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PRUNUS TRILOBA.

FOR CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST.

THE  
Canadian Horticulturist.

VOL. XI.

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No. 3.



LAYING OUT A LAWN.

JUST as it would be in poor taste for every man to build his house in imitation of his neighbor, so would it present a tedious monotony were every yard to be planned after the same pattern. It is obvious, therefore, that only a few general hints are within our province.

One of the first things to be done, after a yard is generally levelled, is to mark out the foot-paths and the carriage road. The old plan among most of our early settlers was to leave these to be worn out in the turf by constant use, and usually led by a straight line from point to point; and frequently a long straight walk was made across the lawn from the front gate to the hall door. An easy graceful curve in the approach, as shown on page three, is in much better taste, leaving the fine lawn in front

unbroken. For this plan the gate needs to be placed somewhat to one side, and in the direction most frequently travelled.

A good method for marking out a pathway was given in *Vick's Magazine* some years ago. It was to set up little sticks along the line designed for the road, changing them until the curve is made that seems graceful and pleasant to the eye, as shown in Fig. 18.

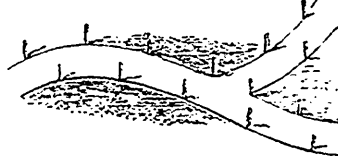


FIG. 18.

Unless these roadways and paths are properly made they will be a source of constant annoyance on account of grass

and weeds. The proper method is to remove the earth to a depth of about a foot and a half, and then fill up one foot of this with broken stones, finishing with five or six inches of clean gravel. This is well shown in Fig. 19, which we have had reproduced from the same source as the other.

A border of nice sod, about six inches in width, is then laid in such a way that its surface is a couple of inches above the walk and about on a level with the adjoining soil.



FIG. 19.

The next thing in order, after planning these pathways, and seeding the lawn, will be the planting with groups of shrubbery and ornamental trees. In this there is room for endless study, and for many blunders. Nothing is more common than to see a yard over full of trees, and these perhaps planted in rows across its whole extent. Another common fault is in having too many trees of any one kind. So much has the Norway Spruce been lauded of late years that in many sections it is almost the only evergreen used, and disagreeable monotony is the result. The writer is one of those who has this tree in too great abundance, and must cut them out by the dozen to make room for others, for variety's sake. In other places the Lombardy Poplar is in excess, and lends a stiff formal appearance to the surroundings. It is a tree that should be planted very sparingly indeed.

One very important point in plant-

ing trees and shrubs in the vicinity of a home, is the careful disposal of them in such a manner as not to conceal distant views, or objects of interest. There may be within sight a beautiful lake,

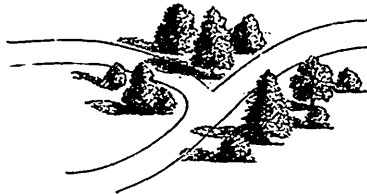


FIG. 20

or river; a mountain, or a valley; or the spires of a distant city, and it would be in the worst possible taste to hide such a scene. This point is well illustrated in our engraving, which represents the home of Mr. N. P. Bailey, of Harlem, N.Y., where the eye may be charmed with the beautiful prospect lying before it, of one of the most picturesque valleys in the world, through which flows the majestic Hudson. We cannot all have a Hudson river prospect, but very often a distant view of great beauty is gradually being obscured by the increasing growth of trees unwisely placed.

For the most part, both trees and shrubs should be planted in groups at entrances, at curves of the walks, in corners, and on sides of the yard, but some particularly choice specimens may be placed in conspicuous positions. The Scarlet Oak, the Cut-leaf Weeping Birch, the American Elm, all make beautiful single specimens where room for them can be spared. The Oak leaved Mountain Ash, shown in Fig. 25, is also a pretty lawn tree for small lawns, growing only to a height of twenty or thirty feet. A colored

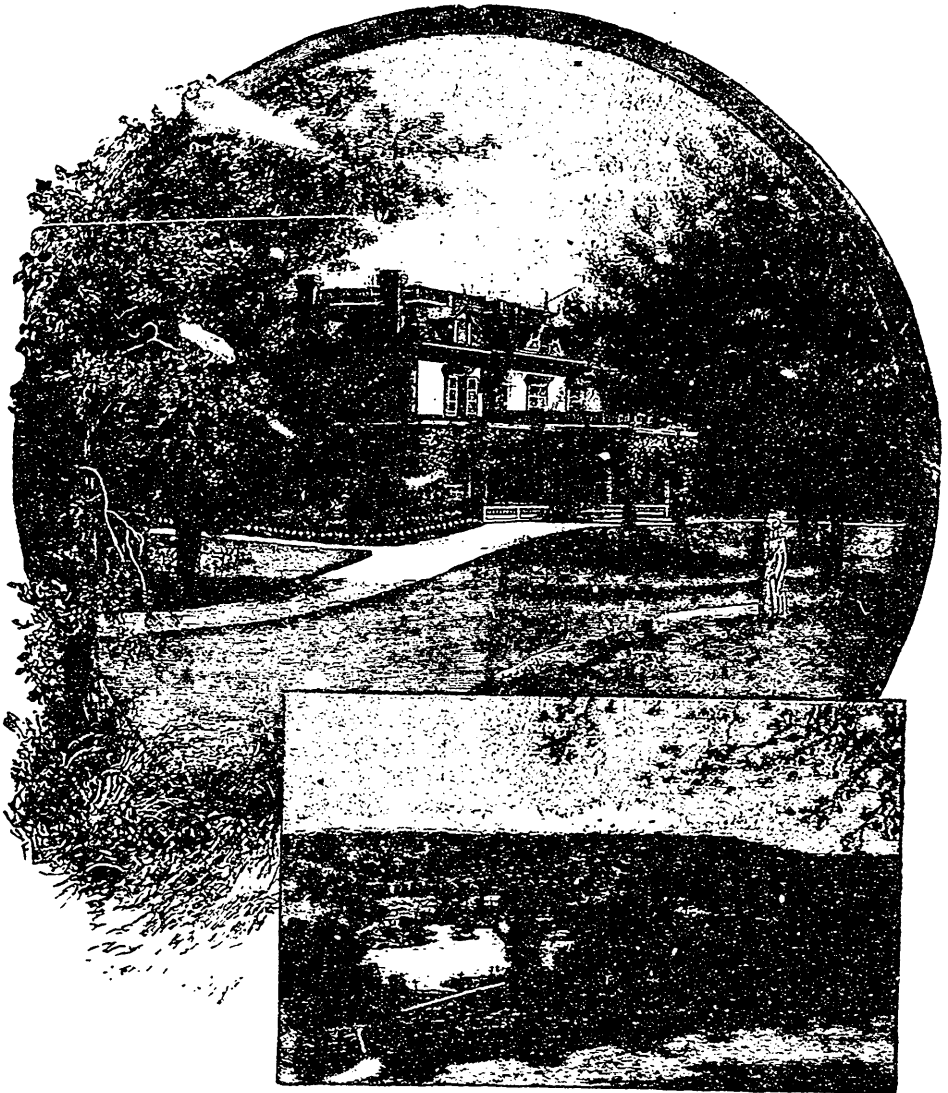


FIG. 21.—HOME OF MR. N. P. BAILEY, HARLEM, N. Y.

plate of this tree appeared in Vol. VI. of our journal, when Mr. Beadle spoke of it as follows:—"Having regard to the neat compact form of the tree, the contrast of light and shade on its surface, the corymbs of white blossoms in early summer, and clusters of red berries in the autumn, we think we do not err in regarding it one of the finest of our lawn trees."

