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Letter by Mrs Lambert.  
Roses.

L. Lambert.

P-193



The  
**Canadian**

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**ORTICULTURIST.**

A JOURNAL  
 DEVOTED TO  
 THE INTERESTS OF  
 FRUIT GROWERS  
 IN ONTARIO  
 EDITED BY L. WOOLVERTON, M.A.  
 PUBLISHED BY

\* THE FRUIT GROWERS ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO \*

APRIL.

GRIMSBY ONT.

1888.



For 1888 is even more beautiful and instructive than ever. It is an elegantly printed book of 70 pages, embellished with over 200 engravings and gives honest descriptions (telling the defects as well as the merits) of all new and old varieties of Orchard and Small Fruits worthy of cultivation, and plain practical instructions for planting, pruning, and their culture. The different grades with exceedingly low prices are figured, enabling even a novice to determine the best size of Trees and Plants to order. Illustrations in natural colors are given of MONMOUTH and GARDY STRAWBERRIES, ERBE, and EARLY KING BLACKBERRIES, GOLDEN GREEN, and JOHNSTON'S SWEET RASPBERRIES, STALLING, BOTAN, OGON, KELSEY'S, JAPAN, and MARIANA PLUMS, LAWSON PEAR, DELAWARE WINTER APPLE, MEECH'S QUINCE, etc. Guide by mail with colored plates, 10c. - without plates, 5c. Price Lists free. With each Guide is sent a Price List of Trees and Plants by mail. All who mention paper will receive a copy of ORCHARD and GARDEN gratis. HALF A MILLION PEACH TREES. The largest stock of Blackberry Plants in the United States. An immense stock of Apple, Pear and Nut Trees, Grape Vines, Strawberry and Raspberry Plants, etc.  
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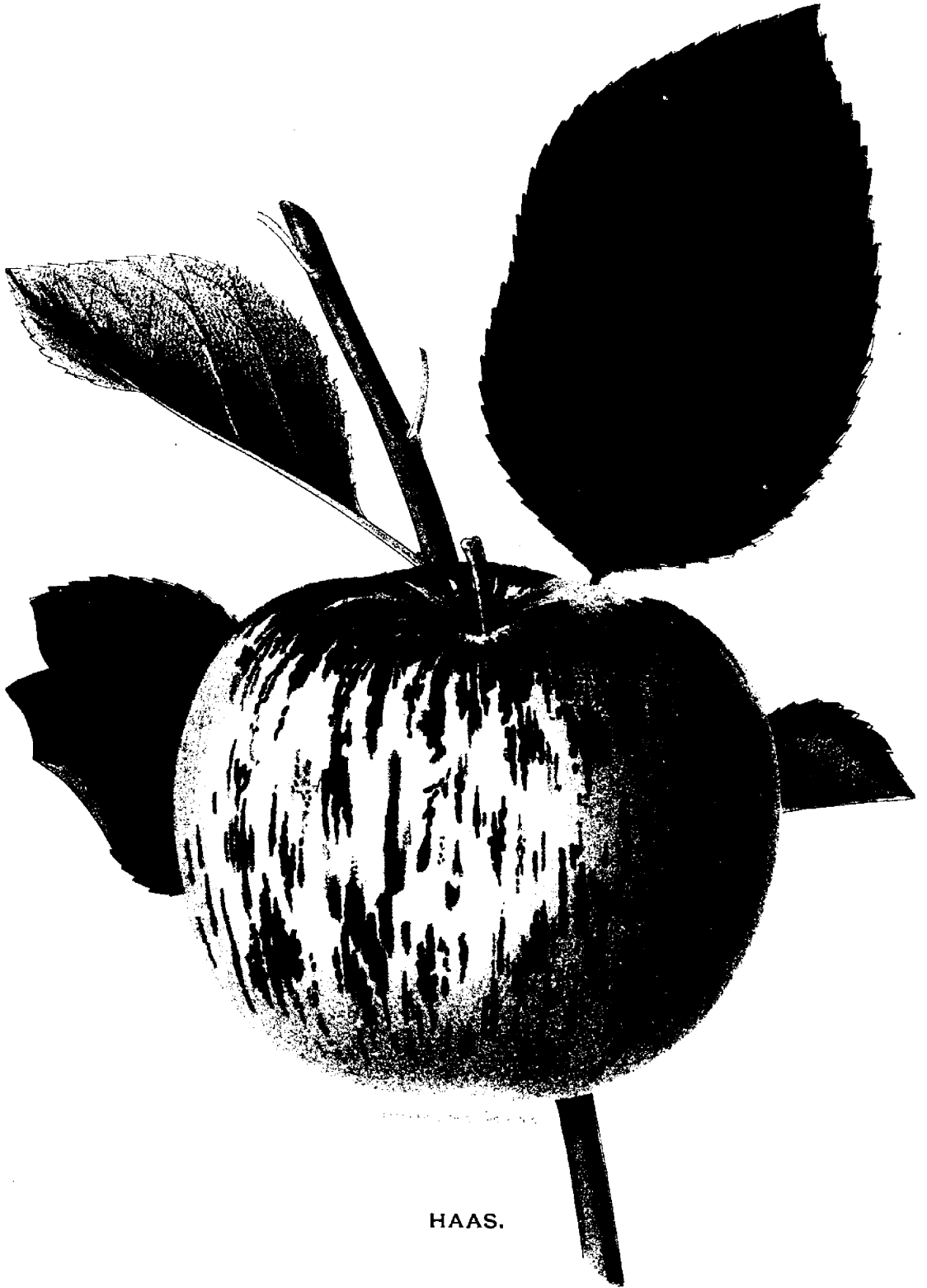
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HAAS.

FOR CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST.

THE  
Canadian Horticulturist.

VOL. XI.

1888.

No. 4.



HAAS APPLE.

OUR frontispiece represents no novelty. It is an apple, which under various names, as Haas, Fall Queen, Gros Pommier, etc., has been well tested in Illinois, Iowa, Vermont, and the Muskoka district of Ontario, as well as in many other places, and the universal verdict is favorable. According to Prof. Budd, of Ames, Iowa, it is a full-blooded Russian in its origin, though long ago introduced into the Southern United States; and is grown in Northern Sweden under the name of "Grosse Pommier."

As might be expected from its origin, it is a variety of great hardiness, and may be commended for planting in most parts of Ontario.

The fruit is very attractive, being above medium size, and in color a pale greenish yellow, shaded and striped

with red. It is like most apples of Russian origin, a fall apple, ripening in September, and keeping until about the first of December. The flesh may be described as white, tender and juicy. At the South it is regarded as coarse-grained and sour, but grown at the North the quality is far better, and is fine-grained and sub-acid, especially if picked early and kept in a cool place until November; when, according to Prof. Budd, it becomes decidedly pleasant for eating, if the skin be removed, in which an unpleasant flavor is observable.

In habit of growth the tree is unique, being remarkably upright while young, even in spite of abuse, and when older, its branches become gracefully pendant.

The tree bears fruit early and abundantly.



FIG. 81 —A. M. SMITH, THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO.

### SOME PROMINENT CANADIAN HORTICULTURISTS.—III.

A. M. SMITH, THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO.

THE Niagara District has been for many years the foremost fruit-producing section of Ontario. The growing of apples, pears, peaches, cherries, grapes, and small fruits for shipping was here encouraged at an early date, and it was at Grimsby, some thirty years ago, that the custom of

shipping perishable fruits by express was first begun in Canada.

Who was the prime mover in this industry, which has now made Grimsby famous as a fruit centre, and discovered for this whole peninsula a mine of wealth for the faithful and industrious fruit culturist? In reply we give

not merely the opinion of the writer, but also that of his fellows who compose the Fruit Growers' Association of Grimsby, and who passed a unanimous resolution at a recent meeting giving Mr. A. M. SMITH honorable recognition, as the one who had done more than any other one man to encourage the development of that most prominent and remunerative of all industries in the Niagara Peninsula, the cultivation of large and small fruits.

Mr. Smith is a native of Brandon, Vermont, and therefore may be looked upon as belonging to that class of "Green Mountain Boys" whose characteristic pluck was so praiseworthy under the conduct of the historic Major Ethan Allan. In 1845 the family removed to the Ridge Road near Lockport, N.Y., where after his public school life was over, and a short term at Yates' Academy, he became an apprentice to the nursery business with the well-known firm of Messrs. E. Moody & Son.

In 1856, becoming acquainted with Mr. C. E. Woolverton, of Grimsby, Ontario, and enamoured with the situation of his farm, lying between the mountain and the lake, as one well adapted for the growth of fruit and of fruit trees, a partnership was established which continued some fifteen years, during which time honest personal dealings with the farmers brought the firm a very large local business. The writer well remembers the general

surprise, when in 1860, a peach orchard of five acres in extent was planted, with such varieties as Early Purple, Early York, Honest John, Early Barnard, Morris White, Early Crawford, Late Crawford, Old Mixon, etc.; and the general exclamation, "Surely you will glut the market!" But time has converted the critics themselves into peach growers, and now almost every farm has its peach orchard. The same was done with strawberry, raspberry and blackberry culture, the possibilities of each being proved by practical results.

