognize the trouble and be able to advise me, I take the liberty of asking your opinion.

In the early spring, after the fruit had well set, small dark patches appeared on some of the trees, Alexander and Yellow Transparent chiefly, other kinds being only slightly touched. The fruit spurs of the present season were killed completely, fruit and leaves browned up to the bough from which they sprung. Also young tender shoots of the season's growth were killed down for 12 or 15 inches of their length. The damage was to be noticed on all sides and parts of the trees. Duchess, Wealthy and other kinds, though intermingled as to position, had only a very few diseased spurs.

I cut off every dead shoot as carefully as possible, but in three weeks the dead spurs seemed to be as manifest as before. On close

THE FRUIT CROP.

examination, I observe that branches, from which dead spurs have been cut, have the bark discolored for some distance up and down from the spot where the cut was made, and when cut through, the pith or core is dark, as if the disease was extending up the limb. I am not supplied with any magnifying glasses. Some of my neighbors are troubled in like manner. Kindly diagnose if you can and much oblige

JOHN S. J. WATSON,
Rockingham.

The trouble is doubtless due to the apple blight, which is identical with the well-known pear blight. In the eastern parts of the continent apple blight is less prevalent than it is in the west. It is caused by bacteria, called by scient-

ists *Micrococcus amylovorus*. It is most prevalent in hot seasons, especially if also moist. The germs are believed to enter the plant through the blossoms, and also at ends of tender twigs, or in spots in the bark injured either by the hot sun, or the severe cold; in such cases the blight is commonly known as "Sun scald," although the sun only gave rise to conditions favorable for the entrance of blight.

Some varieties are less liable to blight than others, and it is well to consider this in planting an orchard, especially in those places where blight is known to be troublesome.

* The Fruit Crop. *

St. Lawrence District.

SIR,—The apple crop in this district has changed very little since my report last June, but the quality will be very poor, in unsprayed orchards, and only medium to good in those sprayed. The fruit in many cases being badly formed, owing no doubt to imperfect fertilization of the blossom.

Fungus is still making rapid growth on both fruit and foliage. A fair estimate would be: Apples, 25% of a full crop, or about one-half average. Pears, too few to make an estimate; not many grown. Plums, none. Grapes, over average; not many grown.

HAROLD JONES.

Cataraqui.

SIR,—The apple crop in this district is under average; quality very good. Grapes, average; quality good. No peaches, and very few pears or plums, grown in this district.

GEORGE NICOL.

Victoria County.

SIR,—Your postal card of 14th inst. duly received. I quite agree with your statement that the prospects for the apple crop have materially changed since the last published report.

The prospects at present are, that the apple crop will be less than one-half of average, but good to very good in quality. Pears, Clapp's Favorite and Flemish Beauty much over average and of excellent quality. Bart-

lett, average in both quantity and quality. Peaches are not grown here. Plums, we have none this season. Grapes, under average in quantity; vines looking well; fruit nearly full size, but we expect no ripe grapes here, as the season of growth (now) is fully two weeks later than usual and the weather unfavorable.

THOS BEALL.

Lindsay, Aug. 16th.

Middlesex and Perth.

Apples in this district are only about 20% of a crop; Duchess among early, and Northern Spy among late, are doing fairly well. The home demand will consume all the supply. Pears and plums are a good crop, above the average; the quality is generally good, except with the Flemish Beauty pear, which is badly spotted where it was not sprayed. Local demand for pears and plums will be pretty well supplied at home.

T. H. RACE.

Prince Edward County.

SIR,—Your postal card received, re the apple crop. From all returns received, we do not think the crop will be over 25%. The Beauty pears are very rough, cracked and spotted. Bartletts are clean and of Clapp's Favorite we do not think there will be over half a crop. Very few plums and grapes are grown around here. There are no peaches here at all.

H. BOULTER, Picton.

THE FRUIT CROP.

Wentworth.

SIR,—In reply to your enquiry: the apple crop in this district is much below an average; quality poor. Pears above an average, and very fair quality. Peaches, very heavy crop. Plums, above average; very good. Grapes, heavy crop; large and fine.

M. PETTIT, *Winona.*

Lincoln.

SIR,—Great change in apple crop since last report; not more than one-eighth of last year's crop; badly spotted and wormy. Plums, heavy crop. Peaches, same. Grapes, same, but in places affected with mildew and rot to a small extent. Pears, Bartlett full crop; Bossock average; other sorts mostly light, except Kieffer, average.

A. M. SMITH, *St. Catharines.*

United States.