The grouping of trees and shrubs for effect, and to show them to best advantage is a subject in itself and cannot be touched upon in this article. We will simply add a list of some of the best hardy ornamental trees and shrubs, leaving greater details for some future occasion.

Trees:—Cut-leaved Weeping Birch; Catalpa Speciosa; White, Red, and Scarlet Oak; American White Elm; Weirs Cut-leaved, Norway, Sugar, Silver, and Purple Maple; Flowering Thorns; Austrian, Swiss Stone, Scotch, and Austrian Pines; Norway and White Spruce; the Red Cedar; Nordmann's Silver Fir; and others.

Shrubs in order of flowering:—Golden Bell; Japan Quince; Spiraea Prunifolia; Lilacs; Silver Bell; Spiraea Van Houtti; Syringa; Dwarf

Snow Ball; Deutzias; Altheas, single and double; Large flowered Hydrangea; Purple Fringes; Prunus Pissurdi; Purple-leaved Berberry and others. Some such list as this would give a constant succession of bloom, or display of foliage throughout the summer.

Our colored plate of this issue is a faithful representation of one of the most beautiful of flowering shrubs, and which should by all means be added to the above list. It is Prunus Triloba, the Double Flowering Plum. Its relative, the Dwarf Double Flowering Almond, though sometimes yielding a beautiful display of flowers, has on the whole proved itself too tender and unreliable to be recommended in Canada. But this species is hardy, and at the same time far more desirable. It is a native of China, and though we are not very partial to the Chinese in general, we can heartily welcome this foreigner. Last May it flowered for the first time on our grounds; and charmed us with its beauty; its large double flowers, of a delicate pink color, were closely set upon the tender branches as shown in the picture, and were so large they might be compared to small roses, many of them measuring an inch in diameter.

## PLAN OF GREENHOUSE COSTING LESS THAN \$10.

BY J. P. COCKBURN, GRAVENHURST, ONT.

THE following is the plan of a hot-bed and greenhouse combined, which I have used as an auxiliary for several years with great satisfaction. The size is eight by twelve feet inside measure and has capacity enough to grow all the seeds and plants required on most

grounds, with plenty of room for propagating any growing flowers and bedding out stock, and spare vines and shrubs.

Geraniums, fuchsias, and all plants that have grown scraggy during the winter, if cut down and repotted re-

cover rapidly and spring into new life giving plenty of thrifty shoots for cuttings, which root rapidly in a house of this kind.

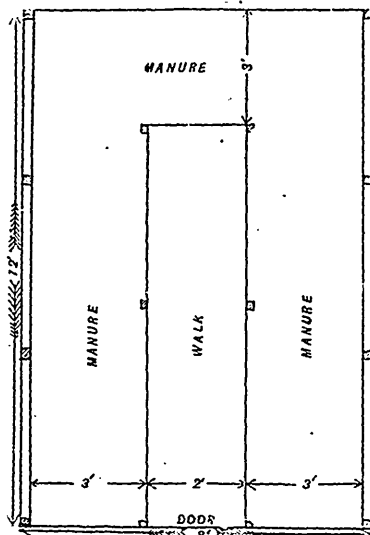


FIG. 22.—PLAN.—SCALE, 4 FT. TO 1 INCH.

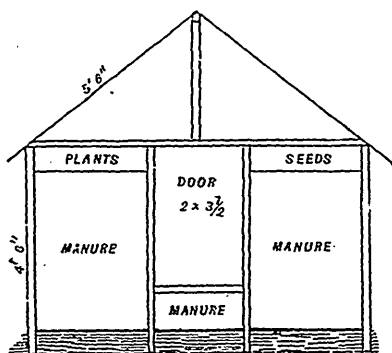


FIG. 23.—END ELEVATION.

A large supply of plants can be grown for both kitchen and flower garden at a nominal price.

Any lady can care for the plants in this house and derive much pleasure and

profit in watching the progress of the little pets.

The size given is most economic, because the greater quantity of manure got together the more lasting and certain will be the heat. The bunks for manure are not too wide for convenience of handling stock, which should all be grown in boxes of pots, for the convenience of moving it about, as desired. The walk should be filled with manure to a height that will only allow the occupant head room in the centre, this can be covered with rough lumber. A space two feet square should be left inside the door to step in, as the door is too low to walk in upright. The bunks should be filled to within eight inches of the top with suitable manure, and this covered with earth to a depth of three or four inches, spread evenly over the whole surface.

The south side of an out-building is the most suitable site, as in this position it is shielded from the cold north winds. The roof should contain at least sixty feet of glass, four sash of about three by six feet will be sufficient. I use the storm sash from my new dwelling and find these answer as well as sash made for the purpose. The balance of the roof can be made up of inch lumber, and the sash may be placed eighteen inches from each end, so as to make some shady nooks for plants which prefer the shade. Of course, provisions must be made for ventilation, where necessary.

Boxes, one foot wide and two feet long and four inches deep, are suitable for both seeds and cuttings, the former to be filled with good garden soil, the other with clean sand for cuttings; bits of sod four inches square are best for starting cucumbers, melons and such plants as do not transplant well, but they must be moved occasionally to prevent their roots from descending to the earth below the sod, and should be transplanted before the third leaf appears.

## RAMBLES AMONG FRUIT GROWERS.—IV.

## THE WESTERN NEW YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

THIS old and respectable Society met at Rochester on the 25th and 26th of January. The writer, as a representative of our Association, was most cordially received by such men as W. C. Barry, Charles Green, S. D. Willard, J. S. Woodward and others.

An interesting feature of the occasion was a presentation to Mr. P. Barry, the honored president, of a beautiful cup as a mark of the esteem in which he was held by the members. It was unfortunate that he could not be present owing to ill-health, but his son, Mr. W. C. Barry, responded in suitable terms to the presentation.

The following are a few among the items of information which we gleaned from the meeting.

## CHERRIES.

*Which are the most profitable for home use and for market?*

Mr. Willard—I would name the Montmorency as the best acid cherry—not the large variety, but the Montmorency Ordinaire. I would also name the Montmorency as the best for home use. It is larger, better, and more productive than the Early Richmond.

For a dark, sweet cherry, for home use, I would place the Windsor ahead of all others.

For an acid market cherry I would name the Montmorency and English Morello. The Montmorency hangs long on the tree and the birds do not injure it.

For a sweet cherry for market, I would name the Windsor as the most profitable.

I shipped some Windsor to Philadelphia last summer and they sold for fourteen cents per lb. The Windsor is also very free from rot.

Mr. Green said a friend had grown the Louis Philippe with great success.

Mr. Willard said Schmitz Biggareau was one of the very good dark sweet cherries which had lately been introduced. The Montmorency is as yet unrivalled for market purposes, often paying at an average of \$10 per tree.

## PLUMS.

*Which are the best varieties for market?*

Mr. Willard.—My choice six for market would be (1) Reine Claude, though somewhat tender; (2) French Damson; (3) Quackenboss; (4) Lombard; (5) Bradshaw; (6) Stanton. The latter is productive, late, and of good quality; it has a beautiful bloom, and is about the size of the Lombard.

## PEACHES.

*Which are the best of the newer introductions?*

Mr. Willard said that the Early Rivers was proving itself among the best of the early peaches. Hyne's Surprise from Texas is a fine peach, being of the same season as the Alexander, which it much resembles, but it is a free stone. Stephen's Rareripe is growing in favor, and has come to stay. Cases are known of its being shipped east and bringing \$4.00 per bushel. It is a little later than the late Crawford. The Salway ripened a wonderful crop last year, but it has a tendency to overbear. It is in good demand.

The Sturtevyant peach is far superior to the Early Barnard. Mr. Willard would prefer one of them to a half dozen Early Barnard at any time. The Foster is a fine peach, but at Geneva it is a sparse bearer.