He continued his nursery business in other relations at Grimsby until 1883, in connection with branches at Drummondville, Lockport, and St. Catharines; though he moved to Lockport in 1869, to Drummondville in 1872, and St. Catharines in 1880, at which place he now resides.

Mr. Smith was one of the constituent members of the F.G.A. of Ontario, at its formation in Hamilton in 1859; and for ten years has been a director of the same.

We hope to be long favored with the presence of such men at our meetings, who are able to give us the wise counsel resulting from an extended experience. For the benefit of those of our readers who cannot attend, we have had the accompanying engraving prepared from a photograph which faithfully represents his kindly face.

## HORTICULTURE AND THE YOUNG.

BY A. M. SMITH, ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

IT seems to me that if our children were better instructed and thus made more interested in Horticulture, it would be a great step towards solving the question which we so often hear asked and discussed, "How shall we keep the young folks on the farm?" for we who were brought up there all know

that some of the most pleasant recollections of our childhood are associated with this subject. Who does not remember some favorite apple tree or other fruit tree, under whose shade he reclined when a boy, and listened to the humming of the bees amongst its blossoms, and the songs of birds on its

branches, and what interest he took in the growth and ripening of its fruit, and in the gathering and eating of the same. Who can forget the fragrance of the old lilac and syringa bushes in the front yard, or the whiteness of the snowball, or the beautiful brightness of the morning glories that climbed over the porch and kitchen window, or the smiling faces of the old-fashioned tulips, pansies, peonies, poppies, sweet williams and marigolds, that greeted him along the garden walk? Who does not recall with pleasure the search for wild flowers in the forest, in the early spring time, and the gathering of wild strawberries in the meadows in summer, and the nutting expeditions of autumn? There is a natural taste in childhood for horticulture, and the question how to cultivate and develop it is one of great importance, and one which I am glad to see is taking a place amongst the discussions of our Fruit Growers' Association. The subject of introducing it into our schools and making experimental gardens of our school-grounds, which was brought up at Ottawa, is one of importance and which I hope to see carried out; but in the meantime we should be doing something at home to interest our children there. How many of our farmers ever give their children a rod of ground to cultivate for their own, either for fruit or flowers? or give them a tree to plant, the fruit of which they may claim as their own? How few of them ever exercise any taste themselves in laying out their grounds, or in planting shade and ornamental trees, shubbery or flowers, to make their homes attractive! and yet they wonder when their children go where these things are, that they should be attracted by them. I believe that the nice grounds and the well-kept lawns stocked with choice

trees, shrubs and flowers of our town and city residences, are one of the great attractions to farmers' sons and daughters, and that if the home yards were more tastefully adorned with them, where there is no valid excuse for their absence, the young people would be far less inclined to leave their country homes. Then interest the children at home in these things; give each one a plot of ground for his own; give them seeds and plants and trees even; teach them how to cultivate them, and let them feel that they have an ownership in the farm, and they will not be in so great a hurry to leave it. A few years ago I was enlarging my fruit garden, and my wife suggested that I should plant a tree for each of the children. It was astonishing with what eagerness they all joined in with the suggestion, even to the youngest, a little girl of six years,—“And can I have a tree too, papa?” she said, “and have the fruit all to my ownself?” Well it was finally arranged that each member of the family should select a tree of what ever fruit they wanted, and they were planted. None entered more joyously into the scheme than the little ones, and an old uncle in his second childhood who lived with us, and the care and attention that those trees received would put to shame most of our orchardists, each one vying with the other to see who should have the finest tree and the first fruit. The old uncle's ripened first, a golden apricot, which was the last fruit he ate before he entered the golden gates to eat the fruit of the tree which stands by the River of Life, in the Celestial City. The fruit on the other trees has since ripened and the children will soon be separated, but I am sure none of them will ever forget their own fruit tree on the old homestead.



## FERTILIZERS.

**Potash for the Peach Yellows.**

On the 4th of February last Mr. J. H. Hale, of Connecticut, read a paper before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society on the Cultivation and Diseases of the Peach. With regard to the points of careful cultivation, annual shortening in of the young wood, etc., nothing was elicited that is new to us; but it is worthy of notice that in his experience muriate of potash had proved almost a specific cure for the Yellows. That part of his orchard treated to liberal doses of this fertilizer was free from the disease, while that not so treated was sadly affected. Indeed one tree which was sick with the yellows, was cured by it. He applied 10lbs muriate of potash, and five pounds of nitrate of soda, and in the following spring cut back the top one-half, and as a result, by the month of August this tree was the pride of the whole orchard. He said further: As to the yellows, the advice generally given is to exterminate the tree as soon as the disease is noticed. Yet in the case of a tree of his own, the essayist would no more think of cutting it down than he would a friend who had malaria—a disease of which the doctors know as little as we do of the yellows, yet they brace us up with quinine, and we are able to go on and do a portion of our share of the world's work. A tree affected with yellows is sick—not dying—and should receive the treatment which has been before described as having proved an apparently effectual remedy.

**Clear Potash as a Fruit Manure.**

I HAVE used within the last few years a good deal of potash in connection with the trees in my orchard, usually buying it by the cask for this purpose. I simply break the potash into small pieces, not larger than egg size, using about eight pounds to an average sized tree—which is equivalent to two bushels of good unleached ashes—scattering it upon the ground about the tree, in a circle extending half way from the trunk to the extremity of the branches. When this is done in the fall or early spring, the rains and snow dissolve the potash, which will be absorbed and spread through the soil, thus bringing the fertilizing properties directly to the small roots of the trees without the slightest injury to the vegetation. The future crops will show remarkable results, both in quantity and quality of the fruit. In 1885 my trees bore, as did everybody's that year, a heavy crop of apples; and again this last year, I have had, what few others had, a crop nearly as large as the previous year, which proved of a remarkably fine quality both in appearance and freedom from decay. This I can only attribute to the free use of potash on the soil about the trees, proving, I think clearly, what has been so often asserted, that potash is a fertilizer essential to the growth of fruit. It has been very efficient in my orchards, more so than anything else I have used. One pear tree which for a long time had small and imperfect fruit, the spring following the application of potash produced pears of extraordinary size and singularly free from blemish. I esteem potash as admirably adapted to all kinds of fruits, large and small.—*Farm and Home.*



## HOW TO PREPARE A HOTBED.

BY HERMANN SIMMERS, TORONTO.

FOR those that take a deep interest in horticulture, and wish to have a supply of plants at a very moderate price, the best plan is to attempt a hotbed, and find that he may grow early plants equally as well, and just as early as a market gardener or florist. As will be seen by the illustra-

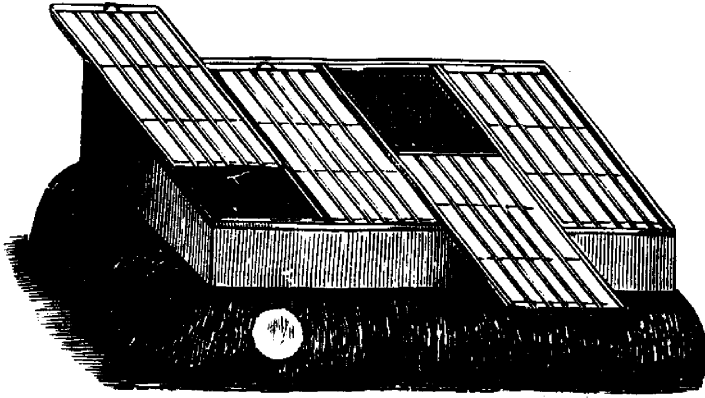


FIG. 32.—A HOT-BED.

observe the following instructions as to "How to prepare a Hotbed." No person can fully realize the great benefit of a hotbed until he has thoroughly tested it. When the amateur makes a purchase of a few packets of seed, and attempts to raise plants in a box in the house, probably before the plants have properly developed they would be in no better condition than if they had been sown in the open air; having been grown under disadvantageous circumstances. He may plant out a lot of puny plants, which would take half the summer to recover, if they ever live that long. Therefore with what satisfaction must any person

tion, the bed is made on the level ground, taking fresh strawy horse manure for the foundation of the bed. The manure should be thoroughly shaken up, whilst building the bed, so as not to allow any lumps to interfere with the heat, and thoroughly tramped to keep the heat together. The depth of manure required should be about eighteen inches, and when the manure has been thoroughly tramped, place the frame on this. The frame to be made three inches higher at the upper end than at the lower, to allow a slight fall. On the frame place the sashes, and allow the beds to remain in this condition for about ten days, when the

manure will be sufficiently heated to receive the loam upon its surface. The depth of loam required, varies for the purpose for which it is required, but six inches will be an average depth for the amateur. If the hotbed is required for growing lettuce, radishes, etc., for early use in the house, three to four inches of loam will be sufficient; but for general purposes, as growing plants, etc., six inches of loam is better, as the bed does not dry out so quickly, and therefore does not require such repeated watering. After the beds have been sown they should be covered each day with some matting during the hottest portion of the day, say from ten to four in the afternoon. At the time of covering, each sash should be shoved down or tilted at one end to allow the bed to air, at the same time prevent the plants from damping off. Water the beds in the evening after taking the matting off. If the hotbed is started the first week in April, which is the

best time for the amateur to commence, the plants may be ready to set out by the first of June. Ventilation should be increased as the plants grow stronger. About the middle of May the sash may gradually be taken off altogether, after which thoroughly drench the plants with water, as the roots will gradually be approaching the manure, and therefore dry out the quicker. I have endeavoured to be as explicit as possible in explaining the construction of a hotbed, but if there are any little details that the amateur may not exactly understand, the Question Drawer of THE HORTICULTURIST may be used, and I will only be too happy to answer such questions.