The apple exporters say that, from the reports so far received, the crop in New England is below the average, especially winter fruit; that in New York there is less than an average crop along the lakes, and a fair crop in the Hudson River Valley. In Virginia a fair crop, but very light in the Ohio River Valley. Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas and Iowa promise an average crop. Michigan and Nova Scotia are below the average. Baldwins are reported light in all sections of the United States, and the larger part of the crop consists of russets and green varieties. This is bad for the exporter, for the red varieties take best in Great Britain.

Renfrew County.

Apples, Summer and Fall under the average, Wealthy a fair crop, other winter apples not much grown here.

Plums, Native red a failure, De Soto and Sinclair varieties a full crop

Grapes under the average upon the whole, vines that came through the winter all right are up to the average, but many were injured by the severe season and bearing very lightly.

R. B. WHYTE, *Ottawa.*

Oxford County.

SIR,—I think from what I have seen and

enquiries made, the apple crop will only be medium, quality good. Pears very good, quality good. Peaches not much grown in this section. Plums will be very good, quality good. Grapes good, quality good.

Jos. S. SCARFF, *Woodstock.*

Ontario County.

SIR,—I regret to say that the outlook for a paying crop of apples is very slim, owing largely I think to too much wet weather. Many varieties that were well loaded early in the season, have kept dropping off till a very few are left, especially Duchess and Astrachan. R. I. Greenings are very small compared with last year, in fact nearly all our varieties are below the average of last season. Very few Baldwins are on the trees, as many of the trees never bloomed in the spring. Spys, Canada Red, Haas, Wealthy, Yellow Bellefleur, King, Fall Pippin, Ribston Pippin and Twenty Ounce are fairly well loaded, but all below the average in size at this time; nor do I believe they will make it up, as the nights are getting cold.

In pears the prospect is good, especially early varieties, Clapp's Favorite taking the lead, Bartlett coming a good second, while Louise Bonne, Keifer's, B. d'Atjou and Clairgeau are coming on finely, and Rostiezer is literally crowded with beautiful samples.

In plums, the crop is the best we have had for years, both in quantity and size, and the prospect is good for profitable crop this season. Small fruits were very plentiful and difficult to sell at remunerative prices, in fact gooseberries, which were very fine, could hardly be disposed of at all. Grapes are looking well, but unless we get warmer weather, many varieties will not ripen, as most varieties were late in blooming in the spring. I also find where spraying was done thoroughly, there is more fruit and better quality than where it was omitted or only partially done.

R. L. HUGGARD, *Whitby.*

THE APPLE CROP is reported abundant in Missouri, Arkansas, and Eastern Kansas, but owing to the failure in the Eastern States, Mr. Goodman, Secretary Missouri State Society, expects high prices, owing to the failure in the east.

The grape crop is reported very abundant.



THE FRUIT GROWER'S STORY

A man once determined a rural life
Was the happiest, best and more free from strife
Than a life in the city of noise and soot,
So he moved in the country and commenced raising
fruit.

He planted some peaches, some apples and cherries,
And between the tree rows some fancy strawberries.
He watched with great care the trees as they grew,
And pruned and sprayed as most orchardists do.

His money gave out, yet still he worked hard,
Well knowing that soon he would have his reward
In selling the fruit that the trees would unfold,
And bring him returns in silver and gold.

At last the crop comes, fruit plenteous and fine,
It's ready for market. Now comes the time
When new friends appear: clever fruit men galore
Who give much advice, but give nothing more.

He needs money for help and money for boxes—
His advisers are gone like so many foxes,
But he gets his fruit packed and ready for sale;
And ships, how? Well—on this letter so frail:

Mr. Rural Fruit Grower:—

My very dear sir:
A very great favor on us you'll confer,
If at once you advise us what fruit you can send;
We refer you to Bradstreets, and remain
Your dear friend.

He ships after getting the usual wire:
"Market good, ship quick, we think will go higher."
He stops not to think that this house wires all over,
And the market's a puzzle, like "pigs in the clover."

For many do exactly like our Rural Fruit Grower.
Result: market higher? not much; market lower.
A few days later the returns he receives,
Ninety dollars; deduct charges, one dollar it leaves.

SOLILOQUY.

"One dollar the first of my orchard's crop,
I'll let the rest of my peaches rot.
No! I can't do this, I'll continue the gamble,
Perhaps in the wind-up of the general shamble,
A dollar or two may happen to stray
Around to me, and help my box bills to pay."

The dream of the beautiful rural life
Of the gentle fruit grower, secluded from strife,
Is a pretty tale; but to us who know,
It's not a sweet dream, but a perfect side show.

—*American Fruit Growers' Magazine.*