## FRUIT.

*Does the fruit crop pay better than any other crop we can raise?*

Mr. Moody, of Lockport, said, "I think the fruit crop is far the most profitable of any crop we can raise. I know an orchard of plums and pears of eight acres, twenty-three years planted, which has produced over \$40,000. The Kieffer is a profitable pear; we top-grafted a couple of rows, about 200 trees, in our orchard, and last year, the fourth, we sold the fruit at about \$12 per barrel.

Mr. J. S. Woodward.—There is no depth to which a man's depravity would lead him. Any man whose taste leads him to value a pear which the mice would eat, I don't know what to think of him

Mr. Hooker, of Rochester.—I think there are other crops which can be raised to greater profit than the fruit crop; for instance, the growing of nursery stock and vegetable gardening.

Mr. Crane, of Lockport.—I have received more money from an acre of grapes than any one can show from an acre of apples.

Mr. Watson, North Chautauqua.—This year we shipped about 300 carloads of grapes. We think they pay from \$150 to \$300 per acre on an average.

One gentleman said, I can vouch for the fact that ten acres of onions yielded me about \$1,300 in one year!

Mr. Rice said that in one year he had received \$1,900 for the produce of nineteen acres of orchard.

Mr. Willard.—This has been an off year with apples, yet they have sold for more money than any other one crop per acre. Not twenty-five per cent. of growers will cull and pack their apples satisfactorily. A thorough reform in this respect is needed.

Mr. Pearson said, that Seneca Co. had received \$160,000 for its fruit crop the past season.

## LIQUID MANURE.

*Does it pay to use it for fruit trees?*

Mr. Dunning, of Auburn.—I have had very gratifying success. I tried it on the Foster Peach and succeeded in getting six bushels of peaches from one good sized tree by its use. Many of the peaches would measure nine inches in circumference.

The manure is taken from a tank kept near the cow stable. The tank is on wheels and can be drawn about to the orchard and vineyard. It consists largely of urine, and water from cow manure.

A gentleman from Michigan had grown Foster peaches eleven inches in circumference by the use of ashes and bone dust.

## BARN MANURE.

*What is the best mode of treating it after it leaves the stables?*

Mr. Woodward.—No man can afford to draw rain water. All manure should be kept under cover, or else drawn out directly to the field as fast as it is made. No man can compost manure so that there will not be a constant loss of manure every day he leaves it in a pile. I make some 1,800 loads of manure each year and always draw it out as fast as made and spread it over the ground at once.

If not prepared to use the manure at once, I keep it covered until wanted, or I compost it in broad flat piles, and cover it with absorbents, such as road dust, muck, straw, leaves, etc.

Our orchards do not get manure enough, so this question is a very important one to the fruit grower.

## PEARS.

*What progress are we making in pear culture?*

Mr. Hooker said that the Saunders remedy had proved very successful in checking the pear blight. The formula was:—one peck of lime, ten pounds of

sulphur, and two ounces of carbolic acid, thinned with water to the consistency of white wash. This is applied to the tree about the 1st of May, and sprayed upon the foliage just after blooming.

Mr. Moody.—The remedy Mr. Hooker speaks of is good. We use it, and have not lost a tree in three years out of an orchard of 10,000 trees.

We use a great quantity of unleached ashes,—4,000 to 5,000 bushels a year in our pear culture.

The varieties are three-quarters Bartlett; a good many Kieffer; Duchess and Clapp's Favorite. We have not been as successful with Anjou as formerly.

Kieffer has paid us better than any other, but how long it will last I cannot say. We spray every year with London Purple or Paris Green.

Mr. Hoag said I never use Paris Green, but keep the bark clean, and cultivate them frequently, thus giving insects no harbor.

Mr. Barry.—As an early winter pear the Anjou is unequalled. To succeed that, I would commend the Winter Nelis. It is now the favourite dessert pear for hotels. The Josephine de Malines succeeds the Nelis and these three deserve the highest praise as the leading winter pears. The Winter Nelis is a regular heavy bearer.

Lawrence is also an admirable early winter pear and would precede the Winter Nelis.

There is no danger of any over production of *choice fruit*. Every person should have fine pears upon his table every day of the winter; and until this is done, fruit growers are not yet doing their duty. You can not get enough of *good fruit*. There is no glut of that, and no fear of there being an over-production. Plant more fruit trees of the best varieties.

Mr. Pierce, of Ohio, said that he could not get perfect samples of Winter Nelis on account of curculio stings.

#### COLD STORAGE.

*Are cold storage houses for fruit a success?*

Mr. Moody, of Lockport.—We have a large fruit house, and lately large quantities of ice have been used in it for keeping plums, but it was a failure—fruit kept in it with ice soon decays after removal.—I do not favor the use of ice for keeping fruit.

A delegate from Michigan condemned cold storage with ice entirely. It had been well tested in Michigan.

The meeting lasted two days and was full of life from first to last. A change of name is contemplated making it a State society and looking for State aid, in which case four meetings each year will be held at different places in the State, the annual one continuing to be fixed for the city of Rochester.

## MY EXPERIENCE IN FRUIT CULTURE.

BY GEORGE MADDOCK, HAMILTON, ONT.

FOR several years I have been a member of the Association, yet I never wrote a line of my experience in connection with horticulture, or of the lessons I have learned from the experience of others, who, like myself, have profited by reading its welcome pages

each month. I am an amateur, and, therefore cannot enter into a long dissertation, but having made my garden my "hobby" and having spent delightful hours industriously developing its usefulness, I feel impelled to say a word or two to other amateurs, as

encouragement to more earnest effort to realize the goal they wish to attain.

Some fourteen years ago I purchased a one-fifth acre lot in the west end of Hamilton, and having built a domicile for my family, I proceeded to plant the portion not built upon. At that time, I may say, I was totally ignorant of the first requisite to become a gardener, and it was only by watching others and never being ashamed to ask for information, that I eventually mastered the rudiments necessary to being called even an amateur. Subsequently I became a member of the Horticultural Society and the Hamilton Society, and was a member up to the time of its untimely death and have been a mourner ever since, as its object was the cultivation of a taste for the beautiful; and the excellence of its yearly display caused an emulation to exist amongst its members and excited their zeal to excel; and that was conducive to more refined tastes amongst the working artisans of the city. My first planting I found in two years had not been wisely done. I had planted standard apple trees which I found likely to be in a short time an incumbrance, I at once decided to tear them up again. One morning after a stormy night I found five dwarf pears killed by fire blight; and I lost two cherries by late frost in the spring. My dependence now rested on my grape vines, of which I had a small but select variety. As these thrived I added to them, taking my cue from the experience of the writers in the HORTICULTURIST plus my own; and to-day I have about forty vines including nearly all that are considered worth growing, and last season they yielded me the grand total of 1,200 lbs. of grapes. I have never given them any fertilizer but bone dust, and wood ashes unleached; and I am of the opinion they cannot get anything which will serve them better or make them more profitable.