I must again say that any person attempting a hotbed will find the advantages equally as great as I have mentioned, and they may have their gardens thoroughly stocked with either flowers or vegetables, at but a trifling expense.

## SEED SOWING.

BY N. ROBERTSON, SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNMENT GROUNDS, OTTAWA.

THIS, if properly done, will often save the cry that the seed was bad. The fault lies more frequently with the sower, and the attender, than anywhere else. Last year, I sowed many sorts, from different seedsmen, and there was only one that I could call bad. Another party sowed pretty much the same varieties, and from the same seedsman: the seeds were in every respect the same, his were nearly all bad in his opinion, whilst mine were all good. In many years, I have but very rarely got a packet of bad seed. I will describe my mode of procedure; it may be useful to some one that is afflicted in this way. In our latitude, about the first of April is the best time to sow, and seeds will come on at this time, and be as early, as those sown earlier; the

weather being more favorable, unless for some varieties that take a long time to germinate. I shall suppose your hotbed made of fair strength; if weak, your seeds may rot. This done, put in your soil. If in frozen lumps, I like it all the better; a day or two will soon thaw it out, and you will have a nice, free, pulverized soil. Avoid putting it in wet, or it will become hard, and in bad trim when thawed out. Level it with your rake, as nicely as possible. Pass a straight-edge over it, and be sure it is so. I make my little drills with a straight piece of half-inch stuff, sharpened on the edge, and if not level, some parts will be too shallow and others too deep. Before pressing this into the soil to make your drills, sift some fine soil evenly over the surface, so that your

seeds may be in fine soil. For large seeds, the same care is not required as for fine ones. It is almost needless to say that larger seeds require your drills to be deeper, by pressing heavier on your wood: the piece for this purpose should be the length of the frame. Then sow your seed, and again sift fine soil evenly over the top, and run a trowel across it to smooth it up. This done, put on your sashes, and cover them up from the sun, and leave them so until you see them peeping through. Don't water, unless the soil is very dry. It hardens the surface: the steam of your bed will generally keep it moist enough for this purpose. Some care should be taken in sowing to put together those that will germinate in about the same length of time; for it is at the uncovering where most of the bad seeds come in, because if they once germinate, and dry up, the seed is done forever, and it is almost impossible to keep them moist if you expose them to the sun when up, before they gather a few days' strength. Great care must be taken not to allow the sun to pour directly upon them: light they must get; but then you can shade them. Air must be attended to, or you will soon have a damp-off. Air must be admitted from the time your soil is placed in the bed. If you don't allow the steam to escape at this stage, your soil may be-

come too damp to sow, and after the seeds are sown, if there is too much steam, let it escape for a time every day. If you follow these directions, no fear of bad seed, if you get them from a reliable seedsman. There is still another thing to be observed; keep close to the glass, not more than three inches from it, when you sow; they will sink more or less according to the nature of the manure. If not, it is an easy matter to raise your frames, but it is not likely to be necessary, as sowing so late enables you to expose entirely in a shorter space of time than early sowing does.

Outside sowing is just as precarious as the other to meet with success. You sow dry, and that is all right, until the soil once becomes wet: then it must be kept wet until the plants are through the ground, that is, when fine seeds are used. Large ones do not require the same attention, as they being deeper in the soil, will remain in moisture a longer time. Parties will be seen, where fine seeds are sown, watering with the can and so washing them out, and if the sun is strong an hour after they are dried up. For fine seeds, the better and easier plan is to shade until you see them up. This is where the great failure in most seeds occurs, viz.—allowed to germinate, and then to dry up. Prevent this, and all will come out right.

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## ROSE NOTES.

BY THE HON. MRS. LAMBART, NEW EDINBURGH.

(A Paper read before the Ottawa Meeting of the F.G.A.)

**P**ERHAPS a few remarks—the result of seven years' experience in rose growing, on a somewhat extended scale—may be of interest as supplementing the regular paper on the subject.

In the first place let us realize that it is not against severity of climate, but against the length of time during which the roses must remain covered,

that rose growers in Ottawa have to contend.

None of the hardier teas—none of the hybrid teas—none of the hybrid perpetuals—none of the mosses—need ever lose one inch of wood *from cold* if properly covered, but the greatest care and precaution have, in my case, utterly failed to prevent the loss of a

large number of bushes every winter from decay.

Dampness gathers where ventilation is impossible—the hot suns of early spring turn the imprisoned moisture into steam, and when the snow is gone and the roses come to be examined one is aghast at the mouldering blue-black mass of jelly that was once a rose bush, often not more than one or two inches of healthy wood surviving above ground.

This disaster is wholly confined to the hardy roses, which, with their stout woody stems are more readily a prey to decay than the leathery pliable stalks of the tender varieties.

My *La Frances* (nearly a dozen of them) all vigorous growers have survived many winters, but have never lost one inch of wood from any cause but the pruning-knife, and the *Gloire de Dijon*, a pure tea, has passed equally well through one winter quite out in the open ground.

The *Jacqueminots*, (on the other hand) and all that hardy *Baroness Rothschild* race, and the mosses and the provinces, (the hardiest of all,) have come out of their winter sleep little heaps of black ruin.

My experience proves that the hardest of the roses (that is my hybrid perpetuals, mosses and provinces), will pass the winter without the slightest injury, quite uncovered, if they are planted near a close high fence, and that if planted quite in the open and left perfectly upright and uncovered the wood will only be killed back to the snow line; as that is about the extent to which they should be pruned, there will be but little damage done to either the bushes or their season's bloom from their winter's exposure.

I have found that, to lessen the risk of decay, it is better not to cover the hardy roses until December, although it is well to peg them down in November. The teas, hybrid teas and polyanthas should be covered in November—and well and deeply covered for at least a foot or more from the stem

all around. Leaves, earth, evergreen branches, then more leaves and evergreen branches—a goodly pile,—but for the victims of decay nothing does so well as a very light covering of very dry straw.

In regard to pruning, several systems are recommended, and I have tried them all, with the result that the few concise and simple rules given by George Paul (the president of the English rose growers,) have proved by far the best for us as well as for England.

He makes it a rule without exception, to cut out altogether all wood more than two years' old, and to shorten the strongest shoots about one-half. Cut out altogether the weakest and the crowding shoots, and the less vigorous branches cut back to three eyes.

These rules apply to hybrid perpetuals only—*Madame Plantier*, *Charles Lawson*, *Blairii* and all of that class, should have all the wood that has flowered cut out entirely, directly the flowering season is over, thus encouraging an immediate growth of new shoots from which the next season's bloom will come.

In regard to insects, mildew, etc., I have seen nothing new suggested for some time, but I think that effectual remedies are well known to all rose growers, and only untiring fidelity in using them is required.

It may not be generally known how much common soot will add to the beauty, brilliancy and substance of a rose. It should be well mixed with the earth close to the roots, and a very few weeks will show its benefit.

It is very important to keep the rose beds well mulched during the heat of summer, and their foliage sprayed as often as possible after sunset.

*(To be concluded.)*

#### Fuchsia "Storm King."

OUR readers who have selected the *Storm King Fuchsia* from our plant distribution will perhaps be interested

in the following opinion concerning its value from Currie's Monthly:—

"This Fuchsia has perhaps been more largely distributed than any variety introduced within recent years. Immense numbers have been sold, and have been received by every one with entire satisfaction. It is unquestionably synonymous with that earlier introduction Frau Emma Topfer, but that is of little importance to the lover of these plants, who is simply on the outlook for a fine Fuchsia, of a certain habit and colour of blossom, regardless of name. By whatever name this variety is known it is certainly the finest ever introduced. As one looks at a fine specimen of it in full bloom he is inclined to think that it is impossible to produce anything in the Fuchsia line superior to this one.

