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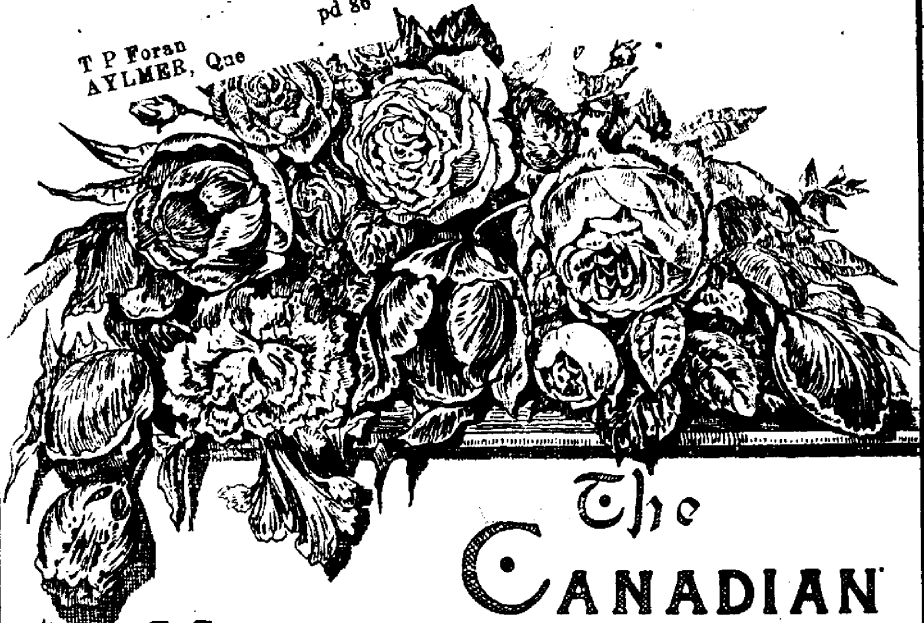
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The CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST.

PUBLISHED BY THE
FRUIT GROWERS'
ASSOCIATION
of ONTARIO.



L. Woolverton, M.A., Editor, Grimsby, Ont.

Florists.

1,000,000

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AND ROOTS

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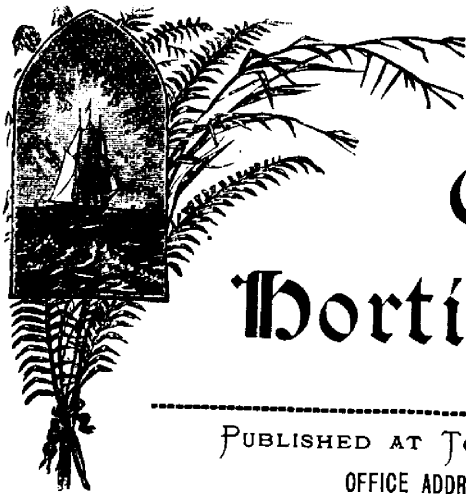
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MARIANNA PLUM.



The
Canadian
Horticulturist.

PUBLISHED AT TORONTO AND GRIMSBY, ONT.
OFFICE ADDRESS—GRIMSBY, ONT.

VOL. X.]

SEPTEMBER, 1887.

[No. 9.

THE PEACH IN CANADA.

FOR the first time in three or four years peach-growers in Ontario are the happy possessors of a fair crop of peaches. The early varieties, such as Alexanders, Hale's Early, Louise and Rivers are overloaded, while the finer varieties, such as Early Crawford, Old Mixon, &c., are about a half-crop.

But peach-growing in Canada is by no means the important industry that it was five or six years ago. Then every choice piece of garden soil was devoted to peach culture, and every orchardist, along the southern shore of Ontario and the eastern shore of Lake Huron, had golden dreams of the profits to be derived from this delicate fruit. But, alas! the mysterious Yellows awakened us all to the unpleasant reality of great disappointment, and

our beautiful peach trees had to be cut off and drawn out of the ground by hundreds. Our growers are now turning their attention to the vineyard in place of the peach orchard; and very few are giving the latter even reasonable cultivation, so wholly disgusted are they with the unsightly remains of what was once the pride of their grounds.

But this is a great mistake. The sagacious orchardist will destroy the affected trees as soon as they are observed, and in the proper time plant young healthy ones in their places. He will not plant more than he can cultivate, prune and fertilize in the best and most approved manner, and thus he will succeed in reaping eventually a most satisfactory reward.

As the time for cultivation of the peach is now over for this season, we

will leave that subject to its proper time, and give our readers a few hints concerning the

PACKING FOR MARKET.

The experience of our growers this year will teach the lesson that it never pays to gather fruit before it is fit for use, or is in such a state that it will be in prime condition when it reaches the hands of the consumer. Some varieties of early peaches, as the Alexander and Hale's Early color beautifully long before they are fit for use, and, if shipped so, will only serve to disgust the deluded purchaser, and spoil the demand. A little experience will teach a picker just when a peach or a pear has reached full maturity, from its very appearance.

The most attractive package for peaches is the round basket, shown in the engraving. This basket is the one used in New Jersey and in Delaware where the peach is grown in such immense quantities that special peach trains are required to carry them. But it is too valuable a basket to give away with the fruit, and hence the present quarrels and difficulties between shippers and commission houses in the east, the former demanding the return of all empties, and the latter being very remiss in its performance.



As we have already stated on page 152, the twelve-quart gift basket has proved the most generally satisfactory of any we have yet tried; and it solves

all difficulties, both with the commission house and with the railway company, concerning the return of empties.

No fruit should be sent away to market without the most

CAREFUL ASSORTING.

We have tried several methods, as, for instance, turning out each basket on a sloping packing table, and culling out as they roll down; or setting a full basket between two empty ones, and placing the first-class in the right-hand basket and the second-class in the left-hand one, and throwing away the culls, thus handling each peach but once. Both these plans are excellent ones, but the latter is best in case of ripe peaches, pears or plums.

The most scrupulous care should be observed in making each package true to its face appearance. The practice of some shippers of hiding all the seconds under a face of first-class fruit cannot be too severely condemned, not only because it brings disrepute upon the shipper, but also because it is downright dishonesty.

A few bunches of peach leaves may be used to dress up the top of choice samples, and will serve to set off the fruit to good advantage.

THE MARIANNA PLUM.

OUR readers will frequently meet with references to the Chickasaw plums, particularly to such varieties as the Miner, Wild Goose, Robinson, Marianna and others. It may be interesting to know that the general name is given to a type of American plums found

growing wild in the southern parts of the United States, and is derived from the Chickasaw Indians. In character the fruit is small to medium in size, nearly round, yellow or red, with thorny bushy branches, and narrow leaves, somewhat resembling peach leaves.

In quality all these plums are far inferior to the European varieties, but where these latter do not succeed well, owing to black knot, curculio, etc., these Chickasaw varieties are worthy of trial.

The Marianna Plum, first noticed in this Journal in vol. vii. p. 33, is a native of South-eastern Texas, and has now been pretty well distributed. It is found to be about two weeks earlier than the Wild Goose, ripening with the early peaches, and a better producer than that variety. It is claimed to be quite hardy, and a very ornamental tree especially when in bloom, on account of its pure white blossom which is so abundant as to completely hide the foliage.

CULTIVATION OF APPLE ORCHARDS.

NO absolute rule can be laid down with reference to cultivation of the apple orchard, because the circumstances so frequently differ. That a well established orchard, in good rich soil, that is growing thriftily, should be left undisturbed by the plough and whiffletrees, is a position that will need little argument to sustain. So long as the necessary thrift can be kept up with an annual top-dressing of some suitable fertilizer, it would be a positive injury to tear up the roots with the plough.

Neither does it require any argument to prove that all young orchards should receive the best of cultivation for the

first ten or fifteen years after planting. The wretched, stunted specimens of trees that have been planted and left uncared for, prove this conclusively.

But what about the many orchards that are full grown, but show no thrift, bear little or no fruit, and whose light or yellowish leaves betray their enfeebled condition. Do they need pruning, manure, cultivation, or all three combined?

Our experience is that cultivation is in such cases the most efficient means of restoration, and will accomplish what pruning and manure will utterly fail in doing without it. Cultivation of the soil so exposes it to the action of the air as to make available the plant food which is already there in store, and besides, has a most important influence in counteracting the serious drouths to which our country is of late so very subject.