I have also tried my hand at growing grapes under glass. Having an

opportunity of purchasing some old sash cheap, I constructed a cold vinery some twenty feet long, ten feet high at back, eighteen in front and twelve feet from toe to heel, or front to back. I planted in this structure one black Hamburg, one Muscat Hamburg, one Muscat of Alexandria and one Golden Hamburg. In three years from the planting of the young vines, I had a beautiful crop of Muscat and Black Hamburgs, and they were ripening beautifully, when one day I noticed a wasp's nest up under the sash. I tried with a stick to dislodge the "varmint," but it was no go. I bethought me of sulphur. I would sulphur them out. To think was to act. I got an iron pot and put the sulphur in and then dropped an hot coke into the pot, hastened outside and closed the door; in one hour I returned to see the result; the smoke had subsided and I could see inside without opening the door. You can guess what I saw: the labour of three years destroyed with the wasps. Yes, the "varmint" was no more, neither were the grapes or the vines. Nothing daunted, I started again and planted a Muscat of Alexandria and one of Ricketts, the Welcome. The Muscat died the second year whilst the Welcome thrived and made great headway. The first time it fruited I was disapointed in the size of bunch and berry, but I must confess the flavor was there, and such a flavor! I have never tasted the like; it was, to use a plagiarism, like the nectar of the gods. The second year of its bearing it mildewed badly, and I lost patience with it and neglected it, hence the result was I have not been able since to flavor this well-named, beautiful grape. In outdoor grapes I may say, I have been fairly successful. I grow Rogers 3, 4, 9, 15, 19, 22 (Salem), 30, 33, 41, 43, 44, Delaware, Concord, Creveling, Eumelan, Isabella, Clinton (for wine), Adirondack, Hartford Prolific, Lady, Pocklington, Worden, Niagara, Jefferson, Lady Washington, Moore's Early,

Jessica and Catawba. Of course, some of these varieties I have duplicated; I have three Clintons from which I picked this year 700 lbs. of grapes. I may incidentally remark just here that by reason of the great number of grape growers in this neighbourhood the fruit has become a glut in the market, even when choice grapes are offered for four cents per pound. In consequence I have turned my grapes into wine, that is the Clintons, Delawares, Concordes, Isabellas and Catawbas, for which I have found a ready sale.

I grow a few plum trees, and in this fruit I have been well repaid. Originally, I planted common blue plum stocks, and after one year's growth I budded Victoria, Egg and Lombard on the one stock, and during the past year it was a grand sight to see the full crop, three varieties on one trunk, about three bushels in all.

Having a few dwarf apples, I selected a Rhode Island Greening and after removing some of the centre limbs I budded it with Duchess of Oldenburgh, and the result during the past

year was a magnificent crop of fruit—the Duchess being a most beautiful purple with an indescribable bloom. Whilst they were ripe, the fruit of the parent tree was but the size of walnuts, and green, and afforded a wonderful contrast to the admiring observer.

I have grown a few currant and gooseberry bushes. The currant is subject to the borer, whilst the gooseberry is often stripped by the green caterpillar. The only remedy for which is hellebore sprinkled in the early morning whilst the dew is on the leaves.

I have used Paris green, in the proportion of one tablespoonful to a patent pail of water, and squirted on my apple and plum trees—a good preventative against the curculio and the other pests which infest our garden. Another preventative is fowls, if they be allowed to run at large they destroy an incredible number of grubs and insects. In closing my rambling remarks, I would express my pleasure at the improved appearance of our journal and hope to hear of a more extended circulation.

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## FRUIT NOTES.

BY O. C. CASTON, CRAIGHURST.

I HAVE just received copies of the *HORTICULTURIST* in its new dress, and am very highly pleased with the improvement, and hope the efforts of the Executive Committee will be appreciated as they deserve. All the premiums sent out by the Association to this locality have done well, or at least nearly all of them. The Lucretia Dewberry was the only thing that failed with me. There is a tree of the *Catalpa Speciosa* growing in the garden of Robert Minty, Esq., of this place, which was sent out about three years ago. It is considered quite a curiosity by those who saw it growing last summer; the immense leaves, like those of some rare tropical plant, measuring ten inches in

width. It is now about five feet in height, and seems to stand this climate all right.

### PRUNING.

Opinions differ as to the proper time to prune our trees and vines. My experience is that for fruit trees from the 15th to the 30th of June is the proper time. I find that the wounds never bleed and the wounds grow over quicker than if done at any other time. I have tried fall and winter pruning, but would never do it again. I found that if pruned in winter, many of them would bleed all the next summer. For grapes, I prune in November, shortly after the frost has killed the leaves.

## GRAPES.

I find it easier to grow grapes in this locality than a good many varieties of apples. They are almost sure to grow if properly cultivated, pruned, and always covered in winter. The trouble most to be feared is fall frost; but if we can get something as hardy, as prolific and as free from disease as the Old Concord, and that will ripen two or three weeks earlier, it would just fill the bill. The Champion comes early, bears pretty well, and that is all that can be said for it. Moore's Early comes in about the same time as Champion, is of pretty fair quality, but a poor bearer so far with me. There are several varieties which I have that ripen ahead of the Concord, but none of them comes near it in productiveness.

## APPLES.

The Ben Davis is an apple we would like to grow here on account of its grand keeping qualities, abundant and early bearing, and fine sound appearance in spring. A few years ago it was in high favor and considered hardy enough for this country, but the terrible winter of 1884-5 left very few of them living. I would advise top-graft-

ing them upon hardy seedlings as the Talman Sweets. I have tried it, and they bear immense crops, when top-grafted on hardy stock. The Wealthy is considered next to the Duchess in point of hardiness, but opinions differ as to the length of time it will keep. I have not had it long enough to venture an opinion. The Pewaukee is going to be a favorite here and keeps well, and I think would rank next to Wealthy for hardiness. The Red Pound or Simcoe is one of the finest apples in Canada, and perfectly hardy here. The tree is an upright grower, an early though not very abundant bearer; fruit large, red, good for desert, one of the best for cooking, and keeps till March or April. I am satisfied that the apple that will keep till spring of a good color, and that is hardy enough to stand our climate, is the one for profit. I expect that we will get among the Russian varieties something yet that will excel in this respect.

I believe that it is to the Russian apples we must look for the material to replenish our orchards, and to plant new ones; for as the country gets cleared up and the forests disappear, we will require harder fruits to take the place of the old ones.

## A LARGE VINE.

BY PROF. J. HOVES PANTON, M.A., GUELPH, ONT.

TO Hampton Court, a few miles out of London, many a tourist finds his way to see the beautiful residence once occupied by the great Cardinal Wolsey and the magnificent park near by.

Not less attractive is the garden in connection with the palace. In this communication I shall refer to but one thing—the vine planted at the extreme part of the garden running parallel with the south front of the palace. It was planted in 1769, and has a circumfer-

ence of three and a half feet. It was raised from a cutting, taken from a large vine at Valentine House in Essex.

For over one hundred years it has been an interesting object to grape growers and the public who visit the gardens at Hampton Court. It is still luxurious, and at the time of the writer's visit was loaded with luscious fruit. Its wonderful productiveness has been a question of great dispute, and has been attributed to many causes, among others, that of its roots having

found their way to some drain. Some think that its roots are in the banks of the Thames, but a short distance away. The roots are supposed to spread over an area of 726 square yards, so that fertilizers spread on the soil within this space have a very beneficial effect on the vine's growth. Water applied within this area also shows its effects very soon. This would seem to indicate that the theory of the roots reaching the river is erroneous, otherwise drought would have no effect. When the vine is in full growth and the symptoms of dryness are shown on the leaves; as soon as water is supplied the symptoms are subdued and the foliage again assumes its natural green, firm and erect habit. The vine has a

glass-house for its own accommodation, the dimensions of which is 2200 square feet, the branches are trained along the top of this for 200 feet and bear in fruitful years 2,500 bunches. The fruit is given to the Queen, who it is said distributes it to the inmates of some charitable institutions. King George III. enjoyed its fruit for half a century. In 1822 the stem was thirteen inches in circumference and branches 114 feet, and in one year produced 2,200 bunches of grapes, each bunch averaging one pound weight. This Hampton Court Black Hamburg Vine has now numerous offspring in many places, for many at the proper season secure cuttings and from them develop vines.

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## A PROMINENT AMERICAN HORTICULTURIST.