The habit of the plant is all that can be desired; it is inclined to branch freely and maintain a compact growth. A well-grown plant never fails to be a most attractive object, as it is sure to be covered with a rich profusion of flowers. And what flowers! so large and so double. The corolla is very full, white, suffused and veined with delicate rose, sepals well reflexed and bright crimson. Usually a very double, light coloured Fuchsia will be found a shy grower and consequently difficult to manage, and not very satisfactory; but this one is a robust grower, as much so as the old dark double Elm City, or the single light one Arabella, and fully as free a bloomer as either of these, or any other Fuchsia in cultivation; there is certainly nothing to equal it."



## FORESTS VERSUS ORCHARDS.

BY T. M. GROVER, B.A., NORWOOD.

I THINK the fruit growers of Ontario will be more likely than the general public to appreciate the value of forest plantations. As I do not live in a fruit country I have not the pleasure of knowing many orchardists, or how sensitive they may be on hearing an argument on the superior advantage of a plantation, but I am sure they will listen to it.

The possible returns from a matured orchard are great, but great care and the watchful eye of a skilled owner would seem indispensable at all times; and I would be afraid that like other specialties in farm property orchards could not at all times be sold for their real value, and without continued care might rapidly deteriorate. The Forest when fairly started will require from the owner only attention enough to keep the taxes paid, and skill enough

once in five years to sell the crop, *i.e.*, the thinnings.

And, if for any reason the owner can no longer hold it, the timber can be sold for its value even by the most rash of agents, heirs or executors, and the land available for any usual purpose.

I do not know at what price a fruit farm could be sold, or if three or four such properties were on the market at once, could men of the skill and capital required be found to buy at any price; but it is likely that at any age a forest would more easily be sold than an orchard, and have the further advantage that if not sold, the value would rapidly increase.

Although cedar and other wood lots can still be bought for one dollar per acre here, people are beginning to know that timber is valuable in this country.

A single pine tree delivered in Buffalo is worth \$200. Very ordinary natural forests are sold near Lake Erie at \$60 to \$200 an acre, and it is calculated that much of the walnut of Ohio, if now standing, would be worth \$5,000 per acre.

How will a plantation fifteen, twenty-five or seventy-five years old compare with an orchard of the same age? Too many still think that the timber could only be of profit to our grandchildren. Foresters tell us that after a certain age a tree declines. At fifteen years an orchard would be in its first vigor. A proper plantation can be laid out to furnish saleable wood at any given age, or a proportion of early maturing trees can be interspersed with the slower growing, the most proper general course, but for a special market a forest of a single kind may be quite suitable.

All forests can yield a good crop yearly after five years in thinnings, until the whole may be fit to cut.

Any of the following trees may be grown alone or together and treated in this way:—Hickory, White Ash, Yellow Locust, Black Walnut, Cherry, Box Elder, Elm, and these are merchantable at all sizes. Ash, Hickory and Elm are in demand for implements at four and six inches in diameter. Locust will furnish railway ties in ten years. Walnut and Cherry will come in for turnings in much less time. The great value of the large trees is well known. Oak in twelve years yields full returns in tanbark and charcoal in manufacturing counties.

But though the intermediate returns of a forest are greater than ordinary farm crops, I am speaking now of the

sole value of proper plantations of say 2,700 trees per acre, four feet apart in their earlier stages, or 680 trees at eight feet of fuller growth. I find that many members of the Fruit Growers' Association have brought up this subject in times past, and in Forestry reports from Ohio and the U.S. Government I find several cases quoted; one in Southern Indiana of a fortune realized from twelve acres of pecan nuts.

Twenty-three acres of Walnut, twenty-three years old, sold for \$27,000.

Yellow Locust standing in one forest eight feet by eight, and cut off clean, yielded several hundred dollars per acre, and in nine years the sprouts from the stumps made 5,000 posts per acre.

Hickory has yielded a fine forest in twenty years; Catalpa, ties in eight years.

A lot of seeds which I put in last year attained the following growth the first season:—Black Walnut, 14 inches; Chestnut, 9 inches; Catalpa, 2 feet; White Ash, 1½ feet; Mulberry, 12 inches; Yellow Locust, 6 feet 6 inches. A promise to yield some day the returns stated.

Many examples of great interest are given of timber not quite hardy here; but investigation of indigenous trees even here in the backwoods during my short experience in planting, leads to the conclusion that a forest here could be laid out equal in value to any orchard. And as orchards are increasing in number while forests are disappearing, before a forest now started would mature it will be worth three orchards.

## THE CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH.

*(Betula Alba Pendula.)*

BY SIMON ROY, BERLIN.

THIS beautiful tree, although of comparatively recent introduction into Canada, is gradually receiving marked approbation from all who take an interest in arborial decoration. Its symmetrical form of growth,

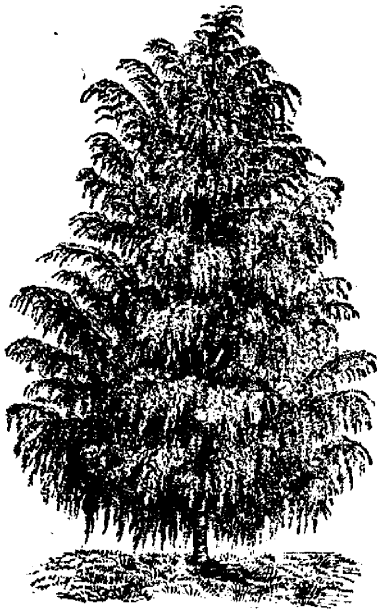


FIG. 33.—CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH.

its slender pendulous twigs, often six feet in length, hanging from the branches, sometimes twisted together into natural wreaths, which sway gracefully with the wind, its marked and deeply cut foliage, its shining white

bark, and its fragrant scent in the early morning after a fall of dew, or shower of rain, all combine to make it the most attractive object on the lawn; but to be viewed to advantage it must be planted singly, with sufficient space not to come in contact with other trees.

For cemetery planting no deciduous tree can be more appropriate, even surpassing in appearance the common weeping willow (*Salix Babylonica*) of historic fame, on which the captive Israelites hung their harps by the banks of the Euphrates, after singing their mournful native melodies.

The birch, just alluded to, was discovered in a bed of seedlings of the common weeping birch in a nursery in Germany, and being pistillate does not produce seed of itself, unless in close proximity to a monoecious birch; and even then the seedlings might revert to original conditions. It is what may be termed a *lusus natura*, and can only be perpetuated artificially by working on seedlings of other birches.

All birches, either indigenous or exotic, are very desirable, either planted singly or grouped with other trees. The white barked varieties produce a fine contrast with those of darker colors.

The natural order *Betulacæ* (birches) is indigenous only to the northern hemisphere, and mostly confined to the temperate zone; some dwarf varieties, however, have been met with on the tundras of America and Asia, within the arctic circle





## The Canadian Horticulturist.

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

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

### Hints for the Month.

**CLEANING UP.**—One of the first things for the orchardist to do, as soon as the iron grip of winter has become relaxed, is to gather up the accumulated rubbish. Every bushel of ashes, whether coal or wood, should be utilized, the former being useful as a mulch, especially for trees in sod; the latter as a special fertilizer for the peach and the grape. The closets should be thoroughly emptied of their contents, mixed with either fine dry earth or coal ashes, and then applied as a most valuable fertilizer to the young orchard. Indeed the best possible mode of making nightsoil inodorous, and easily handled, is to have the vault well built with stone or brick walls, with a door in the rear by which it is accessible, and of such a size as to receive all the coal ashes from the house. Of course this applies only to the country outhouses, but it is a most satisfactory method, if only for sanitary reasons.

Another manure too often neglected on our country farms is the accumulations of the poultry house. It is one of the most valuable of manures, and

should be mixed with dry earth, or plaster, and used to the best advantage.

The lawn and garden will need a general raking over and tidying up at this season. No stray brush, leaves, rails, sticks or stones should now be left to disfigure the yard for neglect of giving the few hours' time that is needed to impart to one's home surroundings a thrifty, tidy appearance.

**THE BRUSH.**—Unless the limbs cut off in pruning are early gathered, press of spring work will cause the orchardist to neglect them until late in the season, a disgrace to the premises; and then less easily removed owing to the growth of grass and weeds. There is no time for this work equal to the present, and there is no better plan than to burn as fast as collected, because it saves a second handling. Our own method is to use one horse and a long, light built drag about ten feet long and three feet wide, with four upright and removable stakes, one at each corner. On this the brush can be most readily collected, and drawn to the burning place to be devoured as fast as unloaded. The same drag is most useful in gathering up the

old canes cut loose in the rows of the blackberry and raspberry plantation, which can be easily handled with a four-tined fork.

**REMOVING DEAD PEACH TREES.**—In early spring, while the ground is still soft and wet, is a particularly convenient time to remove old dead peach trees, or such as have been doomed on account of the Yellows. The small limbs having been first removed with saw or axe, a chain is made fast to the main branches, and the whole tree may be quickly uprooted by a good team of horses, after a good draw in one or two directions. In obstinate cases, we find it necessary to aid in the operation with the spade and the axe.