One of our orchards which had been planted some twenty-five years, was in the condition above described. It had been left seeded down for about ten years, and had become unthrifty and unfruitful. In the summer of 1886 we broke up thoroughly one-half of it, applied wood ashes and pruned it carefully; while the other half was pruned and manured, but not cultivated. The same treatment was continued during 1887, and now the result is plain enough to the most casual observer. The cultivated portion has resisted the drouth completely. Its dark green foliage is a remarkable contrast to the light sickly green of the other part, and, more important still, the cultivated trees are laden to the very ground with such a load of fine Baldwins, Greenings, and Golden Russets, as cannot be equalled by any other orchard on our fruit farm.

This seems to be clear testimony to the immense advantage of cultivation, especially in seasons of such extended drouth as those of 1886 and 1887.

TRANSPLANTING TREES.

Sir: In the Mail account of your late meeting I noticed a short account of transplanting trees.

Can you kindly oblige me by informing me how I can obtain full information for transplanting trees in this Province to advantage, its proper season, method, and machinery used?

Can I obtain full details of the discussion of the various topics brought before your Association? Such would be of great interest to me.

W. F. GRANT, Galt.

THE QUESTION of which is the BEST SEASON

for transplanting trees and shrubs is a much debated one, some claiming that fall planting is most successful, and others advocating the advantages of spring planting. The nurseryman would naturally prefer to make as heavy sales as possible in the fall, that he might be eased a little of the great rush of spring orders, and the unscrupulous tree agent, at this season, will assure intending planters that the fall is the only right time, just as earnestly as he a little time ago advocated the season of spring.

The fact is that we in Canada live a little too far north to succeed in fall planting without the greatest care. Farther south, where the winters are milder, it is much the preferable season. There is more leisure for the work, a better selection of trees can be had from the nursery, the roots will become callused during the winter, and the trees well established in their places in good time to make the best of the growing season. But here, where the winter often begins in November and the thermometer often touches 30° or 40° below zero, fall planting is, to say the least, risky. If a hardy tree or shrub is moved about the time of the fall of

the leaf, and fine earth packed well about its fibrous roots, it will probably do well in Southern Ontario, if planted in dry soil; but, even here, the more tender sorts will certainly suffer badly, and perhaps be killed outright if planted at that time.

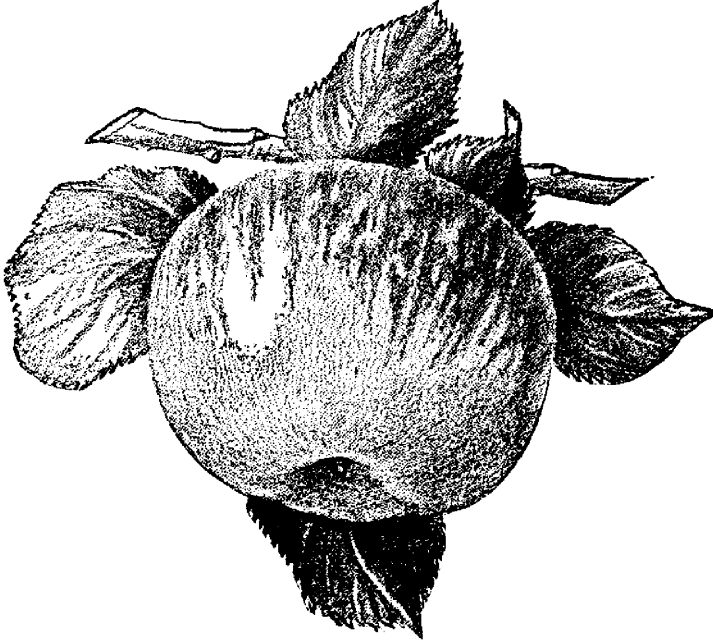
We speak from experience. On one occasion the writer planted at Grimsby, an orchard of Hale's Early peaches in the fall in the most favourable situation; they did not leaf out at all until the following July, and then made but a poor sickly growth. He planted a hundred Duchess dwarf pear trees once in the fall, in soil that had fairly good natural drainage, and only about twenty survived the winter; though in justice to the subject we must add that a hundred planted on high and dry sand came through all right. On another occasion he planted an orchard of Northern Spy apple trees early in the fall in well-prepared soil. The season was very dry after planting, and though put in most carefully, being removed directly from the nursery rows to the orchard ground, they leafed out very slowly the following spring, and did not make as good growth as spring-planted trees.

As to season, therefore, we advise the spring as the safest and best, except in exceptional cases.

The

MODE OF TRANSPLANTING

is simple, and yet a few points need to be impressed upon the mind of the amateur. In the first place the ground must be thoroughly pulverized and enriched. This can be best done by growing a root crop upon it the year previous. It must always be borne in mind that trees are living organisms that want room for growth under ground as well as skyward. One of our neighbours planted a pear orchard in a tough pasture field without any previous breaking up of the soil. He planted



THE RED BIETIGHEIMER.

them as a navy would plant a post, in a hole just large enough to receive the roots by ingenious twisting. The stock was fine, but no doubt the nurseryman gets the blame for the dry stunted sticks which now disgrace his field, in lieu of an orchard.

If it is not convenient to break up the whole surface of the ground to be planted, the sod should be first removed from a space of ground at least three feet in diameter, and the soil beneath well spaded over to a depth of eighteen inches. The tree may be then planted, taking care to plant it little, if any, deeper than it stood in the nursery, and to pack fine earth tightly about the roots. The hole is to be next filled up with loose soil, and a good thick mulch applied to the surface.

As to machinery nothing is needed except a good sharp spade, unless in case of very large trees, in which case special machinery is needed.

Our correspondent may obtain full verbatim reports of the discussions at our meetings by becoming a member of our Association.

POMOLOGICAL.

THE KESWICK CODLIN

is a noted old English cooking apple, which is well worthy of a place in the orchard, as an apple for home use. The writer has two trees of this variety, about seventy-five years of age, which bear enormous crops every alternate year, and the quality for cooking cannot be surpassed. The skin is a light, greenish yellow, and the flesh white and juicy. It is ready for use about the first week in August.

For market purposes it is now surpassed by the Duchess of Oldenburg and the Red Astracan, on account of their unequalled beauty of appearance, but for pies for our own home, give us the Keswick Codlin. Any one who

takes one help of a pie made from this apple, will undoubtedly come back for a second one.

THE RED BIETIGHEIMER

is a new variety of German origin, and claimed to be so large and beautiful, and withal of such excellent quality, that it brings the highest prices everywhere, and it is worthy of the most extensive cultivation. The engraving shows this apple drawn at one-quarter its natural size. Its color is cream-ground, shaded with purplish crimson; its flesh is white, firm, sub-acid, with a brisk, pleasant flavor. The tree is a free grower and an abundant bearer. The time of ripening is in September.

PRUNUS SIMOMI.

This fruit is ripening a full crop on the Rural grounds and does not receive any commendation from Mr. Carman. He says the skin is bitter, and it is not worthy of cultivation in the vicinity of New York. It has a corrugated pit, and a peach flavor.

SMALL FRUIT NOTES.

THE CAROLINE.

This berry has proved on our grounds a magnificent bearer, better even than the Cuthbert, or any other raspberry we have. It lacks, however, the rich flavor of the Brinckles Orange, and is inferior in quality and in size to the Golden Queen.

THE EARLY HARVEST.

According to Mr. Carman, this blackberry has done exceedingly well on the Rural grounds this season. The bushes were half covered with beautiful glossy berries, which were black and ripe before *any other varieties* had even turned red. Our specimens have not very much prepossessed us in its favor as a profitable market berry. It is a weak, slender grower, and yields only a moderate crop of fruit. But

perhaps the different results are due to different conditions. Ours are planted on a rather light, sandy knoll.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY.

Another season has added its testimony to that heretofore accumulated in proof of the Lucretia's great value. This berry is beyond all doubt the best of all dewberries in cultivation. As early, if not earlier, as the Early Harvest; as large, if not larger, as Erie; sweeter and more luscious than either, extremely prolific and perfectly hardy, we fail to see why it should not make hosts of friends.—*Orchard and Garden.*

THE WEATHER AND CROPS IN STORMONT.

BY JOHN CROIL, AULTSVILLE, ONT.

WEDNESDAY morning, 22nd June, we started in the good steamer "Cuba," and on Friday morning were landed at the house of our esteemed friend, D. W. Beadle, in

ST. CATHARINES.

The best part of two days we spent there, dividing our time between him and Mr. A. M. Smith, and their amiable families. No man need go to these parts unless he makes up his mind to be loaded with kindness.