MR. P. J. BERCKMANS, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

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MANY of our Canadian readers have long known and honored the name of Marshall P. Wilder, so long President of the American Pomological Society, whose death we chronicled in Vol. X, page 41. We now take pleasure in showing a likeness of his successor, Mr. P. J. Berckmans, who was elected to the office at the meeting last autumn at Boston.

This gentleman is a native of Belgium, where he was born in 1830, and is the son of Dr. L. E. Berckmans, an eminent European pomologist. Coming to the United States in 1850 he became interested in the country, and purchasing land in New Jersey remained there some six years engaged in his favorite pursuit. He then removed to Georgia, purchasing the property now so well

known as "Fruitland," where he devoted himself to horticultural pursuits with greater zeal than ever. It was he who organized the Georgia State Horticultural Society, of which he has ever since been president, and in 1860 he became a member of the American Pomological Society, of which he succeeded Mr. Charles Downing, in 1871, as chairman of the committee on native fruits.

Considering his liberal culture, his extended experience, and his horticultural knowledge, it is probable that no man in the United States is better fitted to fill this position of President of the American Pomological Society than Mr. P. J. Berckmans, of Augusta, Georgia.



FIG. 24.—MR. P. J. BERCKMANS, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.



# FORESTRY

## WILLOW AND OSIER GROWING.

By OTTO RANDS, SHERBURNÉ.

HAVING an opinion that the cultivation of certain varieties of the *Salix*, or willow family, viz. :—Willows proper, Osiers and Sallows—would contribute both pleasure and profit to the cultivator, and gardeners can make a good use of not a few themselves, at least, their brethren in Europe do, for tying rhubarb, asparagus, and other garden stuff, in parcels for market. The *Salix discolor* is especially suited for that purpose. If rods are cut in the fall and winter before the sap rises again in the spring, and thoroughly dried, and packed where they will keep dry, they will remain in good condition for years. When required for use, thoroughly soak in water, and they will work tough and pliable, as when green; so providing a useful material all the year round. But beside this, there is an active demand for considerable quantities of rods for basket-making purposes, both in Canada and the United States, most of which are now imported from Europe, and which could and ought to be grown at home; and they will grow well on land too wet for other purposes, any land, except clay, gravel, or chalk, will suit them, providing the water level is from twelve to eighteen inches below the surface; occasional flooding is beneficial, rather than not. I have not yet discovered any native varieties suitable for basket-making; I therefore imported fifty varieties from England, in 1883, several of which are doing well. In preparing land for an osier ground, it will pay to sub-soil plow or double-dig it eighteen inches deep; the roots will work better, and you will be able

to keep down weeds easier, which must be carefully done, or your crop will prove a failure. Prepare your land in the fall, plant in spring. After leveling and harrowing, prepare sets twelve inches in length, of varieties best suited to soil and purpose; drive them straight down nine inches into the earth, in straight rows, 24 x 24 or 24 x 12, according to variety and intended use, planting the small varieties closest.

The *salix* or willow family, consisting of some three hundred varieties, may, for ordinary purposes, be grouped into three comprehensive classes, namely:—1st, *The Willows proper*, with leaves smooth, almond-shaped, and more or less lanceolate and serrate; 2nd, *The Osiers*, with leaves soft, white, and downy on the under side, oblong, serrate and undulate; 3rd, *The Sallows*, with leaves soft, and downy underneath, round, serrate, and undulate. The botanist will divide the three classes into about three hundred varieties, and if you permit a grove of six or eight varieties to stand uncultivated for three or four years on land in good cultivation, you will soon be able to add new varieties to the list.

Class No. 2, Osiers are evidently intermediate between the willows proper and the sallows, having in some measure, characteristics of both. For basket-making, I do not grow more than six or eight varieties of class No. 1, viz. : *salix kirksia*, *s. purpurea*, *s. helix* and *s. discolor cuspidata*. Of class No. 2, *s. smithiana*, *S. mollissima* and *S. viminalis culis*. To be successful, the crop must be cut every



year, between fall and spring, unless poles are wanted, then they ought not to stand over three or four years without cutting. If you intend to peel the crop, place the butt ends in from four to eight inches of water for small stuff, large stuff deeper. Permit them to

remain growing in the spring, until they [peel] freely; after the bark is stripped off, the rods might be thoroughly dried, and tied up in portable sized bunches, and they are ready for market.

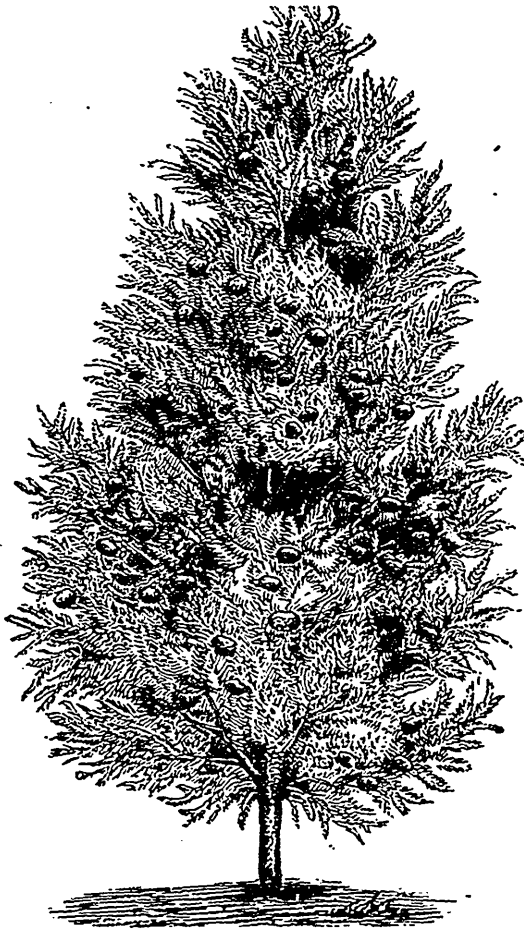


FIG. 25—OAK-LEAVED MT. ASH (see p. 50).

#### Trees and Shrubs.

MANY trees may be cut off near the ground after they have obtained a good start, when they will throw up a

mass of vigorous roots which answer all the purposes of shrubs. In this manner one may add greatly to the variety and attractiveness of his

shrubby, if the practice is not carried too far. Such clumps always present a novel appearance. They are vigorous, clean, shapely. The sprouts may be cut back nearly to the ground every two or three years, allowing new ones to spring up, thus maintaining the desired size of growth. Most of our rapid growing forest trees are excellent for this purpose upon large lawns. We have good specimens of white ash, basswood, the European field maple (*Acer campestre*), and others, grown in this way. The principle can also be applied to the growing of coppices upon large grounds, or about borders. For such purposes the beech and the oaks are preferable.

Many trees and shrubs are more attractive when grown in this way than when allowed to assume their ordinary forms. Examples of such are the ailanthus and the sumacs. The ordinary wild, smooth sumac (*Rhus glabra*) is one of the finest of decorative shrubs when grown in this manner.

Some of the tender exotics, also, may be managed in this way, especially such as make strong growths and bear large or conspicuous leaves. The paulownia and some of the magnolias may be cited as examples. Such plants should be given rich soil and good culture to enable them to make a long growth.—*L. H. Bailey, in Bulletin 31, Mich. Agric. College.*



## LILY OF THE VALLEY (CONVALLARIA MAJALIS).

BY HERMANN SIMMERS, TORONTO.