**CUTTINGS** of currant and gooseberry bushes, or grapevines, may still be made, and buried in the earth for two or three weeks until the ground is in good condition for planting them.

**THE PLANTING** of all kinds of fruit stock should not be delayed after the ground is in condition for it. Currants, blackberries, raspberries, etc., should be first attended to, as they start to grow very early. Nothing is gained by hurrying the work of planting. Far better even to defer planting an orchard for another year than plant in unprepared soil. By this we mean that ground for an orchard should have been either summer-fallowed, or worked up with root crops, and well enriched the year previous. In accepting parcels of trees from the nursery, see to it that each one has a proper proportion of fibrous roots, as in many instances the workmen who dig the trees from the nursery rows plunge their spades in so near the trees as to ruin them. Indeed, in ordering trees, it would be well to make it a condition that the roots should be of certain lengths in proportion to their height, and fibrous. The hole should be made much larger in diameter than the roots demand, and the tree should be set about the same

depth as it stood in the nursery rows. Fill in with only the best and finest earth, and press it firmly about the roots, taking great care that the roots

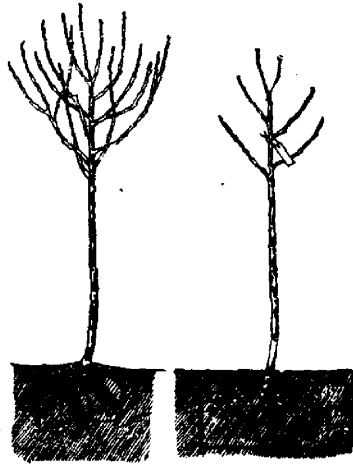


FIG. 34.

FIG. 35.

are not crowded together, or bent out of their natural course. This point is illustrated by figures 34 and 35.

#### Grape Grafting.

[In connection with our "Hints for the Month" the following article may be interesting to some of our Vineyardists. It is written by S. Miller, in the *Horticultural Art Journal*.]

WHY so many will persist in grubbing up Concord vineyards only five to eight years old, and some even younger, I cannot conceive. They tell me they have found grafting so uncertain that they have abandoned it.

My success has been varied, but taking all together, I have never dug up a vine because the fruit was not good, or because it rotted. One difficulty is, that at the proper depth (three inches below the surface of the ground there is often a twisted or knotty place. This is no defect, as I have found, but instead of splitting the

stock I use a sharp saw pretty widely set. When the wood to be used is heavy, I saw out a long wedge, deeper on one side than the other; cut the graft to fit tightly, tie it and replace the earth firmly up to cover the whole bud a little, and put a handful of sawdust on it to keep from getting a crust to prevent the bud from pushing through. I prefer grafts with two eyes, unless too long jointed. As to the time of grafting, there seems to be but

If the grafting is done late, the grafts to be used should not be kept back, but may be in full sap and the buds well swollen. If too dormant, they will be drowned by the sap from the vine before they have time to callos. And when they do begin to grow and suckers rise from the stock, great care must be taken in removing them. I invariably stick a little pine stick one inch south of each graft, so that the exact place of the bud may be known.

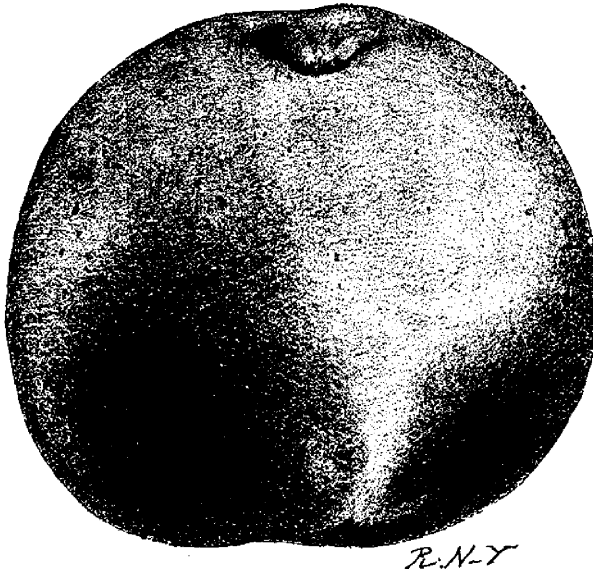


FIG. 36.—THE PRINCESS LOUISE, OR WOOLVERTON APPLE.

little difference from the time the frost is out of the ground until the vines have grown two feet. As to the bleeding, as it is called, this is a mistaken notion. The greatest success I ever had in grafting on two year stocks in the nursery was in cutting off the vines; when they were so full of sap, that as the clippers would snap off the vines on its little spring, the sap flew up into my face. There is much more in the condition of the grafts to be used. These must be of well ripened, sound wood, taken off late in the fall before severe weather has occurred.

#### The Princess Louise, or Woolverton Apple.

MESSRS. SMITH and KERMAN, of St. Catharines, have of late been exhibiting fine samples of this valuable new apple at the meetings of the various Horticultural Societies. It was shown at our annual meeting at Grimsby, at the last meeting of the American Pomological Society at Boston; at that of the Western New York Horticultural Society at Rochester, and at our winter meeting at Ottawa; and now that it has been favorably noticed by the fruit committees at all these places, it

will surely not be considered improper for us to notice it in these columns.

It was given the name "Princess Louise" by a fruit committee of our Association on account of its remarkable beauty of appearance, and as a compliment to Her Royal Highness, but the name "Woolverton" is preferred by some as being shorter, and at the same time indicating its origin on the Woolverton homestead.

The accompanying cuts of this apple were prepared from nature by the

and beautifully marked on a wax-like, greenish-yellow ground with bright splashings of carmine. It is a beautiful, excellent apple, and must prove very popular wherever it shall be found to thrive."

#### Horticulture in the Schools

This was one of the subjects debated upon at our Ottawa meeting, and was suggested by the reading of a paper contributed by Mrs. A. L. Jack, of Chautauqua Basin, P.Q. That some-

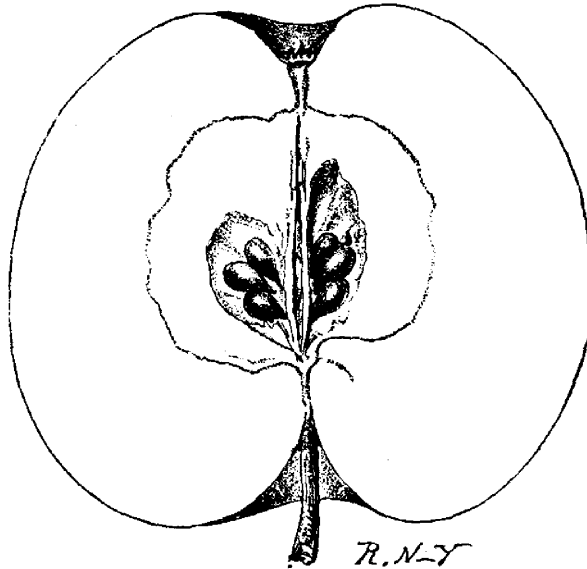


FIG. 37.—SECTION OF PRINCESS LOUISE OR WOOLVERTON APPLE.

*Rural New Yorker* from samples sent Mr. Carman, the editor, and appeared in that paper under date of Jan. 7th, 1888, with the following remarks:—

"Two Princess Louise apples were received at this office December 1, one of which is shown entire at Fig. 36, and in half-section at Fig. 37. The flesh is white, tender, juicy, with a richer flavor and a higher fragrance than the Fameuse possesses. It is said to have all the good qualities of the Fameuse, besides being handsomer and a better keeper. The skin is as glossy as silk

thing should be done in this direction was strongly advocated by Prof. Macoun, A. A. Wright, and L. Woolverton, especially in view of the lamentable ignorance of the general public of this department. The result of the discussion was a resolution commending to the consideration of the Minister of Agriculture the importance of some knowledge of trees and shrubs, and of the care of lawns, to be taught not as a set study, but as a recreation; and that to aid in the bringing about of this end, first-class teachers be, after a

certain time, compelled to take a short course at the Ontario Agricultural College; and that the schoolyards be made ample enough to contain an arboretum of native forest trees and shrubs properly labeled.

#### The English Sparrow.

THIS bird suffered a shower of well-merited abuse at our winter meeting. A paper on the subject of Economic Ornithology was contributed by Mr. T. McIlwraith, Fellow of the Ornithological Society of North America, in which it was shown that the sparrow not only drives away such birds as the Catbird, the Oriole, the House Wren, Blue Bird, Chipping Sparrow and Yellow Warbler; but also himself is a wholesale destroyer of the fruit buds of the grape vine, peach, pear, plum, cherry, currant, etc., and also garden vegetables. The authority of such eminent observers as J. H. Gurney, Miss Omerod, Prof. Lintner and Dr. Brodie, were adduced in proof of the position taken.