Just a word about the place. Well may it be called the garden of Ontario. Our first impression of it was that it was all garden. We visited the nursery grounds of Mr. Dunlop, Mr. Beadle's late partner. He evidently is up to his business, vegetables of all kinds were grown in profusion and well cared for. Last year off $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres tomatoes he realized \$500, selling the early crop in the market at good prices, the balance to the canning establishment at 25 cents a bushel. This year he has seven acres. Upwards of two acres of onions looked splendidly. I saw him start for Hamilton with a load of 800

EARLY CABBAGE,

for which he said he would get \$80. These were planted in the fall and wintered in frames. He told me he had frequently returned with \$100 for his waggon load.

Mr. Smith drove me to his grounds. More grape vines I saw that day than I have in my life time, enough it seems to me to stock Ontario. What friend Smith doesn't know about grape vine growing isn't worth knowing. I took leave of my kind friends in St. Catharines Saturday afternoon for

GRIMSBY,

where I was met by friend Woolverton. We had just time before night to climb the hill above the town, from which we had a magnificent view of that garden land. We reached his home in time for tea, to which we did ample justice. In the evening we went over his well kept grounds. It surprised us here and at St. Catharines to see a full crop of fine cherries. Here at Aultsville, and to a distance far on each side of us, we have healthy looking trees, but have not had a cherry for many years. The reason why we can't tell. Notable at Grimsby are its trees. No where have we ever seen finer specimens of forest and fruit trees. We measured one apple tree in Mr. Woolverton's yard, and found its trunk to be seven feet eight inches in circumference, the height of the tree about thirty feet, and the branches to cover a space of ground fifty feet in diameter! Beat that who can. Mr. Woolverton tells us there had been gathered once from one tree, 20 bbls. of apples! Very few of such trees would be more profitable than wheat at 50 bush. to the acre. As our custom is, we drove with our friends on Sabbath morning to Church—the Presbyterian in the morning, and the Baptist in the evening, and good, sound gospel we heard in both places.

Leaving, with regret, our kind friends in Grimsby on Monday morning, we visited Hamilton and Toronto, and started for our Collingwood meeting, of which there is a good report, not exaggerated, in the last number of the *Horticulturist*.

On arriving home, 2nd July, we found hay cutting just commenced, and the strawberry season half-over. Up to this time we had weather favorable to the crops, but soon after, a time of excessive heat and

DRY WEATHER

set in, which has been very damaging to the crops. In the last five weeks, when the thermometer has most of the time stood about 90, we have only had rain twice, which, falling on the ground as dry as ashes, was hardly felt.

Grapes and weeds alone seem to have thriven, even the late kinds of the former will be likely to mature. In spite of the weather, we have had weeds in abundance, and of purslane especially, as luxurious a crop as ground ever grew. A writer in the *Montreal Star* says, that twenty years ago the seed of this weed came to Canada in a packet of seeds from a celebrated seedsman, and adds: It is just so with evil influences; they are scattered with careless hand, and no one feels accountable for the result, but the harvest is often sad indeed. Peace to the seedsman's ashes. We hope he has sowed better seeds for the world to come. On him this one has not lost a benefactor.

The strawberry crop—where the plants were not winter killed, and many were—was good. Our Wilson's Albany was badly rusted and the fruit worthless; other kinds growing side by side were all right. Of raspberries we can grow here but the hardiest kinds; we have mostly the Reliance, which needs no winter protection. The Cuthbert and Marlboro' have stood the last two severe winters

without covering. The latter, a fine berry, seems to be a shy bearer.

Our tomatoes are all rotting on the crown as they ripen, although not touching the ground.

Our apple crop is very light, not one in ten trees bearing any fruit. Very little

APPLE SPOT,

but enough to show the disease, is there. In regard to the hyposulphite of soda, it was a bad year for experiments, there being so little spot, but twenty trees I sprayed with it three times, at the time recommended, were as much spotted as those not so treated. All our apples are badly worm eaten—*a substitute, I suppose, for the Black Spot*—the St. Lawrence most of all; the Fameuse seemingly the least. I did not spray any of my trees with Paris Green, and would like to hear how it fared with those who did.

Aultsville, Aug. 6, 1887.

GRAPES AND MILDEW.

BY G. GOTT, ARKONA, ONT.

Downy Mildew and other Fungi—their treatment, &c.

MR. EDITOR,—I was exceeding well pleased by the able and almost timely paper of Mr. Beadle, of St. Catharines, on the above subject, in your late excellent August issue of the *Canadian Horticulturist*, page 170. With your kind permission, I would like to add a little of our practical experience and observation to what that gentleman has said, not so much, however, by way of improvement as by way of enlargement. As Mr. Beadle has very pithily remarked in his paper, the path of *prevention* is alone the path of *safety* in dealing with these subtle parasites of the grape. After they have once established a foothold, it is almost in vain to attempt to treat them to effect a cure. Nor is this an isolated fact,

as it is found to be almost exactly so in the respect to many personal evils and evils that affect society. *Prevention is better than cure.*

OUR PRACTICE IN THE MATTER.

Firstly we commence the season with the firm belief that trouble in the way of fungus growth in our grapes will most surely come, and so we govern ourselves accordingly. To be *forewarned* is to be *forearmed*, you know. As early as we get our grapevines up on the trellises, and active growth has commenced in earnest, and the young canes push out rapidly, we order on some fifty or one hundred lbs. of

FLOUR OF SULPHUR,

according to the size and quantity of our vines. As the young bunches begin to appear, the blossoms open and the calyx falls, the berry forms and shows its proportion; then, at this stage of proceedings, we take our pulverized sulphur and apply it liberally, at about the rate of twenty-five pounds per one hundred of large vines. We do so early in the stillness of the beautiful dewy summer morning. When the sun is fully up in brightness, and shines in his intensity, our sulphur is slowly but surely converted into

SULPHURIC ACID GAS,

that can be easily detected by our senses in the vineyard, and is a deadly antagonist to every form of fungoid spores floating in the air, and at that very moment ready to settle and grow on the grape leaf and fruit. We apply by means of the hand, throwing the sulphur up and in amongst the leaves and fruit, where it will readily adhere to the still dewy leaves, some falling to the ground, where it yet does good service for us. After about two or three weeks of bright weather, we make another application, and the work is done for the season, for our grapes are sufficiently hardened to be beyond

the attacks of fungus, and the bunches are safe. This remedy is of easy application, and it is perfectly

SAFE FROM POISONING

either our fruit or ourselves. Although at one time we had much trouble from the various forms of fungus on the leaf and in the fruit, yet since our present practice they have almost entirely disappeared, to our great satisfaction.

Now, with respect to

THE SURPLUS LEAVES AND BRANCHES,

and their destruction, I would rather advise to leave them lying where they fall. Early in the season, after the vines are put up on the trellises from their winter quarters, we start the one horse orchard plow in the vineyard, and cover all, both leaves and branches, securely up, to decompose quietly in the soil, and help our future crops. We find great benefit from this practice in the future quality of our vines and the future beautiful perfect fruit. This method is far preferable to the wasteful practice of burning the refuse, and pays us, we think, much better. I may say, too, as you all know that this country is a very poor locality to practice waste of any kind, it rather effectually makes us economical and

SAVING OF EVERY MATERIAL

that may be useful to our farms or to our gardens or orchards or vineyards. Although these above remarks on this subject may be now altogether too late for practical value this season, and I am very sorry for this, yet they may possibly be of some service to some young vineyardist in the seasons which are to come. I would just say in closing that our prospects for a large and handsome showing of the finest grapes ever seen, were never better, and could not be desired better in all sorts and colours.

Arkona, Aug. 10, 1887.

STRAWBERRY NOTES FOR 1887.

BY F. M. AUGUR, CONNECTICUT STATE POMOLOGIST.

THE strawberry season has been a very peculiar one. In this locality the month of May showed a rainfall of only .22 inch, which is less than in twenty-nine years before. Hence the crop was considerably lighter than was expected, although better than we feared. Our

LEADING VARIETY

is the Jewell, and each year's experience adds to our faith in it as the very best for our market. Weddings, festivals and all public feasts call for the Jewell. Our dealers crowd other good varieties into second grade. Its strong points are large average size, a perfect lustrous crimson color, good quality, and unequalled productiveness; but, being pistillate, every third, fourth or fifth row should be some bi-sexual variety, such as Sharpless, Ontario or Belmont, etc. Yet the pistillate varieties, as a rule, exceed the bi-sexual in productiveness, and in raising seedlings we choose seed from pistillate varieties as the mother plants. As we grow plants for market we have a long list of varieties, which we make shorter year by year, and the list is now twice too long.

The *Wilson*, the grand old *Wilson*, is, by us, believed to be superannuated; the fruit runs too small after the first picking. *Charles Downing* is still fairly good when it does not rust, and for a medium-sized berry answers.

Crescent and *Ironclad* are early but too small.