A GENUS of plants of the natural order Liliaceae, having terminal racemes of flowers, a white bell-shaped perianth, and a succulent fruit. Of all the subjects that I have taken up in reference to bulbs and roots, there are but few that the amateur has not a slight knowledge of, but the present subject is probably thoroughly known as regards the flowers; but in reference to their general culture some may not be so well acquainted, and I will endeavor to give some practical points in order to encourage the growth of this extremely popular plant. In the amateur's garden, we will always find a shady place, where nothing can be grown with any degree of success; therefore, if the amateur chances to have such a spot, this will exactly suit the growing of the Lily of the Valley. Should this spot happen to be a soil

of sandy loam, the better the chance of success; as in Europe, where some gardeners raise these by the acre, the soil is generally of such a nature; in fact, the plants sometimes received from Europe are surrounded by a thoroughly sandy soil, and this would lead one to inquire how they could raise them with any success; but the ground is heavily fertilized with well rotted-manure and thoroughly worked before planting. In a like manner then, the amateur may proceed. If the soil has not been dug or fertilized, for a few years apply a liberal supply of manure in the fall about the middle of October, and if not ready to plant at that date, they may be planted any time before extreme frost, as they do not make much growth in the fall.

Take the plants, or pips as they are termed, and plant them in rows twelve

inches apart, and six inches apart in the rows, planting the roots straight down and not spread out, for in the course of a few years the plants throw out so many suckers that the rows will have met, thus making the bed one complete mass of Lilies of the Valley. Many people will say that the beds in such a state will flower better. Well, yes, there will be flower spikes, but to have good large spikes of flowers, I would advise thinning out the small plants, leaving the larger ones, thus giving them the advantage of developing their bloom; in fact, cultivating

tories, would do well to give them bottom heat at first; then gradually cooling off, to place them in the brightest aspect the conservatory affords. If this is followed they may bloom for Christmas, taking only about six weeks to flower. If they are to be grown for indoors pick out the strongest plants, if separate, planting about six in a quart pot; if in a clump, dig up about a dozen, thus allowing for the smaller and weaker plants which are unable to bloom. Liberal applications of a liquid fertilizer are essential to produce a healthy bloom.

Double Lily of the Valley is treated similarly to the single flowering with the exception that they do not propagate as quickly, and are not at all suited for forcing. The flowers are distinctly double and will continue so, if properly cared for and not allowed to become matted. *Convallaria Majalis foliis variegatis*, or with variegated foliage, is a novelty, and much sought after in Europe. The flowers are single with white veined leaves, and are treated similarly to the double Lily of the Valley. They are very pretty whether in flower or not, as its foliage is very striking.

Pink Lily of the Valley is spoken of by some gardeners, but it rarely proves true to color, generally flowering the ordinary fragrant white.

I could mention several other varieties, but in my experience they have never proved successful, and I would advise the amateur to wait for some practical experience that may be given at a later period; as I find nothing discourages a person more than to plant something that will not produce flowers corresponding with descriptions given. The double and single types have been of long standing and will repay the amateur's care, if planted under favorable circumstances.



FIG. 26.—LILY OF THE VALLEY (*CONVALLARIA MAJALIS*).

them as nearly as possible as you would a vegetable crop, and not allowing them to be the tangled mass of plants so generally seen. In growing the Lily of the Valley for indoors, instructions should be observed similar to those given in the January number of the *HORTICULTURIST*, with the exception that those parties having conserva-



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.

#### To Our Subscribers.

THE ANNUAL REPORT for 1887 is now being printed and will soon be ready for distribution. We promise our readers a special treat in this volume, which will be two or three times as large as that of 1886, and alone worth the \$1.00 to any fruit grower. As it will only be mailed to those who send in their fees for 1888, we hope all who have not yet renewed will do so at once.

The time for selecting from our Spring PLANT DISTRIBUTION is extended until the 1st of May, as our friends are sending in a great many new subscribers, and we wish to favor as many as possible with a share in it.

#### Hints for the Month.

PRUNING THE APPLE TREE.—Orchardists differ very much with regard to the best time for pruning the apple tree. Some advise June, because wounds then made heal more readily than at any other time. Most farmers chose early spring, when the first mild days come, and before they can proceed with other

work, and before the sap has begun active circulation. Of late some writers condemn this season as the cause of the bleeding so often seen in apple trees in cold sections. Dr. Hoskins treats of this subject in a paper read before the Minnesota State Horticultural Society, showing that a tree that is not already *blackhearted* will not bleed, no matter at what season it is pruned. This blackheartedness is caused by excessive cold in winter, and is common in northerly sections, but unknown in southerly ones. For instance, the Baldwin is always blackhearted in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, while the Siberians and Russians are never in that condition. A tender tree will bleed, if blackhearted, no matter when it is pruned, and the less it is pruned the better. All things considered, we have as yet no reason for condemning the custom of our Canadian fruit growers with regard to the time of pruning their orchards, unless some special object is in view, of which we may speak under the head of Summer Pruning.

But with regard to the common *method* of pruning, we have some criticisms to offer. The annual butchering to which many orchards are subjected cannot be too severely condemned. On Maplehurst Fruit Farm, our oldest orchard, though over seventy-five years of age, would be in prime condition for another twenty-five years only for this practice.

Indeed those trees which, on account of inferiority of kind, were most neglected by the pruner, are now the healthiest and finest in the orchard; while the others are rotten at heart, or hollow, from the great wounds made in pruning. Prof. S. T. Maynard, of Massachusetts, gives an illustration of the right and wrong method of pruning in the *Farm and Home*, which we here reproduce.



FIG. 27.

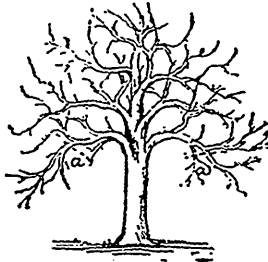


FIG. 28.

Fig. 27 shows the wrong method of pruning on a tree from which several large limbs have just been removed. Many people always insist on removing the leading centre branch, to let in the

sun as they say. We wholly object to this system, and would refer to Fig. 28, as showing the ideal form which should be the aim of the pruner. In this case the pyramidal form is produced by encouraging the growth of a strong, leading shoot, about which all others are allowed to grow as symmetrically as possible. The annual pruning will then consist simply in thinning out all superfluous small branches which tend to cross each other, and if growing too low, the side branches may be shortened back just beyond some upright ones, as shown by the dotted lines at *a, a*.

**PRUNING THE GRAPE.**—The cold, chilling winds of this month do not favor this work, and yet this is the time when very many vineyardists engage in it. Many systems are advocated, and yet the majority of growers in Canada prune without much regard to any of them. The *Fuller system* has been already well described and illustrated in these

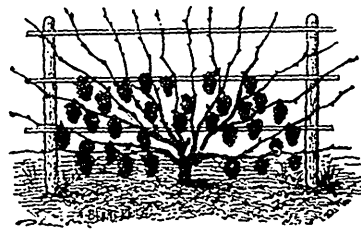


FIG. 29.—FAN PRUNING.

pages, and is one of the tidiest methods, with its main laterals trained along the bottom wire, from which uprights are trained to the upper wires and removed alternately. Many growers about Grimsby practise a variation of this system, which may be termed *Fan Pruning*, in which instead of two main laterals, several canes are allowed to form, and spread out upon the wires like a fan.

This mode does not give a vineyard nearly such a regular and tidy appearance as the former one.

**COAL TAR AS AN INSECTICIDE.**—Mr P. Bennett says in the *Gardeners' Monthly*, that this is a valuable insecticide, and that a valuable powder may be made by running a quantity into a pile of fine sand, until the sand takes up all it will absorb. This powder may be kept for years without losing its value. Shaken over the floor of the poultry-house, no vermin will remain to annoy the fowls. It will drive away

the squash bug and any other species of hymenoptera in short order. It should not, however, be applied to the leaves of the plants.