After considerable discussion the following resolution was moved by Prof. Wm. Saunders, seconded by A. M. Smith, and carried unanimously:— "That this Association desires through its officers to approach the Legislature of Ontario, requesting that immediate steps be taken to so modify the law protecting birds as to permit of the destruction of the English Sparrow, including its nests, eggs and young; and further, so as to protect the Great Northern Shrike, the Sparrow Hawk, and the Screech Owl, which feed largely upon the Sparrow."

Mr. McIlwraith's paper will appear in our Report for 1888.

#### Beds and Bedding Plants

THIS was the subject of a somewhat lengthy but exceedingly valuable paper read by Mr. N. Robertson, Supt. of the Government Grounds at Ottawa. It was illustrated by photographs show-

ing splendid effects produced with bedding plants, and explaining the manner of arrangement. We hope to have these illustrations copied for our Report. We had the pleasure of a visit to the greenhouses under this gentleman's care, and were much interested in finding one of the most complete collections of greenhouse plants in Canada.

#### The Peach Crop for 1888.

THOSE of us who have engaged largely in peach culture are again in despair. Were it some villain who had broken into our houses and robbed us of from one thousand to three thousand dollars each, we might at least hope for the melancholy satisfaction of seeing him safely housed in a dungeon, but when old "Jack Frost" robs us of an equal amount, we can only "grin and bear it" with as much patience as possible.

When the *New York Herald* announced that the entire Hudson River crop was ruined and the growers despondent, we thought it time to examine our own orchard, and after careful examination, must pronounce the fruit-buds destroyed. The same conclusion is reached by most growers in the Grimsby peach region; reports, however, from the vicinity of the Niagara river are more favorable.

Is there not some means of protecting the peach tree, so that at least we may avoid the humiliation of having a large peach orchard, and yet being compelled to buy peaches for our own family use? The most plausible mode of doing this, which we have heard of, is the following by J. P. Macomber, in the *Rural New Yorker*. He says:— My method of training peach trees is shown in the figure, where *a* is the horizontal trunk, *d* a support to keep the trunk off the ground, and *e* a stake to which the upright trunk is fastened. To train a tree, procure one

not more than a year old, plant it where you wish it to stand, and allow it to grow straight up. Once a week all shoots must be broken off as soon as they can be handled. Break no leaves off the main trunk. Keep this up until a month before frost is expected. The main trunk will ripen its wood sufficiently to endure the winter. About the time of the first hard frost, carefully bend the trunk to the ground, and then fasten it there by a hooked stick driven into the earth, as at *b*. When the winter has fairly set in,

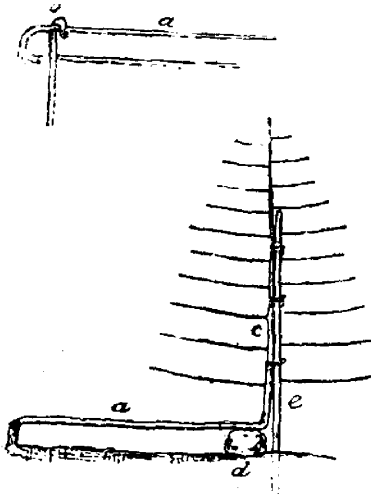


FIG. 88.

place a few evergreen boughs or straw over the whole length of the tree, with some light sticks on the covering to keep it from being blown off. In the spring, when the frost is out of the ground, remove covering and the stick that holds the tree down, and allow the latter to resume its upright position. After it has started to grow, cut off the side branches, leaving but one bud to grow, and treat in the same way as during the previous season. By the fall the trunk will be from six to

ten feet high, long enough for a first trial; bend it to the ground and cover. In the spring, leave the tree down, and allow only one bud to grow. This will push straight up and send out branches, only a few of which should be allowed to grow, and they should be trained fan-shaped, parallel with the horizontal trunk. Be sure to have a stout stake driven into the ground to fasten the upright trunk to. Other stakes may be driven along the side of the fan to fasten the branches to as needed. In the fall, loosen the head of the tree from all its stakes, and after placing straw or other material on the ground to keep the twigs off the soil, bring the head down sideways to the ground and fasten it there, then put on the covering. The horizontal trunk can, without injury, be twisted sufficiently to allow the head to lie on the ground, and this can be done for a good many years, for this horizontal trunk does not increase in size nearly so fast as the upright trunk does. It must be protected from the direct rays of the sun, else the bark will be killed all the way along the top. I lost some trees this way. I find the neatest way is to swathe the trunk in straw; with a twine string fasten it to the trunk. Be sure that no water can stand around any part of the tree at any time during the winter. Keep the ground perfectly clean from weeds for a good way from the tree, and mice will not be likely to trouble it in winter, as experience proves that they do not run far on ground that is clear of grass or weeds. Do not cover too early, and do not put on too much covering. This method may appear to require a good deal of work, but when the trees once get into bearing you will find, as I do, that it is considerably less work to put down and cover a tree than it is to prune and cover a grapevine.

## QUESTION DRAWER.

**Dwarf Apples.**

23. On what stock are these grafted, and what is the advantage in planting them?—WM. SWITZER, *Kirkton, (Perth Co.)*

UPON a small foreign growing variety, called the Paradise apple. It is usually propagated by layers, and with the object of using it as stock for dwarfing apple trees, and may be had from any of the large nurseries such as Stone and Wellington, Toronto, or Ellwanger and Barry, Rochester. It is hardy and therefore much used in cold sections.

Dwarf apples may be planted eight feet apart, but for profitable crops they are not to be compared with the standards.

**Best Variety of Apples for Perth Co.**

24. What varieties of apples would you recommend for profit? They must be hardy.—W. S. KIRKTON.

SUCH kinds as Transparent, Astracan, Duchess, Haas, Wealthy, Scott's Winter. See also Mr. Caston's notes on the apple, page 59.

**Treatment of Yearling Apple Trees.**

25. What is the proper treatment of young trees the second year after grafting? They have grown up strong and sent up a great many sprouts.—A. C. McDONALD, *Dunlop.*

THESE should be pruned quite early to one straight whip, all suckers and the larger side branches being closely and smoothly removed with a sharp pruning knife. It is best, however, to leave a few of the smaller side branches during the summer months, to induce stocky growth of trunk. They need not be topped back until the spring of third year, which is soon enough to form the head of the tree. If some are growing crooked it will pay to cut them back nearly to the splice, and train up a fresh shoot.

**Tree Blackberry, Russian Apricot and Prunus Simoni.**

26. Do you know anything of these and would they be hardy in Canada.—L. F. SELLECK, *Morrisburg.*

THE first is a novelty which has not been tested in Canada. If you find it good, please report. We planted two dozen Russian apricots two years ago, and most of them have come through the winters well. Note however that Russian apricot is a wide word, and like the term Canadian apple might mean anything from the poorest to the best quality of seedling. *Prunus Simoni* is hardy and is desirable where the peach fails.

**Catalpas.**

27. Is there any difference between *C. Speciosa* and the Japanese Hybrid Catalpa?—L. F. S., *Morrisburg.*

YES. *C. Speciosa*, is a variety which originated in the Western States. It is a large tree, hardy, and very valuable for timber, posts, ties etc. on account of its wonderful durability. The Japan Catalpa (*Kaempferi*) is a small tree of handsome foliage, flowering when quite young.

**Tulip Tree.**

28. Can you tell me anything about the Tulip Tree. Is it possible to make it grow in Ontario. What soil does it thrive best in?—AGNES BOURN.

**REPLY BY PROF. PANTON, GUELPH.**

THE Tulip Tree delights in deep, loomy and fertile soils, such as are found in the rich bottoms that lie along the rivers, and on the borders of the great swamps that are enclosed in the forests. It does well out west around Chatham. Trees of it are growing in Normal School grounds Toronto, and some are growing in the vicinity of

Hamilton. With us it died. Our climate at Guelph is too severe.

### Apple Trees to Plant for Foreign Market.

29. I have 50 acres in Elgin Co., N. lat. 42° 30', about three miles north of Lake Erie, on which I propose planting an apple orchard for foreign market—say 1,000 trees to begin with. Soil gravelly sand, naturally well drained, and tiled beside. Do you recommend me to plant one or more than one variety?—D. C. LEITCH, *Dutton, Ont.*

MORE than one, because some years one variety succeeds best, and other years, another.

If only one variety, Which would you advise?—D. C. LEITCH.

The American Golden Russet has proved the most satisfactory in our experience. The fruit is clean and even in form, and commands a high price. Some, however, complain of its being unproductive.

If more than one, kindly name the varieties you would recommend.—D. C. L.

For your latitude we would suggest the following list, to be subject, however, to alteration according to the local success of each variety:—(1) Maiden's Blush, (2) Gravenstein, (3) Blenheim Pippin, (4) Rhode Island Greening, (5) Baldwin, (6) Tompkins King, (7) N. Spy, (8) American Golden Russet.