Gipsy is also early and of excellent quality, but not sufficiently productive as a market berry.

Miner is good, but displaced by the Jewell where beauty, size and carrying qualities are desired.

The *Belmont* is a choice variety and attracts considerable attention. It is later than Jewell, longer in form, is bi-sexual, slightly better in quality, but not as attractive in form or color and



very much below in productiveness. It is superior, however, in producing plants, as the Jewell is rather slow in multiplying.

The *Ontario* is a berry of large size, exceeding the Sharpless in this respect, which it closely resembles. It has the habit of the green tip, like the Sharpless; pickers and purchasers all prefer the Jewell, as it always colors all over at once.

The *Cumberland* is with us a beautiful berry always, but it is too light in

color, rather soft, and not sufficiently productive.

The *Buback No. 5* is an acquisition. It is of good color, fairly productive, and in color and size can be crated with the Jewell without much fault; it is pistillate also. We regard the *Buback* as one of our most promising new varieties.

Henderson is of superb quality, but does not take well in market on account of inferior color and size; neither is it productive enough. In regard to cul

ture we consider the narrow the best. Perhaps what might be called the triple row would be chosen by many. The plants a, a, a, a, are set in spring; b, b, b, are

*	b	*	b	*	b	*	b
*	a	*	a	*	a	*	a
*	b	*	b	*	b	*	b

young plants, two to each old plant, rooted in midsummer and then all runners cut off afterwards.

The real yield of Jewell strawberry plants treated as per diagram, is incredible, and the size and beauty are amazing as the yield. Let anyone in doubt take a piece of land in good culture for two years and try the experiment himself.—*The American Garden.*

ENGLISH GOOSEBERRIES IN CANADA.

We have to-day (August 4) received from Mr. A. Morton, Brampton, a box of sample gooseberries, together is with the following letter:—

SIR: I have to-day sent you per parcel post a small box containing a specimen of twelve English gooseberries grown by me, and three of a seedling which I have labelled Morton's seedling. With the exception of Industry I have never met with or heard of their being grown in Canada. Will you please give me your opinion of these varieties? I am sorry that absence from home has prevented my sending them sooner, as they are rather too ripe, and the best and largest specimens have dropped.

Yours truly,

A. MORTON,

Brampton, Aug. 2, 1887.

The following is a list of the varieties sent us, with measurements of diameters:—

Red.

1. Industry, - size, $1\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$ inches.
2. Lancashire Lad., " $1\frac{1}{4} \times 1$ "
3. Dan's Mistake, " $1\frac{1}{8} \times 1$ "

Yellow.

4. Shiner, - - size, $1\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ "
5. Champagne, - " $1\frac{1}{4} \times 1$ "
6. Princess Royal, " $1\frac{1}{4} \times 1$ "
7. Leveller, - " $1\frac{1}{4} \times 1$ "
8. Gipsy Queen, - " $1 \times \frac{7}{8}$ "
9. Catharina, - " $1\frac{1}{4} \times 1$ "
10. Morton's Seedling, " $\frac{7}{8} \times \frac{3}{4}$ "

Green.

11. Jolly Angler, - size, $1\frac{1}{4} \times 1$ "
12. Duster, - " $1\frac{1}{4} \times 1$ "

All these samples are free from mildew, and appear to be most desirable kinds. Certainly in size and quality we have not seen them surpassed.

Gooseberry culture is carried on quite extensively in the congenial climate of England, and hundreds of varieties are grown; many of them, however, having very few points by which they may be distinguished from others. But in Canada scarcely any of these English sorts have been found to succeed on account of the prevalence of mildew.

It was a great boon when some American seedlings were found which would resist this fungus, and the *Houghton's Seedling*, a small red sort, but very productive, was for a time almost the only kind generally grown.

The *Downing*, a seedling of the Houghton, raised by Chas. Downing, at Newburgh, on the Hudson, is much finer in size but not so good in quality as *Smith's Seedling*, grown from the same parent, by Dr. Smith, of Vermont.

All things considered, this last is probably the best green gooseberry for Canadian market gardens. Of the varieties mentioned in Mr. Morton's list we know of none except the Industry, which is being tested elsewhere in Canada. Probably the latter is the most desirable red variety which we can cultivate, and we shall be pleased if this article brings out from our correspondents the general opinion

of its merits. If Nos. 2 and 3 in the above list are as productive, and as little subject to mildew as the Industry, we see little to choose between them and it, except in point of size.

Morton's Seedling is excellent in quality, with a smooth, thin skin. It is small when compared with the others, but if as a Canadian seedling it should prove both productive and mildew proof its size will not hinder its popularity.

The *Conn* and the *Ottawa* are also Canadian seedlings, and we have some plants, received from Mr. P. E. Bucke, of Ottawa, which we are testing, upon which we will report at some future time.

FAY'S PROLIFIC CURRANT.—SIR: You will be glad to learn that I have been very successful with all the premiums I have received from the Society. The "Fay's Prolific," received in 1885, has fruited well this year; it is just splendid. I intend to discard all my old stock and propagate from it only. The "Canada Victor" grape received last spring is doing remarkably well, and will bear fruit next year. And the "Niagara," received this year, is all I can wish, and I hope it will continue to deserve my good opinion of it.

I am yours very truly,
J. L. THOMPSON, Toronto.

BARK LOUSE.—SIR: I have no doubt that your article on the Bark Louse in the June number of *The Canadian Horticulturist*, very correctly described the condition of my apple trees, for on my looking over them to-day I find matters very different from what I had anticipated. About one-half of them are badly infested with these insects, and, as I suppose, the present will not be an opportune time for applying the alkaline solution, I will have to wait till spring for it.

J. L. T., Toronto.

PRINTED RECIPES IN GRAPE BASKETS.
—SIR: I happened to hear from one or two growers that it is their intention to put printed recipes in their grape baskets, to educate people as to their use. I think it will be wise to do so; but I think it will be well to have them printed in French and English for Montreal, as it is the French-Canadian population that most require to be instructed and encouraged to use fruit.

Yours, &c.,
JOSEPH BROWN.
Montreal, Aug. 3, 1887.

Apple Reports.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

SIR,—As the season is drawing nigh for shipping apples, we take this opportunity of letting you know the position of our crop, and the prospects for American apples during the coming fall and winter.

More than usual interest attaches to our fruit crop this season, as both the winter and summer weather has been quite unusual for this country. A long cold winter and bleak stormy spring, which lasted until the end of May, brought us most precipitately into almost a tropical summer, and June, July, and up to time of writing have been a succession of warm sunny days, with hardly a drop of rain, and fears were entertained that the apple crop might be a total failure, but from very detailed reports from the forty counties in England we find the crop as follows:—

Average crop	22	Counties.
Under average crop	13	"
Over " "	5	"
	40	

In many sections the fruit is reported to be dropping fast, so that we do not consider the American supplies will suffer from the quantity of apples

produced in this country, which are always small and inferior, and never materially interfere with choice fruit of American growth.

Last season American apples arrived early in August, and after the first arrival or two, prices for fall fruit such as Orange Pippins, Summer Pips, Fall Pippins, Gravensteins, &c., fell very low; this was partly owing to the enormous crop of damsons, plums, and other varieties of stone fruit. This season the crop is considerably below the average, and that competition will be avoided.

The prospects for American apples we therefore consider very fair, that is for bright, sound clear fruit—such as Kings, Baldwins, Greenings, Spitz, Spies, Cranberry Pips, Maiden Blush, Strawberry Pips, Canada Reds, Romanites, &c.; but we strongly condemn the shipment of summer apples, which during the past few years have come in large quantities at the commencement of the season, and invariably sell at quite a heavy loss; such fruit can always be sold to better advantage in home markets. It will not stand the voyage, lands here wasty, comes into the market when the bulk of the home growth is offering, and is always disastrous to shippers.

Yours truly,

GREEN & WHINERAY.

Liverpool, Aug. 5, 1887.

FROM LONDON, ENG.

SIR,—From enquiries made in the principal apple-growing districts in England, we gather that the crop this year will be undoubtedly very short, and in some places a total failure.

Fair prices may therefore be expected, provided shippers take great care that the fruit is properly selected and well packed. Only the choicest kinds of even size and free from spots should be sent, and they should be pressed tightly

into the barrels so as to prevent shaking and to secure their sound condition on arrival. This is very important.

By attending carefully to these details shippers will realize the benefit of the top prices of the market.

The kinds we specially recommend for shipping are—Baldwin, Greening, Ben Davis, Pearmain, Ribston, Twenty Ounce Pippin, Rox Russett, Golden Russett, etc.,—and should you have any early fruit, such as Gravensteins, we also recommend a shipment of these as likely to do well.