**APHIS ON CHRYSANTHEMUMS.**—We have tried Persian Insect Powder for this pest with good results; but the most approved method of destroying them is by use of tobacco smoke, if in a closed place, or tobacco water syringed upon the leaves.

## QUESTION DRAWER.

### Best Use of a Border.

16. Can you tell me what is the best use to make of a border about 5 or 6 feet wide on the west side of a stone wall running north and south and about 8 or 9 feet high? An answer through the HORTICULTURIST will do. —DERFLA.

WITHOUT seeing the border, or knowing the kind of soil, the question is a difficult one to answer. We would recommend grape vines planted eight or ten feet apart in a row down the middle of the border, or dwarf pear trees similarly planted.

### Strawberry Leaves Curling Up.

17. What is the cause of my Sharpless and Crescent Seedling leaves curling up and becoming dry? They look as if an insect had sucked the sap from them.—J. C. GILMAN, *Fredericton, N. B.*

We could not give any reliable answer without seeing samples of the affected leaves.

### The Northern Spy.

18. Is the Northern Spy a highly colored apple? I have some but they do not color much. Would our short seasons prevent them from coloring. My trees are thrifty and hardy; well pruned and thinned in the top. I should like to grow more of them, if they made a better appearance.—J. C. G., *Fredericton, N. B.*

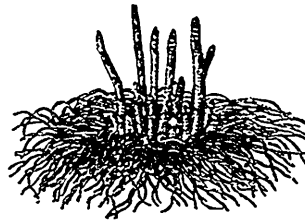
WITH us in Southern Ontario, the Northern Spy takes on beautifully rich shades of purplish red under favorable

conditions. That is, it must be allowed to hang later than most other varieties, and needs plenty of sunshine. In the shade, they lack color, and on poor soil the fruit is imperfect and knotty. We would suppose the Spy rather tender for New Brunswick, and that such fine, hardy varieties as Wealthy, Winter St. Lawrence, and Scott's Winter would give you greater satisfaction.

### Asparagus.

19. Please tell me how to manure and cultivate asparagus when the bed is 3 or 4 years old, without disturbing the roots, or does it make any difference?—A. J. C., *Listowel, Ont.*

REPLY BY J. A. BRUCE, HAMILTON, ONT.



ASPARAGUS.

I WOULD advise "Subscriber," about the middle of October to clean off all the dead stalks and weeds from his asparagus bed, and top-dress very liberally with old rotten manure, and leave for the winter. As early as the ground can be worked in the spring, give an

additional top-dressing of old rotten manure and trench it down very deeply between the rows (a broad tined spading-fork is the proper tool for this work), and give another top-dressing of good rich loam to the depth of 3 to 4 inches. The advantages attending the above method of cultivation are, that the blanched part of the asparagus is more tender, the color more delicate, and the flavor improved.

#### Quince.

20. I have a Quince that has flowered two seasons and some of the fruit grows to the size of small nuts and then drops off. What can be the cause?—A. J. C., *Listowel*.

WE suppose that your tree is still quite young, and as yet has not sufficient size and maturity to perfect the fruit. Give the tree a good mulch of coal and wood ashes mixed, and keep it well pruned, and no doubt you will soon be rewarded with fruit.

#### Apples for Russell County.

21. Are the Haas, Fall Queen, and Shiawassee Beauty, one and the same apple, and of what value is it for this part?—ANDREW WALKER, *Metcalfe, Ont.*

THE Haas and the Fall Queen are one, and although the former is the commoner name in Canada for the

apple, the latter is certainly the more euphonious. Its time of ripening is October and November. We hope to present our readers with a colored plate of the Haas apple soon. The Shiawassee Beauty is an early winter apple, keeping till January. It is said to be a seedling of the Fameuse. Both these apples are worthy of trial in your county.

#### Plums from Seed.

22. I have just received four dozen stones of wild plums that grow in the valleys and hill sides of Northern Iowa. My recollection of them is that the early ones were delicious. How and when should the stones be planted? Could seedlings be packed to survive a journey from there? BRO. CANDIDUS, *St. Patrick's Home, Hulfax, N. S.*

PLUM stones should be planted as soon as gathered, before they have any chance to become dried out. They are best sown like peas, in broad drills, about one inch and a-half deep. The effect of the moisture and the freezing of winter is to crack the stones, and usually a large number will start to grow the following spring. At the age of one year, they may be transplanted into nursery rows. You might perhaps succeed by planting them in boxes now.

The young seedlings could be packed with damp moss, and oiled paper so as to come to you by mail from Iowa.

## OPEN LETTERS.

#### Advice for New Sections.

SIR.—I received the January number of the HORTICULTURIST to-day. I am very much pleased with its improved appearance and the interesting matter it contains. I have recommended your journal to my friends, and I wish you every success.

I consider that a grave mistake is made in our new townships in not preserving more groves of trees, and in not planting more when young trees are so easily procured without cost. On our virgin soils, trees grow with astonishing rapidity and with scarcely any failure. I planted a few Balsam Fir, Spruce and Cedars thirteen years ago. The Balsams are now twenty feet high and two feet in circumference; and though planted eight feet apart, the branches interlace for half that height, forming

a nice wind-break. I would advise all, whose orchards and gardens are not properly enclosed, or who have not yet laid out an orchard and garden, to enclose from one to two acres with a wire fence, and then plant Spruce or Cedar six or eight feet apart in a line on the inside, about six feet from the fence on all sides. By a little annual clipping, in ten years a beautiful hedge will be formed, sheltering fruits and vegetables, sifting the snow evenly over the garden, and making a suitable cover for the little grey bird to build and make their home—for I consider them our very best friends in the garden.

In my next letter I will send you a few notes on fruits and flowers in the valley of the Nottawasaga River. Yours truly,

FREDERICK FOYSTON.

MINESING. ONT.

### Grapes for Export.

SIR,—I was sorry to hear that the shipment of grapes to Glasgow had proved so unremunerative; this shows us that we must aim for grapes of higher quality and free from foxiness, if we would please the English taste. I hope that object will some day be obtained. We are preparing here to go into extensive tests and experiments in that direction. I have already obtained some good grapes of this character, and by taking these as a starting point and growing seedlings on an extensive scale, I have no doubt but that we shall soon have some good things in this line worth disseminating.

WM. SAUNDERS.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM, OTTAWA.

### The English Sparrow.

SIR,—In previous numbers of our magazine I have seen discussions (pro and con) on the English sparrow; for my part I think we would be better off without them. I have a Salem grape against the house, and one day when the grapes were ripe, there was quite a flock of the sparrows on the vine eating the grapes at a great rate; I have often seen them picking the wheat out of the ear when nearly ripe in the field; also on the stooks after cut. Where they are numerous they destroy a great deal. A few weeks ago I saw a beef bone on the street and there the little fellows were picking away at the flesh.

I think, if you would give us the price of the different kinds of apples in the English markets in the fall numbers of the HORTICULTURIST, it would be an improvement; the growers would then have some idea of their worth. We are at the mercy of the buyers or middle men; they don't pay anything like what the fruit is worth, in this section at least. From seventy-five cents to \$1.25 per barrel for the best winter fruit scarce pays for careful handling. I would like to see an improvement in the prices paid here.

WALTER HICK.

GERODERICH, ONT.

NOTE.—We hope to be of service to our fellow fruit growers in this respect,

by giving quotations for fruit in both home and foreign markets.

### Folding Sawing Machine.

MR. THOS. MAGUIRE, of Molesworth, Ont., writes, that unless this machine is different from the one manufactured five or six years ago, he cannot recommend it very highly. He thinks that two men with a common saw would do fully double the amount of work in a given time than one man could do with the machine, and with just as little backache.