### The Bark Louse.

30. What do you consider the best and simplest method of getting rid of the bark louse on apple trees?—W. G. W., *Dirie.*

NOTHING is better or simpler than to take an old broom and wash the trees thoroughly about the first of June with a preparation consisting of soft soap and washing-soda, with enough water to reduce it to the consistency of white-wash. The writer has used washing-soda and water, in the proportion of half a pound to a pailful, with success. See vol. x., p. 133.

### Potato Culture.

31. Is it advisable to plant potatoes after strawberries? or do they draw too much of the same substance from it?—W. G. W.

THE ploughing under of the strawberry vines would afford a suitable manure for the potato, if done long enough in advance of planting for their decomposition. Then apply liberally wood ashes, lime and phosphates, which are better for the potato than such nitrogenous manures as are required for the strawberry. A half-bushel of salt to a barrel of wood ashes makes an excellent preparation, a large handful being applied to each hill.

### Manure for Strawberries.

32. I have manured my next season's strawberry plants tolerably well with first-class manure spread on the snow. What fertilizer would help them and the best time to apply it? The soil being a deep, rich sandy loam.

You can use nothing better than well-rotted barnyard manure for strawberries, unless you can secure dried blood, which is a specific manure for them, because especially rich in nitrogen. This should be applied in the spring. Mr. John Harris, of Rochester, recommends nitrate of soda for strawberries, sown broadcast in spring, at the rate of three or four pounds to the square rod.

### The Lucretia Dewberry.

33. Will you give me in your next number of the CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST a plan of pruning the "Lucretia Dewberry." I am pleased with the growth made last season, letting them "go as they please;" but now they are to "go as I please," or I will not have room for them on my limited space.—J. K. MASTERS, *Berlin.*

Grow them in thick matted rows, or beds about four feet wide, cutting them back and thinning out according to judgment. The trailing habit is much in their favor, being a safeguard against the effects of the cold. They may be lifted with a fork, and a heavy mulch spread on the ground, thus keeping down grass and weeds, and raising the fruit from contact with the earth.



### Our Nurserymen.

34. Don't you think our nurserymen do themselves injury charging so high as fifty cents each for such apple trees as Tetofsky, Alexander, Haas, etc.? I can buy them from the U. S. at half that price.—J. P.

NURSERYMEN who sell through agents must keep up their prices at the nursery to correspond with the price lists used by them. Apple trees cannot be sold through agents at a much lower figure, as the nurseryman must pay a high salary to a good agent. But some of our nurserymen who advertise in these columns, sell direct and employ no agents. You can buy from them at as low a price as you can anywhere in the world.

### The Burnet Grape.

35. This variety does not ripen with me. Is this a general complaint?—W. W. R., Toronto.

REPLY BY A. MCD. ALLAN.

EXPERIENCE has proved the Burnet Grape to be almost worthless in western Ontario, where it does not set fruit properly, and is so subject to the mildew that it is not worth planting. In eastern and north-eastern Ontario it does far better, in many cases being almost as fine as one of its parents (Black Hamburg). Our Association tested it by sending to our members, and thus have saved many a dollar to the grape growers of this province, who otherwise might, on glowing representations, have been induced to plant it largely. See our back reports.

### Packages for Apples and Pears.

36. What do you consider the best package for pears and apples? and what size?

REPLY BY A. MCD. ALLAN.

THE matter of packages is a very important one, and one that requires a great deal of experimenting yet before we will have what will be entirely satisfactory both in cost and usefulness.

Early and fall apples can be shipped to Montreal and Chicago in barrels very well—of course softer kinds must be taken before quite ripe and must not be delayed in transport. Extra fine samples bring far better prices in baskets, and I have always found our ordinary baskets best for pears. Barrels for our apples should be made nearly straight staved, that is the quarter hoops (which should be thick and strong) should be driven down so near each other as to prevent any swelling of the bilge when the barrel is pressed full. Experience has shown that our Railway Cos. handle the half-barrels much rougher than whole barrels, otherwise the half-barrels would be best. I would suggest trial of bushel, and half bushel baskets for fine apples if they can be obtained strong enough.

The Editor would add that he has for some years practised packing *extra choice* summer apples and pears in peach baskets, for Canadian city markets, and has found them to give the most satisfactory results where the market is not over stocked.

### Swanley White Violet.

37. Can you tell me how to make Swanley White Violet flower? About three years ago I purchased some from J. L. Childs, of Floral Park, N. Y., and so far have not had even a bud; have tried them in all soils and places, but no bloom yet.—LEVI S. SELLECK, *Morrisburg*.

REPLY BY FRANCES MASON, PETERBORO'

WITH many the Swanley White Violet is a shy bloomer. A partially shaded locality will be found best, the soil to be composed of peat and about one-fourth sand well enriched with old rotted stable manure, and if planted in a moist situation all the better, or if not, should be kept so. A few drenchings of liquid manure during the growing season will help. After the plants are well established flowers will come.

## OPEN LETTERS.

**Fruit at Goderich, (Huron Co.)**

SIR,—I have a great variety of grapes and have never had one winter killed. The Pocklington I never tried. The Moore's Early, Worden and Prentiss we had of the F.G. A. are all doing well.

Fruit in this section, notwithstanding the dry summer, on the whole did very well, pears I consider were extra good. I found the Beurre Giffard very superior this year, but the Clairgeau was not so good as usual with me.

Of all the magazines and papers I take I value the HORTICULTURIST the highest. I think we get two or three times the value of our money from the F. G. A. together with the premium and report, and now that the magazine is enlarged it is still more valuable. I have been a subscriber for a good many years. I have all the annual reports from the commencement except the first, and all the HORTICULTURISTS carefully taken care of.

Goderich.

WALTER HICK.

**Fruit at Brussels, (County of Huron.)**

SIR,—While enclosing my subscription I would say that I am much pleased with the success and the enlargement of the journal.

Among the many good articles is one by Mr. Bucke, of Ottawa, on Winter Protection. I noticed in my grounds this season that low bushes were the most fruitful; so I have taken Mr. Bucke's plan, and laid them down this fall. But I found them very stiff to bend over, as I had pruned early to cause them to grow low, strong and bushy.

Would Mr. Bucke give us an article in a coming number on how to prune and train raspberry bushes, in view of winter protection and fruitfulness.

Our red raspberries were not very fruitful this season, but the black were a fair crop.

Gooseberries and currants were good. The grapes were better than ever.

The Sharpless and Seneca Queen strawberries did best with us this year. The heat was too great for most kinds of fruit, but for all that we had a fair crop.

Wishing you success in your useful work, and prosperity to the Association. I am yours truly,

Brussels.

SAMUEL FEAR.

SIR,—Since writing you yesterday, I received a copy of the HORTICULTURIST in its new form, and I must congratulate you on the grand improvement accomplished, not as only regards paper, cover, etc., but the form that it is in now, gives a better opportunity for displaying cuts, etc.

Although for my own part, I have recommended the HORTICULTURIST, I believe in its new form it will have a better chance to commend itself, which I think the yellow cover does not suggest.

Every endeavour should be made to popularize the paper, as this is the only one that treats of horticulture exclusively, as the other papers are all inclined to pet up agriculture. I do not see why that many hundreds more should not subscribe.

Trusting the success may be as great as it deserves, permit me to remain. Yours truly,  
Toronto. HERMANN SIMMERS.

**The Golden Queen and Jessie at Mount Forest, (County of Wellington.)**

SIR,—With me the Golden Queen has done first-class, and a more severe trial than with me it would be rather hard to find, as my plot is low, and catches frost very easily. I procured six plants last fall and planted them alongside a row of Outhberts. In spring they came out of the ordeal uninjured, while every Outhbert was killed to the ground; and then how they bore! and such fine berries that I could scarcely distinguish them from Brinckles in appearance or quality; and let me say the Brinckles Orange is a daisy in quality: but it is such a shy bearer that it doesn't pay where one has a small patch of ground for raspberries. My opinion is that the Golden Queen is *the* raspberry and will stay. I also planted a few of the Jessie Strawberry. Last spring they were about the length of my thumb. I did not expect they would come to anything this season. But to my surprise they buckled to in earnest, and I allowed them to bear one or two each, and (tell it not in Gath) they were the first to ripen out of five varieties! The quality seems also to be good. I think it also a success.

A SUBSCRIBER.

**Kind Words.**

DEAR HORTICULTURIST,—I feel rather timid about addressing you so familiarly, and especially so since you have assumed your new attire. However, when I tell you that ever since I made your acquaintance I have been a regular reader, and each month look for your appearance with as much earnest as I once watched for the mail with the journals of fictitious stories; and further, when you know with what a keen relish I devour your much appreciated columns, you will then understand why I now take the liberty to tender you my sincere congratulations upon your much improved appearance. I am glad to learn too that I am only one of a large number who take an interest in your welfare, as is substantially evidenced by the increase of your subscription list and the large accumulated surplus in your treasury, which speaks volumes for your management. I trust that in the near future I will have the pleasure of seeing you in all the public reading rooms, and occupying a still more prominent place among Horticultural Journals of the day. In renewing my subscription for another year,

I want to say that I lose no opportunity in speaking a good word for you, and wish you every success. Yours very truly,  
Port Elgin.