Yours faithfully,

PITT BROS. & CO.

Grocers' Hall Court, London, E. C.

FRUIT IN THE UNITED STATES.

The fruit crop is very poor. There will be few apples outside of New England and New York. There will be a partial crop in Michigan. In the Ohio river States the harvest will be nearly a failure.—*Dept. of Agriculture.*

Judge Miller, of Missouri, mourns the loss of his grapes by rot this year. He was not at home when the grapes should have been sacked, or the coppersas remedy applied, and when he returned the rot was so far advanced that the fruit could not be saved. Therefore, he reminds us that these preventive means must be used in season or it is no use to attempt a cure.—*Michigan Farmer.*

Fay's Currant.—Mr. Fowlie, who is one of our chief horticulturists, has shewn us some bunches of Fay's Prolific red currant obtained from the Fruit Growers' Association, and now bearing for the first time. They are really magnificent—larger and sweeter than the much praised cherry, and with longer bunches. Mr. Fowlie informs us that berries are earlier this year than usual, and that he anticipates having some grapes colouring very soon.—*Orillia Packet.*

Flowers.

THE COCKSCOMB.

F. MITCHELL, INNERKIP, ONT.

I HAVE at the present time—this very dry summer—a large bed of Cockscombs (*Celosia Cristata*) and it presents quite an oasis of brilliant, fresh display, in the midst of my drought-burned garden. And, as we naturally esteem highly those friends who stand by us when friends are the fewest, I make this my excuse for calling attention to the Cockscomb just now. I know that I cannot claim a delicate or a refined beauty for the Cockscomb, but it is very showy and striking in its appearance, whether planted in beds, or as isolated specimens. One strong point, in favour of this plant, is its ability to pass scatheless through such a serious drought as the one we have been experiencing lately. Another commendable point is that, as soon as it has formed its flower-heads, it will commence, and continue to make an uninterrupted (though increasing) display until destroyed by frost. The heads or “combs” will sometimes measure sixteen inches across, and are of a number of different shades of color—greenish-white, yellow, orange, all shades of crimson, and many intermediate shades between all of these. The only secret in growing these plants to perfection is, to keep them as much as possible in the open air during the early stages of growth, to promote a stocky form, and at the same time give plenty of bottom heat to produce a strong, healthy growth. After the combs have commenced to form, they can, if desired, be removed to the conservatory.

August 8th, 1867.

Styrax Japonica.—SIR: In looking over the April number, we were very much interested in an article on page 94, about

Styrax Japonica. Although we have never flowered it ourselves, it may be of interest to you to know that there are others who appreciate its beauty as well as your correspondent. In a letter to us, a customer of ours says: “I do not notice it (*Styrax Japonica*) in your catalogue; I want it particularly if I can get it. I think it the most admired shrub or tree I have.” We have been growing it for several years, but unfortunately it was left off our catalogue by mistake.

Very truly yours,

THOS. MEEHAN & SON.

Germantown, Penn.

CULTIVATION OF THE NARCISSUS.

BY H. SIMMERS, TORONTO, ONT.

THE NAME *Narcissus* originated from a Greek fable. He was supposed to be the son of the river god Cephissus, and of the nymph Liriope, of the town of Thespie, in Bœotia. He was a youth of extraordinary beauty, of which he was excessively vain; and for this he was punished by Nemesis, by being made to fall in love with himself on seeing the reflection of his own face in a fountain. He died of this love-sickness; and on the place where he died sprung up the flower which bears his name. The foregoing will give the reader a faint idea of the origin of the name *Narcissus*.

Of late years the *Narcissi* have been very extensively hybridized, and I will write about some of the commoner kinds. Unlike many other genera of bulbs, they propagate very easily. In a few years, from one bulb, a dozen or more bulbs may be separated; for instance, in the *Narcissus Poeticus*, or poet's *Narcissus*, propagation is so very rapid that in the course of perhaps three years, such a number of bulbs will be

attached to the main bulb as to cause anxiety on the part of the amateur as to why they do not flower. This is altogether on account of the numerous bulblets, and may be easily remedied by taking the bulbs up and separating the larger bulbs, planting them where they are required to flower, the smaller bulbs to be planted in another portion of the garden, where they should remain until large enough to bloom. The *Narcissus Poeticus* is, perhaps, the only variety that propagates so very rapidly. The other varieties are not quite so free. *Narcissus Van Sion*, or *Yellow Daffodil*, is also commonly known as the *Daffy-down-dilly*. There are two varieties of them, double and single, the single variety not so much grown as the flower, though as fragrant, does not remain in bloom as long, and hence is not so well adapted for general use; the double, on the contrary, possesses so many greater advantages that it is always seen in our own gardens, and the beautiful yellow bloom coming at a season of the year when flowers in the open air are so scarce, makes it a flower to be recognized by all lovers of bulbous roots. Of late years the *Double Narcissus Van Sion* has been extensively grown by florists, tending to make it suitable for forcing, but I would not recommend this kind for any person not having the advantage of bottom, because as soon as they are brought to the light, they should be placed on bottom heat, otherwise it will take an indefinite period to flower them in the ordinary way for house culture. I might add they are treated in the same way as *Hyacinths* are, when required to be grown for the conservatory. *Narcissus albus plenus odoratus*, or *Double Poeticus*, a variety exceedingly handsome, but suitable only for open air culture, should be treated similar to that of the other varieties. *Narcissus, Orange Phoenix*, commonly

known as "*Butter and Eggs*," is a very beautiful double variety, suitable only for open air culture. Other varieties I will speak about in next issue of the *HORTICULTURIST*.

TORONTO FLOWER SHOW.

R. LAWSON, TORONTO.

VISITORS to the Queen city, from the rural districts, as well as those from cities in the United States, frequently comment on the absence of floral decorations about the houses of the wealthy residents. This need no longer be a matter for surprise, after witnessing the poor display made by the Toronto Horticultural society on the 20th and 21st July. The competitors were few in number, indeed had three names been left out, there would scarcely have been a competition. It may safely be said that Sir D. Macpherson, Collier Bros., and Mr. Paxton made the exhibition. This was from no fault of the directors, as far as the prize list was concerned, but must be attributed to the apathy of the residents of Toronto and neighborhood, who evidently are not great lovers of flowers, and sadly want a James Vick, to settle among and educate them to love the beautiful flowers.

Of foliage plants there decidedly was the best display, especially in the *Begonia* classes. *Coleuses* were fairly well represented, but we did not notice anything new. *Geraniums* were good, and one or two new varieties were exhibited, but there was nothing very striking. Of *Lilies* a good show might have been expected, especially when we take into consideration their popularity and number of varieties. Only two pots of well grown *Lilium Auratum* represented the *Lily*. A single pot of *Amaryllis* stood forth in all its glory. The *Rose*, the *Queen of Flowers*, was conspicuous by its absence, with the exception of a few cut blooms, and those were nothing to boast of. There was a nice display of cut

flowers, but not what might have been expected from a city of the dimensions of Toronto, with its wealth and luxury. A fine Palm, raised on a platform, spread its branches over a considerable portion of the centre of the pavilion. The conservatory portion of the building was empty, if we may except a few miserable looking plants in pots, placed around to hide the nakedness of the place.

The exhibit of fruit would not have been worthy of a township exhibition, and this in the height of the fruit season; just a few small plates containing fairly good specimens of the different varieties, sufficient in number to rake in the prizes.

At the meeting of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Ass'n., recently held in Collingwood, great stress was laid upon the fact that the show of fruit, at the Inter-colonial Exhibition, was so grand that the people of the old country could scarcely believe Canada was able to produce such fruits. If any travellers passing through Toronto witnessed the meagre display made by the Horticultural society, they would certainly not receive a very favorable impression.

The Horticultural Society sadly wants waking up. New blood will have to be infused into it. There is too much "old fogyism" connected with it.

Scientific.

A LEAF MINER AT THE BEET LEAVES.

J. Pettit, Entomologist, says he has found a leaf miner at work in a garden near Grimsby upon the beet leaves. Noticing the peculiar blotched appearance of the leaves he had observed them carefully, and discovered a small fly near the edge of one. Having captured the fly with the leaf, he observed that the fly had just deposited a couple

of minute eggs, more of which were found upon further investigation. In process of time the larvæ of these flies issued from the eggs and entering the parenchyma, or substance of the leaf between the upper and under skin, began mining away good sized patches of it.

One peculiarity was that instead of each larva making for himself a new path, all would enter by the opening made by the leader, and then they would diverge.

Mr. Pettit says he further observed that a beetle of the genus Carabidae, a Bembidium, preyed upon the larva of this fly, and may perhaps so keep it in check as to prevent any great damage.