### Moore's Arctic.

SIR,—I saw a question asked by some person about Moore's Arctic Plum. It fruited with me last year for the first time, three years after planting. I believe it will be a good bearer. The Curculio did not interfere with the fruit, but the tree is not proof against black-knot, as represented. What was furnished to me for Russian Mulberry, will sprout up each season and be killed again in the winter, I would pronounce them a failure here, (about 43° 50' N. Latitude), northern part county of Perth, Ont.

THOS. MAGUIRE.

MOLESWORTH.

### Kind Words.

SIR,—Your paper, the CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST, has so much improved in matter and appearance that I cannot but compliment you on it. If you continue it will fill a place long sought after in this Dominion. A few pages devoted to other branches of horticulture must be very acceptable and instructive to the amateur class of its readers. We do not like to live on fruit alone. Give them a mixture of flowers and other subjects and you will have the hearty approval of a large class of your readers. Horticulture being my particular branch I will most willingly assist you at any time, should you think you require it.

N. ROBERTSON,

Supt. Gov't Grounds

OTTAWA, Feb. 15th, 1888.

## REVIEW.

### Reports.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE MAINE STATE POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY for the year 1886. Edited by Samuel L. Boardman, Secretary. 186 pages.

This volume has a frontispiece of the Hon. R. H. Gardiner, the late president of the society. Some idea of the subject matter of the book may be gained from the following selection from the list of subjects: Influence of Flowers in the Home, Defects in Orchard Management, Twenty Years Experience and What I have learned, Value of a Knowledge of the Natural Sciences by the Farmer, etc.

REPORT OF THE MYCOLOGIST, F. L. Scribner,

for year 1886. Dept. of Agric., Washington, D.C.

We highly commend this work to the study of any one of a scientific turn of mind, or who wishes to experiment in the destruction of such fungi and bacteria as are such formidable obstacles to success in fruit culture. This volume treats of The Mildew of the Grape, The Black Rot, The Potato Rot, The Pear Blight, etc., and is illustrated with eight plates showing their forms of growth, and three maps showing extent of their distribution.

BULLETIN No. 1. EXPERIMENT STATION OF THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, St. Anthony



Park, Minnesota. Reports on Russian Apples, Wheat Experiments and Potato Culture.

AMERICAN CARP CULTURE, a monthly Journal devoted to the culture of the Carp, one of the most valuable of all fish for breeding in ponds, and is a species of Cyprinus which lives to a great age. The journal is published at Youngstown, Ohio, and the subscription is only fifty cents per annum. Mr. L. B. Logan is the Editor and Proprietor.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1888 has come to hand, with its interesting collection of illustrations of the many beautiful flowers with which he is prepared to decorate our houses and lawns. It contains three colored plates, viz: Fuchsia, Phenomenal, Radish and Lettuce, and Banner Oats.

### Catalogues.

#### SEEDSMEN AND FLORISTS.

The firms in this line seem to be vieing with each other in sending out the most attractive and showy catalogues. In size, each seems larger than its predecessor, and many of them are resplendent with gilt, and rich chromo lithographic colors.

GREGORY'S ANNUAL ILLUSTRATED RETAIL CATALOGUE OF Warranted Seeds, Vegetables, Flowers, and Grain, grown and sold by James J. H. Gregory, Marblehead, Mass., 1888.

JOHN A. BRUCE & CO'S ANNUAL CATALOGUE of seeds for the season of 1888, corner of King and McNab streets, Hamilton, Ont.

V. H. HALLOCK & SONS' FLORAL ANNUAL, 1888. Queens, N. Y.

VAUGHAN'S SEED STORE, 146 Washintong street, Chicago, Ill., 1888.

ILLUSTRATED HAND BOOK, 1888. Rawson's Vegetable and Flower Seeds, 34 South Market street, Boston, Mass.

JOHN LEWIS CHILDS' new and rare and beautiful flowers, 1888. Floral Park, Queen's Co. N. Y.

CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, etc., for sale by Smith & Kerman, at the Dominion Fruit Gardens, St. Catharines, for the Spring of 1888. (Formerly A. M. Smith, proprietor.)

#### NURSERYMEN.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE and Guide to Culture of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, etc., grown and for sale at Wilson's Nurseries, Chatham, Ont., F. W. Wilson, Proprietor.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of Northern grown fruit and ornamental trees, etc., grown by J. H. Wismer, at his nurseries, Port Elgin, Ont.

A. G. HULL'S DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of trees, vines, and small fruit plants, grown and for sale at the Central Fruit Gardens, St. Catharines, Ont., 1888.

## OUR MARKETS.

### Philadelphia.

GREEN FRUITS.—The Apple market is in good shape and firm for all merchantable stock. Demand is especially good for choice repacked graded fruit. Fancy Spys, Greenings and Spitz are scarce.

Apples, Spys & Spitz, fancy,			
per bbl.....	\$0 00	to	\$4 00
Apples, Baldwins, fancy, per			
bbl.....	3 25	to	3 50
Apples, Baldwins, good to			
prime, per bbl.....	2 50	to	3 00
Apples, Greenings, fancy, per			
bbl.....	3 00	to	3 25
Apples, Greenings, good to			
prime, per bbl.....	2 00	to	2 50
Apples, Russetts, choice to			
fancy, per bbl.....	2 25	to	2 75
Apples, Winter, No. 2, mixed			
cars, per bbl.....	1 75	to	2 00
Cranberries, N.J., dark, per			
crate.....	3 00	to	3 15

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes are in increasing demand, with milder weather, and choice stock is

firmer. Eastern Early Rose seed are scarce and held at \$2.50 per bbl. Other Vegetables are in better demand, with warmer weather.

### The English Market.

APPLES.—Those who have apples to ship to to English market now will be exceedingly fortunate. As a result no doubt of our exertions in connection with the Colinderies, there is a perfect craze in London for our apples. The English people are waking up to the fact that they are paying foreigners \$40,000,000 annually for fruit, and urging their own agriculturists to engage in fruit culture. For an example we give the following extract from *The Horticultural Times* of Feb. 11th:—

"Here is another 'object lesson' for English fruit-growers. During the past week the prices and demand for American and Canadian apples have increased considerably, in fact almost doubled themselves, in consequence of the scarcity of English fruit. The demand for apples, in fact, has been, and is, simply astonishing, and cannot be supplied. This, however, as we have repeatedly pointed out, happens season after season, and is one of those things we have asked the home grower to remedy."

\* THE HOME \*

For the CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST.

HOPE.

BY GRANDMA GOWAN, MOUNT ROYAL VALE, MONTREAL, P.Q.

*I hear the north wind sigh, and say,  
Soon I'll bring frost and snow.  
I bid farewell to my flowers to-day,  
Sweet treasures! must you go.*

*I may not see you here again,  
And ere my roses bloom,  
Kind hearts, whose love shall never wane,  
May plant thee near my tomb.*

*Flowers lovelier than mortal thing!  
I'd sleep, if thou wert near;  
And all around thy fragrance sling,  
And drop a crystal tear—*

*What's loved in life; may it be given  
(If humble the request)  
To roam 'mongst flowers in the fields of heaven,  
With garlands for the blest!*

*Garlands, to hang on the harps of gold  
Of my loves ones lost, and found,  
Now safe within the Shepherd's fold,  
Where joy and peace abound.*

*Sweet sadness leads me to the throne.  
My aching heart to still,  
To make my mate petitions know:  
And hear His kind "I will."*

*Oh happy hope! through endless years,  
I'll sing again their lullaby,  
For God will change my sighs and tears  
Into a deathless melody!*

DECEMBER, 1877.