J. H. WISMER.

### Forestry.

SIR,—I notice a letter in the February number of the *HORTICULTURIST*, from Mr. Grover, stating that he believed that many crops of timber could be realized upon during an ordinary lifetime.

Permit me to say that I have lately sold tim-

ber for ship-building grown from seed on my grounds. I have been planting forest trees of all kinds for forty-two years and can now cut 100 cords of wood from trees planted by myself without missing the trees. If farmers would only plant the waste places, hill-sides, roadsides, etc., of their farms, they would in a few years have an ample supply of firewood and timber. I shall be happy at all times to show enquirers how to plant, what to plant, and where to plant. Respectfully,

GEORGE LESLIE.

Toronto Nurseries.

## REVIEW.

### Books, etc.

**HOW TO GROW STRAWBERRIES.** A complete guide to strawberry culture either for pleasure or profit. 32 pages. Published at the office of the *Horticultural Times*, 127 Strand, London, Eng. Price two pence. Written from English standpoint, with varieties and manner of culture adapted to the Old Country gardens.

### Journals.

**THE HORTICULTURAL TIMES**, 127 Strand, London, England.

This weekly journal came out with December in an enlarged and improved form.

**TILLINGHAST'S PLANT MANUAL**, or how to Grow Cabbage and Celery, 32 pp., published by F. Tillinghast, La Plume, Pa., for 25c.

**THE GARDEN AND FOREST**, a journal of Horticulture, Landscape Art, and Forestry. Tribune Building, New York City.

The first number of this new weekly journal has come to hand, and at once impresses us favorably as being first-class in every respect. Each number contains twelve quarto pages of reading-matter by the best American authorities, upon such subjects as Landscape Gardening, Making a Lawn, Hardy Shrubs, Plant Notes, White Pine in Europe, etc. Professor C. S. Sargent, of Harvard College has the editorial control. We commend this journal to our readers as well worth the subscription price of \$4.00 per annum.

**THE RURAL NEW YORKER**, 32 Park Row, New York City, has our acknowledgment for furnishing us with the cuts of the Princess Louise apple used in this number.

### Nurserymen and Florists.

**LOVETT'S GUIDE TO FRUIT CULTURE.** Spring 1888. J. T. Lovett & Co., Little Silver, N. Y., 48 pages—illustrated—seven colored plates.

**T. C. ROBINSON'S CATALOGUE** of small fruits and grape vines, 1888. Owen Sound, Ont., illustrated—descriptive—colored plate of Golden Queen raspberry. 16 pages.

**SPRING CATALOGUE OF NEW STRAWBERRIES**, 1888. Matthew Crawford, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio. A very interesting little book of twenty-eight pages, with directions for strawberry culture. Of the "JESSIE" Mr. Crawford says:—"The best berry for either home use or market, ever introduced."

**SEMI-ANNUAL PRICE LIST** of American grapevines, grown and for sale by Bush & Son, and Meissner, Bushberg, Missouri.

**S. H. MITCHELL'S PRICE LIST** of selected fresh Garden and Field Seeds. Box 240, St. Mary's, Ont.

**WM. RENNIE'S SEED CATALOGUE**, 1888. Descriptive, with directions for sowing. 71 pages.

**AMATEUR GUIDE AND ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF FLOWER AND GARDEN SEEDS**, 1888. 144 pages. Alphabetical arrangement with botanical and scientific names attached, profusely illustrated. General characteristics described. Address, F. E. McAllister, 22 Dey St., New York City.

**WEBSTER BROS., CATALOGUE OF ROSES, DAHLIAS, ETC.**, Hamilton, Ont., 1888. 40 pages. Descriptive and illustrated. Reasonable prices.

**PRICE LIST OF EVERGREENS, ROSES, CLEMATIS, CLIMBERS, SHRUBS, DAHLIAS, HERBACEOUS PLANTS, ETC.**, cultivated and for sale by A. Gilchrist, Elora Road, Guelph, Ont. 1888. 14 pages.

**LITTLE'S CIRCULAR** of New Strawberries. John Little, Guelph, Ont.

### Miscellaneous.

**SCHEDULE OF PRIZES** offered by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for the year 1888. Rules and regulations. R. Manning, Secretary, Boston, Mass.

\* MISCELLANY. \*

### A Phonetic Garden Romance.

BY CHAS. B. SOULE.

ONE morn I saw a rose of red  
With perfume rare and sweet,  
In proud obeisance bow his head  
Before a Daisy's feet.

The crimson blushes on his cheek  
Foretold the mission fair,  
And 'ere the Knight began to speak,  
I knew what brought him there.

And this is what he said, so low  
And sweet was every strain,  
That often since I've longed to go  
And hear him talk again:—

"Ho, daisy here on bended knee  
I supplicate your grace,  
This place would MELON-choly be  
Without your smiling face.

"For us TO-MA-TO how I long,  
'Twould fill my life with PEAS,  
And I would sing a joyous song  
And always have HEARTSEASE.

"To-night LETTUCE attend the ball,  
And there we'll skip away,  
For one, I do not CARROT all  
What anyone may say.

"I'll call for you at half-past four  
With waiting maid and page;  
But have no carriage at the door,  
For this is no CABBAGE.

"Dear Daisy, pray don't be absurd,  
My love you need not fear,  
For none before has ever heard  
Me CAULIFLOWER 'dear.'"

I stood enchanted with the plan,  
And heard the Daisy say,  
"Can't something TURNIP so we can  
Arrange it right away?"

"But then—oh, dear—I want to go,  
But what will POPPY say?  
I wish we could just slip a—; oh!  
CANTELOPE to-day."

—*Prairie Farmer.*

THE gardeners in India are all Buddhists.—*Boston Transcript.*

Two apples kept in a cake box will keep moderately rich cake moist for a great length of time, if the apples are renewed when withered.

PAT, for the first time at a hotel table, saw a boarder reach for the celery several times and placidly proceed to dispose of it. Pat gazed in dismay, and turned to his fellow-countryman with, "Oh! moi! he's aitin' the bo'kay!"

APPLE ICE.—Stew and strain one quart of apples, add the whites of two eggs, one pint of rich cream, flavour highly with lemon or nutmeg; stir into the mixture one quart of milk; sweeten all very sweet, and freeze as ice cream.—*Maryland Farmer.*

THE steamer *Azorian* has cleared from Annapolis, N. S., for London. He cargo consisted of 7,488 barrels of apples and 52,000 feet of deals. The value of the cargo is \$29,000, and it was all shipped over the ice bridge.—*From Sackville Post, March 2, 1888.*

### The English Violet.

*For the Canadian Horticulturist.*

BY M. W. MANLEY, OWEN SOUND.

HUMBLE violet, lowly born,  
Well protected from the storm;  
Stooping down, I search and see  
Petals blue as blue can be  
Covered deep in leafy bed  
While a fragrance 'round is shed.  
What a lesson you impart  
To the proud and lofty heart.  
But a semblance here I find  
To the pure and noble mind  
Toiling on from hour to hour,  
Blessing all within its power,  
Seeking comfort from above,  
Knowing that our God is love.

## Fruit Merchants' Directory.

Terms under this head 10c. per agate line; 25c. for 3 months, cash in advance.

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Box 637, THOROLD.

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

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**Miscellaneous.**

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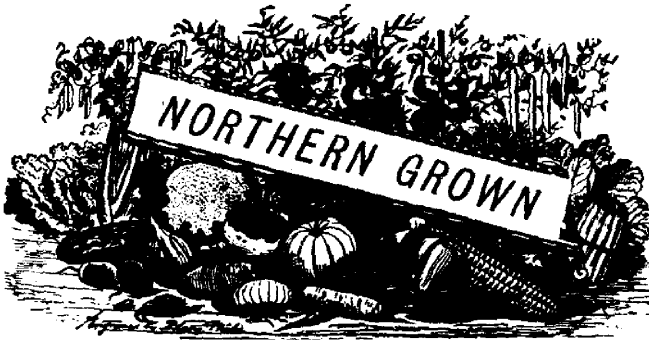
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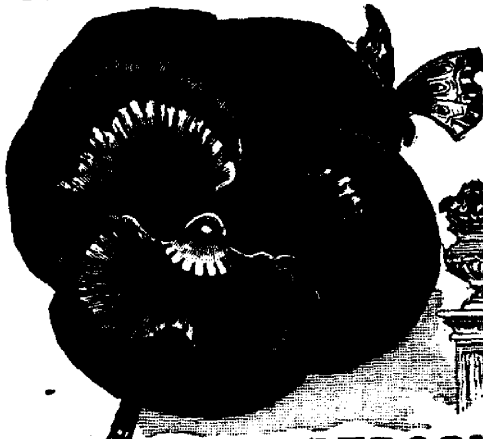


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