According to Mr. D. W. Beadle, of St. Catharines, the English Sparrow has also been seen pecking out the larvæ of this leaf miner from the beet leaves.

Open Letters.

FALL vs. SPRING PLANTING.

SIR: Now that the nursery agent is about, pressing for fall orders, a few remarks on the purchase of fruit trees in the fall might not be out of season. Many reliable nurserymen, with apparent sincerity, strongly recommend the purchase of fruit trees in the fall in preference to the spring time. My experience has led me to advocate the very opposite practice. For example, during the past five or six years I have planted on my half acre lot twenty-six pear trees. Out of the lot I have but two fall purchased trees growing, and have only lost one or two that were purchased in the spring. The fall stock was "heeled in" up to the branches, and allowed to remain till the spring was well opened. They were then taken out, flushed with sap, with buds full to bursting, and planted. In a few days the buds had opened, and, to all

appearances, were rushing into a vigorous growth; but in two or three weeks the growth had stopped, the bark looked dry and sometimes shrivelled, and no amount of treatment during the summer could renew the vigor or encourage the growth.

Trees purchased in the spring show very little sign of growing for one or two weeks after planting, but when they do start they continue to grow throughout the season, and establish themselves sufficiently to bear the frosts of the following winter.

Now, this is my experience, as briefly as I can state it, with pear trees, and if any of the readers of your really excellent and highly valued journal, has had a different experience I would like to hear it.

Respectfully,

T. H. RACE.

Mitchell, July 18, 1887.

NOTE.—See article on Transplanting Trees, p. 196.

THE LUCRETIA DEWBERRY.

SIR,—I beg to report that my Lucretia Dewberry has stood the winter well, having been slightly covered, and bore some 18 or 20 berries about the size of my blackberries, but more tart in flavour; and it has made good shoots for next year. G. WILGRESS, Cobourg.

SIR: The Lucretia Dewberry came through last winter all right. this summer it has made a growth of three feet or over, but I have had no fruit yet. Would you please give directions in the *Horticulturist* for planting and caring for the bulbs you send out this fall?

S. REESOR, Cedar Grove.

SIR: With me this plant is doing remarkably well. It has grown seven feet and it had just a few berries which were of good size and delicious flavor.

EDWIN C. BARTLEY.

Walnut Hill, Ont.

Uses of Fruits.

Next in importance to the best modes of cultivation and the selection of the choicest varieties, comes the most approved methods of preparing fruits for use. We would be glad therefore if the ladies, who read this Journal, would make free use of this column for an interchange of ideas on this subject.

FRUIT vs. PILLS.

WHY should the American farmer live all the year on salt pork and fried potatoes? One of the earliest recollections of my life is the longing I had to get into a city once in a while, so that I could get all the strawberries I could eat. The average boy lives a great deal in his stomach. He has a hearty, unquestioning appetite, and in the spring and summer he eats without hesitation anything that is green. It is an instinct of his nature. He needs the fruit for its juices, and the right way to keep him from green stuff is to give him plenty of good, ripe fruit. In my boyhood on the farm, as above intimated, I thought strawberries, raspberries, grapes and peaches (with cream) were for city people, while an occasional mess of stewed currants, a few blackberries gathered after haying and harvest were over (no time before), and a small basket of apples, clubbed off the trees, and contended for with the pigs that stood waiting and watching were for farmers. Who can blame the boy, with a natural, healthy appetite, if he get tired munching this same old stuff—pork, pickles, biscuits and poatoes—and rebels against the farm?—*Ohio Farmer.*

FRUIT FOR BREAKFAST.

LEIGH HUNT, who was a mild episcure in his way, protested against other food for breakfast than toast, ham, tea or coffee, eggs, and always something potted. In our climate it may be added, and always, fruit the year round. For breakfast eat fruit. The earth and skies share its life. Its flesh, filled with

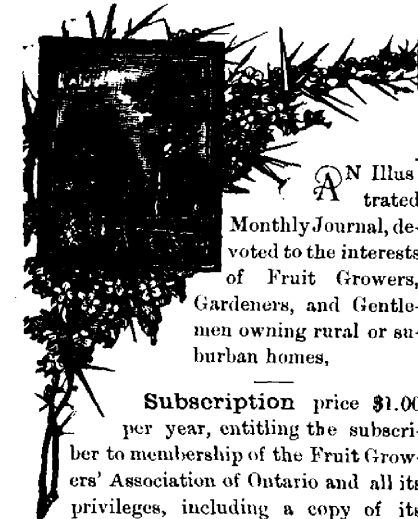
sunshine, needs no human basting. Its veins are sweet with fragrant dew formed into life by soft sighing winds. The ardent kisses of the summer sun paints the blushing cheek of the velvety peach, and fills with wine the purple grapes ensphered in purple luxuriance that drop through the leafy roof of trellised arches. Such a breakfast is patriarchal. It has a flavor of Arcadian days and the mythological age of a dead past.—*Ex.*

FRUITS FOR STOCK.

WHEN some of my pear trees littered the ground with their ripe mellow fruit, I fed them to my cows. A peck of pears with two quarts of meal and

bran for a noonday feed, increased the milk and butter fully one fourth, and when the apples were ripe and only 50 cents a bushel could be got for them in the market, the horses, cows, pigs and fowls had all they wanted and the ripe fruit did them a good deal of good. Some farmers give the wind-falls—wormy, hard, gnarled fruit—to their animals and complain that they are unwholesome. And why not? Are they wholesome for themselves? Do they not suffer the pains and penalties of eating hard unripe apples? Why should they expect their stock to escape similar consequences? Give only ripe sound fruit to the animals, they will be greatly benefited by it.—*H. S. in Orchard and Garden.*

The Canadian Horticulturist.



AN Illustrated
Monthly Journal, devoted to the interests of Fruit Growers, Gardeners, and Gentlemen owning rural or suburban homes.

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.

This Journal is not published in the interests, or for the pecuniary advantage of any one, but its pages are devoted wholly to the progress of Horticultural Science and Art in Canada.

The Annual Report and Premiums were sent out to all those who had paid their subscriptions before 1st May, 1887. If any who paid previous to that date have failed to receive it, will they please notify the Secretary by post card. The Report of the Entomological Society is now being sent out to all those who were marked.

Paid '87 on the 1st of August last. Those who have paid since May 1st, when our Report for 86 was distributed, may have a copy of the valuable Report of 1874 as a substitute by sending the Secretary a post card to that effect.

No Premium.—If any member who paid previous to April 87, failed to receive the tree or plant chosen, would he please notify the Secretary.

Immature Peaches.—The *Toronto Globe* says: "The early peach does not taste materially different from a raw squash. But the early peach brings wealth all the same." This is a comment upon growers who will insist on picking Alexanders and Hales' Earlys as soon

as they color, and long before they are ripe, or get their proper flavor. Such work deserves the remark quoted, but a well ripened Alexander or Early Purple is certainly a delicious morsel for dessert, notwithstanding.

The Nova Scotia Apple Crop will be smaller than last year, though a good crop is expected in the counties of Annapolis, Kings, and Hants. Last year King's County alone produced 70,000 barrels, of which 20,000 were Gravensteins. Nearly as many were grown in Hants County, and double the quantity, or nearly 150,000, in Annapolis.

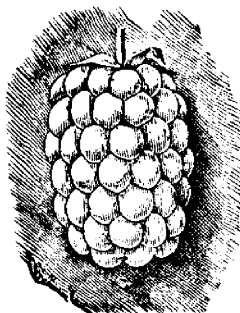
Training the Dewberry.—*Popular Gardening* gives the following directions:—Set the plants in fall or spring eight feet by six feet. When the vines have reached a length of thirty inches, the ends should be nipped out. Late in autumn or early in winter the vines are covered lightly with corn-fodder or straw. This is easily and cheaply done as the vines lie on the ground. The following spring all the vines are cut back to three feet, and thinned to four or five canes to the hill. The straw and fodder are now put under the vines for a mulch, and the berries kept clean. Treated in this way the improved sorts will bear every year large crops of splendid fruit.

The Marlboro.—Pres. T. T. Lyon, of Michigan, says the Marlboro proves to be an enormous producer of plants, and the fruit is large and showy, but indifferent in flavor. We agree with him with reference to its insipid flavor, a very serious fault with so attractive a berry. With us, it fruits heavily, this, its second year of bearing, and comes in between the Highland Hardy and the Cuthbert.

The Apple Crop in New York State.—According to *Vick's Monthly*, the American Depart. of Agriculture makes out too good a report when excepting New York

State from the list of States in which the apple crop is light. The Western part of the State is the chief producing area, and there crop is light, because only a few kinds are bearing well, and the Baldwin, which is the leading variety, is producing very little—in most orchards.

White Blackberries.—On page five of this volume there is an enquiry from Mr. Bucke, of Ottawa, concerning white blackberries, in reply to which we mentioned the Crystal White as one of the varieties which has been to some extent cultivated. We now show an engraving



CRYSTAL WHITE BLACKBERRY.

of this variety, at the same time cautioning our Canadian readers against planting it, unless in the most favored situations, as it is not hardy. The fruit is sweet, creamy white in color, and of a good size. The canes are nearly white, and vigorous in growth, but not very prolific.

It will be interesting to hear what success attends Mr. Bucke's endeavor to propagate the variety which he found upon the banks of the Ottawa, and which will surely prove hardy.

Cold Storage of Apples is strongly recommended in the same journal, by Mr. Samuel L. Boardman, Secretary Maine State Pomological Society. He says they are becoming an absolute necessity to our commercial orchardists. He

cites the case of Messrs. Knill & Grant, of Nova Scotia, who have a great apple storehouse capable of holding 40,000 barrels of apples. The temperature is kept all winter at 35°, and here apples are kept with very little loss until they can be sold at the top of the market. P. M. Augur, State Pomologist of Connecticut, recommends the co-operative plan among apple-growers, for the erection of these storage houses.

The Cortland Seedling.—The Windsor *Record* of Friday, Aug. 12, says: Messrs. Lambert & Son have shown us a large sample of their Cortland Seedling grapes, now quite ripe and ready for picking. This is the earliest grape we know of. It is a fine flavored grape, and although, owing to the dryness of the season, the fruit is not so large as usual, the yield is prolific. Several of the bunches were picked from vines that had been planted only two years ago. Indeed, Mr. Lambert assures us that their vines, if properly cared for, will always bear the second season after planting. Grape growers ought to call on Messrs. Lambert & Son, and see these grapes, or write them for particulars.

The Jewell Grape is a novelty from Leavenworth, Kansas, said to be the earliest of grapes, and as hardy as the Concord, and excellent quality.

SAMPLES OF FRUIT.

Seedling Plum.—Mr. W. H. Wylie, of Carleton Place, sends us a sample of his seedling plum, to which reference has already been made. It is rather attractive in appearance, being of a bright red color. The form is oval, and the flesh yellowish, juicy, and of a mild sub acid and rather agreeable flavor, and would be excellent for preserving. Like all these natives it is a prodigious bearer, but is excelled by some of them in size though not perhaps in quality.

The samples sent measure about three inches in circumference. Of course they are all far inferior in both size and quality to our cultivated European plums, but where these latter cannot be successfully grown, such natives as Wylie's Seedling should by all means be given a trial.

We sent a few samples of this plum to Mr. Beadle and his verdict is as follows:—

"They are no better than Weaver, Wild Goose, De Sobo, Marianna, Rollingstone, etc., etc., and others of our native wild plums. This seedling of Wylie's is a native plum, the only special point that I see in its favor is that it ripens early."

Advertising in the columns of this Journal pays well. Here is what an advertiser writes:—

SIR,—Please withdraw my advertisement in your valuable book, and let me know how much I owe you. Through it I am getting too many shippers. It is the finest thing that ever I subscribed to. I do not intend to give up my advertisement altogether, but just for the time being. Yours respectfully,

W. H. S.

Biographical.

It is with the deepest regret we announce the death of Mr. Robert Notman Ball, the pioneer fruit grower of the Niagara district, which took place on the 26th July, 1887. Mr. Ball was born in 1823 upon the farm on which he died, his father and his grandfather having lived there for 100 years before him, the latter an officer in the British army, being one of the U. E. Loyalists who left America at the time of the war of Independence, receiving a large grant of land as compensation for their

sufferings and losses in consequence of their loyalty.

Mr. Robert Ball from a very early age commenced fruit farming, and was the first Canadian from the Niagara district, if not from Canada itself, who shipped apples to Glasgow, where his brand, a beaver, is well known and appreciated. "Full measure and running over," and sound fruit in the centre of the barrel as well as at the head and the tail, being the characteristic of his dealings. Latterly Mr. Ball has more especially given his attention to peach orcharding, and at the time of his death he had some fifty acres of peaches just coming into full bearing, in addition to a few hundred trees of many varieties, upon which he may be said to have experimented for the last fourteen years. Mr. Ball was a keen observer, an indefatigable worker, and a good judge of all matters connected with fruit raising

and horticultural work generally, and his opinion, always generously and genially given, was valued far and near by his neighbors. Besides his peach orchards, of which he was justly proud, he owned ten acres of grapes, forty acres of apples in full bearing, five acres of raspberries, besides as many acres of pears, quinces, plums and cherries.

This tells of Mr. Ball as the successful orchardist, but he was far, far more than this, he was a most genial neighbor, an intelligent and upright magistrate, an elder in his church—"Presbyterian," a faithful Sabbath School teacher, faithful for forty years to his Bible Class at Virgil (a village joining his estate), a wise, kind and valued friend to "Our Western Home," Niagara, a constant visitor of the sick and needy. In short, one upon whose tomb might very justly be written, "O man, greatly beloved."—*Contributed.*

Question Drawer.

This department is intended as an open one to every reader of the "Horticulturist" to send in either questions or answers. Often a reader will be able to answer a question which has been left unanswered, or only partially answered by us. For convenience of reference the questions are numbered, and any one replying or referring to any question will please mention the number of it.

65. Paris Green for Curculio.—*Is Paris Green a proper remedy for the plum Curculio. Having read somewhere of its use as such, I sprayed my trees three times within two weeks, beginning as the blossoms were falling off, a tablespoonful to a pail of water, and about one-third of the fruit seemed to shrivel and drop off, and a number of the leaves turned yellow. Was the mixture too strong, or is there any danger of the fruit being poisonous to eat when ripe.* WM. E. BROWN, Blyth, Ont.

The weight of evidence seems to prove that spraying plum trees with

paris green, if done early enough, that is, about the time of the falling of the petals, is one of the simplest means of saving the plums from the ravages of the little Turk. But you used the poison altogether too freely, and that accounts for the dropping of the fruit. A teaspoonful to a twelve-quart pail of water is enough of the poison.

66. Ladders.—*Where can I get a long extension ladder, or other apparatus for picking fruit? I lost a lot of cherries for want of a long enough ladder.*

W. F. BURTON, Hamilton.

We have cherry trees twenty-five and thirty feet in height, and have tried extension ladders, such as are used in putting up lightning rods, and other apparatus, but have never used anything more satisfactory than the ordi-

nary ladder made of cedar with hickory rounds. Any carpenter can construct this ladder of any required length, and two persons, one at the foot and one to raise it, can easily put up such a ladder, even if made twenty-five or thirty feet in length. Mr. George Zimmerman, Jordan, Ont., has a stock of various lengths.

67. Grape Vine Leaf Hopper.—*What is the latest and most recommended means of destroying the grape leaf hopper (E. vitis), commonly called "thrips," on grape vines? I have a Delaware which suffers badly from the insect.*

"AMATEUR."

The Delaware, and varieties of its class, is far more subject to the leaf hopper than the Labruscans, as Concord, Niagara, &c. Various remedies have been tried with more or less success, but owing to its habit of feeding upon the under surface of the leaves, it is routed with extreme difficulty. Puffing upwards pyrethrum powder against the under side of the leaves, with small bellows for the purpose, is quite effective, as also the plan of burning them at night with a burning torch, while one passes ahead beating the vines with a whip. The torch may be made with a basin of sawdust and kerosene, fastened on the end of a pole.

REPLIES TO PREVIOUS QUESTIONS.

Peaches Under Glass.—In reply to question 54, Mr. S. H. Mitchell, of St. Marys, Ont., sends us some fine samples of Foster and Early Crawford peaches grown under glass. He writes:—

In 1884 I ordered of a nurseryman two peach trees, a Crawford and Foster. They were to be short and small, fit for putting in pots to grow as dwarfs in green-house. They came to hand late in April, and to my great disap-

pointment were large and about six ft. high, with only a few small twigs and buds near their base. I cut them down to about ten inches and planted them in eight inch pots, put them in green house first of May. They grew finely, and as they grew I pinched them into shape, so that in fall the heads were about two feet in diameter. During the winter I set them in shed adjoining boiler pit where they were kept dry and frozen part of the time. I set them in green house about March 25, already buds bursting open and some blossoms—result being fine peaches ripe July 20th. Next season repotted them in twelve inch pots, set them in green house 1st April—result, full of peaches, fruit smaller, ripe last July. This season left them in same pots, set them in green house later, put them in cooler spot, and fed them with liquid manure twice—result, trees full of fine fruit ripe Aug. 20th.

8. Infusorial earth. On page 155, July, 1886, *Canadian Horticulturist*, Mr. Bucke says, that boxes holding 30 lbs. of earth can be procured of Messrs. Esplin, Montreal, for 45 cents each.

Notices.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

In response to an invitation from the Fruit Growers' Association of Grimsby, it has been decided to hold the next annual meeting of the Ontario Association at that place.

The meeting will be held in the Town Hall, at Grimsby, on Wednesday and Thursday, 28th and 29th of September, beginning at 10 o'clock A.M., with the the annual business of the Association, the election of officers for the next year, appointment of committees, &c.

At two o'clock P.M. the Grimsby Association propose taking their visitors out for a ride about this

INTERESTING FRUIT SECTION, showing them some of the orchards, and most interesting points of scenery.

On Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock there will be a public gathering in the Town Hall to listen to addresses from Mr. A. McD. Allan, Prof. Wm. Brown, and other gentlemen whom we cannot yet name.

Thursday, from 10 A.M. to 4.30 P.M., will be given up to the public discussion of topics connected with fruits, flowers, or forestry.

Prof. Wm. Brown, of Guelph Agricultural College, will be present and help in the discussions. He has also promised brief, crisp papers on (1) Quality in Vegetable Soils, (2) Grapes from High Altitudes in Ontario, (3) Specimens of Walnut and Larch indigenous 850 feet above and north of Lake Ontario.

Mr. A. Blue, of the Department of Agriculture, Toronto, will probably be present and give an address on "The Trade in Fruit and Fruit Trees between Canada and the United States."

Mr. Patterson, of Grimsby, will speak on "Farm Mortgages in Canada."

APPLE GROWERS

and shippers are particularly urged to attend this meeting, as their interests will form a prominent topic of discussion on Thursday.

The subject of the Grape will also be taken up if time permits.

The meeting of Wednesday evening and of Thursday are quite open to the general public, both ladies and gentlemen.

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.--

As has been already stated the twenty-first session of this Society will convene on the 14th of Sept. next in

the city of Boston. Such subjects as the following have been chosen for discussion, viz.: Climate as Affecting Color in Fruits; Cross Fertilization of Grapes; Relation of Forest Destruction to Fruit Deterioration; The Apple Scab; Some of our most Promising Wild Fruits; Hardiness of Fruits, Causes and Experience; New Varieties of Fruits. The headquarters for those attending will be at the United States Hotel. Communications for the Convention should be addressed, Chas. W. Garfield, care of Secretary R. Manning, Horticultural Hall, Boston, Mass.

CIRCULARS have been sent out to all unpaid subscribers to this Journal. Should any person receive one who has paid, he will please notify us of the fact. A revision of the mailing list will be made this month, and all names not marked PAID '87 will be dropped.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—We have just received from Mr. H. J. Hill, Sec. Industrial Exhibition Association, Toronto, a full programme of this excellent show, which begins on the 5th of Sept. and closes on the 17th. It contains a full list of the numerous special attractions to be presented.

WESTERN FAIR.—We have also received from Mr. Geo. McBroom, Sec. of the Western Fair Association, London, Ont., a Prize List of the Exhibition which takes place Sept. 19-23. The arrangements are most creditable to the Committee.

P. Curry, of Keokuk, Ia., claims the championship for the biggest yield of strawberries. He has a plantation of Crescent, fertilized by Captain Jack, which is 10 by 13 rods, and from which he picked in 1886, 5,060 quarts, and in 1887, 5,100 quarts. The secret of the yield is deep ploughing and heavy manuring and mulching.

Review.

We will gladly give our candid opinion of any books, magazines or catalogues received, especially if they are likely to interest or benefit Canadian fruit growers, but will not insert cut and dried reading notices in favor of any publication whatever.

THE BEE-KEEPERS (GUIDE, or Manual of the Apiary. By A. J. Cook, Prof. of Entomology in the Michigan State Agricultural College. 12th edition. Price, \$1.25.

We have no hesitation in giving this book the highest commendation as a complete manual for the use of apiarists. It is the work of years. The first edition was published in 1876, and contained the substance of the author's lectures to his students; but such has been the demand that it has gone through twelve editions, each time being enlarged and more and more fully illustrated, until it is now the leading treatise on apiculture, both from a practical and from a scientific standpoint. After an interesting introduction, the book is divided into two parts, the first of which deals with the natural history of the Honey-Bee; and the second, which occupies the greater part of the book, takes up the apiary, its care and management. We hope soon to find room for some extracts from this work.

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT of the Montreal Horticultural Society and Fruit Growers' Association of the Province of Quebec. E. J. Maxwell, Montreal, Secretary.

A most valuable Report. Among the subjects discussed at the Winter Meeting were the following, viz.: Best varieties of Russian apple introduced by C. Gibb; The Spot Disease of the Fameuse, introduced by Prof. Penhalow; and some New and Useful Fruits adapted to the colder sections of Canada, by P. E. Bucke; Grape Culture, by Wm. Pattison; Fuchsias, how to grow, by S. S. Bain, &c., &c. It also contains a paper on "The Fruits of Turkistan," by A. Regel, St. Petersburg;

and one on "Swedish Fruits," by C. Gibb, of Abbotsford, Que.

NIGHT AND DAY. A Record of Christian Philanthropy. Edited by Dr. Barnardo, 18 Stepney Causeway, London, Eng.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY, SCIENCE AND ART, Glasgow, 1888. Prospectus and Regulations. Patron—Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria. Secretary—Wm. M. Cunningham, 27 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow.

HORTICULTURAL ART JOURNAL.—The August number, like all the issues of this beautiful magazine, is a gem for the parlor table of any gentleman of taste, whether he be gardener, fruit grower or florist. The four colored plates in this number are (1) Rose, Paul Neyron; (2) Chickasaw Plum, Quaker; (3) Chickasaw Plum, Forest Garden; (4) Red Cheek Melicoton Peach. The Journal is ably edited by Mr. T. B. Jenkins, Horticulturist, of Rochester, N.Y., and published by the Stecher Lithographic Co. of the same city.

Humorous.

"Every tree is subject to a disease," said a speaker in a fruit-growers' convention. "What ailment can you find on an oak?" asked the chairman. "A-corn," was the triumphant reply.—*Boston Globe.*

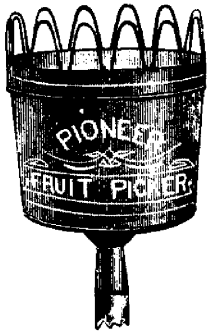
"My dear," why are the eggs always hard at breakfast now?" asked Mr. Snaggs. "They must be eggs of the new hens," replied Mrs. Snaggs, thoughtfully. "The new hens! Why should their eggs be hard?" "They are Plymouth Rocks, you know."—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

He—They have dropped their anchor. *She* (on her first)—Serves them right. It has been hanging over the side all day long.

Miscellaneous.

PIONEER FRUIT PICKER

Patented Nov., 1886.



This new and useful invention is now offered to the public after a thorough test in the fall of 1886. It is a strong, light, easily worked, and cheap article for gathering Apples, Pears, Peaches, etc. The operator stands on the ground and quickly picks off the specimens without the least injury to either fruit or tree. Will save its cost many times in one season. Particularly useful in gathering choice early fruit.

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W. HOLTON.

Notices.

A NNUAL MEETING at Grimsby, Ont. Certificates for reduced fares may be had on application to L. WOOLVERTON, Secretary F. G. A. of Ont., Grimsby.

Distribution of Trees, Plants and Bulbs.

ANY PERSON remitting the Secretary \$1.00, as membership fee of THE FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO, for either 1887 or 1888, between now and the first of November, may have, IN ADDITION to the *Horticulturist* and the Annual Report, a package sent him (THIS FALL) containing the following bulbs, viz.: 1 HYACINTH (Queen Victoria, double white); 1, DOUBLE NARCISSUS (Stella); 1 WHITE EASTER LILY (Lilium Harrisii). Or he may select any one of the following lists, which are to be sent out in the *(SPRING OF 1888)*—

1. Fuchsia (Storm King).
2. Raspberry (two plants of Golden Queen).
3. Grape Vine. One year old Niagara).
4. Package of Spring-flowering Bulbs, containing (1) Tuberosa (double Excelsior Pearl), (2) Dehlia (Gaiety, striped flower).

N.B.—No person is permitted more than one selection for each year of membership.

Address—

L. Woolverton, Sec. F. G. A. of Ont.

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