

including 59 of jam and 15 of jelly. Glucose was found in 49 samples of jam and 6 of jelly; preservatives in 22 of jam and 5 of jelly, and dyes in 34 of jam and 4 of jelly. In 1905, out of 55 samples tested, 12 were genuine, 43 contained glucose, 11 preservatives, and 18 dyes.

Mr. McGill claimed that adulterants are not being used as extensively as formerly and pointed out that whereas glucose was used in 74 per cent. of the samples tested in 1904, they were used in only 66 per cent. in 1905. In 1904 the percentage of preservatives used was 36, and in 1905 only 15 per cent. The percentage of dyes used in 1904 was 51 per cent., and in 1905 30 per cent. The results of these investigations are contained in Bulletins 96 and 104. It was stated that jams and jellies are successfully made without preservatives. Where they are not used it is a guarantee that nothing but fresh fruits have been used.

A general discussion took place in which the view was freely expressed, that if nothing but pure fruits are used in the manufacture of jams and jellies it will increase their consumption and benefit the fruit industry.

Mr. McGill said that there is not a preservative known that will not injure the digestion in proportion to the quantity of it that is used. This ended the discussion, but on the following day the resolutions committee submitted the following resolution which was adopted:

"Resolved, that whereas a large percentage of the jams and jellies labelled 'Genuine' or 'Pure' that are offered for sale within the Dominion are adulterated;

"Whereas the low prices quoted on these articles secure for them a ready sale, to the disadvantage of the pure article;

"Whereas the interests of the manufacturers of pure goods, the fruit growers, and consumers are thereby impaired;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that this conference urgently requests the Federal Government to secure the immediate enforcement of the 'Pure Foods Act,' and that the Act be so amended as to compel the manufacturers of jams and jellies to print their formulas on their labels."

TUESDAY EVENING'S SESSION.

A public meeting was held Tuesday evening, at which the principal speakers were Hon. Sydney Fisher, who traced the work that has been done by the Dominion Experimental Farms, and what led up to the introduction and adoption of the Fruit Marks Act; Sir Frederick Borden, who dealt mainly with fruit conditions in his Province, Nova Scotia, where he has an orchard of 8,000 trees, and by Prof. Jas. W. Robertson, formerly Dominion Commissioner of Agriculture. All three speakers gave highly interesting addresses of a general nature.

EXHIBITS OF FRUIT ABROAD

The making of exhibits of fruit at foreign exhibitions was taken up at the Wednesday morning session, when the resolutions committee submitted the following resolution, which was finally adopted:

"Resolved, that the thanks of this conference be tendered to the Minister of Agriculture for aid received from his Department in past years in advertising our products in the United States and abroad, through displays at the various exhibitions that have been held from time to time. We would solicit further aid in continuance of this work, and would suggest that exhibits representing all of the provinces of the Dominion be held at the fall show of the Royal Horticultural Society, England, in 1906, and also at any other shows that may be held in the future, and that are considered of sufficient importance by the Minister of Agriculture.

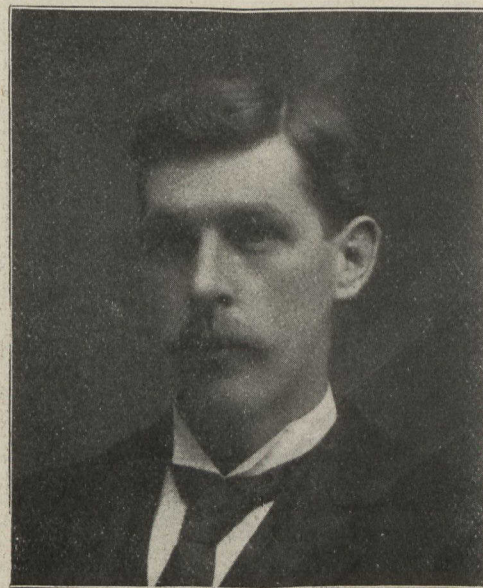
"We would suggest in this connection, that in future the fruit for exhibition purposes, particularly apples, be gathered in the orchards during the picking season, properly wrapped, packed and placed in cold storage, instead of

making selections during the winter months from stock in storage:

"And further, that part of each display be exhibited in the packages generally used in carrying such products to the markets."

In the discussion of the resolution, Mr. Ross suggested that all exhibits be distinctly Canadian and shown as such. Mr. Fisher replied that this has always been done as it has been found that it causes confusion in the minds of sightseers when they see exhibits from different parts of Canada competing one against the other. They do not seem to realize that the fruit from each province is all a part of the Dominion exhibit.

Mr. Palmer: "Our British Columbia growers were very successful with their exhibit at the Royal Show in England. The fruit was picked in the orchards of our best growers. The shipment was made in the usual way and upon its arrival in England it had to be stored for 3 or 4 weeks. It was found that, in order to make the best show possible, it was necessary to display the fruit both on plates and in packages. As we grow different kinds of fruit in the different provinces of Canada, it seems necessary



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that, if each section is to receive proper credit for its exhibits, they must be put up in such a way that sightseers will be able to distinguish what part of Canada they are from. Our growers do not fear competition from other parts of Canada, but we do fear that from the Western States, and we would like to have the people who see the exhibits know that we can grow as good fruit in British Columbia as they can in the Western States."

Father Burke: "How long should the fruit be picked before these exhibitions?"

Mr. Fisher: "About a month."

Mr. Fisher explained that the reason the fruit for these exhibitions has not been gathered in the orchards in the past, has been because it was not decided to make the exhibits until after the fruit had been picked. This made it necessary for the department to gather the exhibits the best way it could. He promised that attention would be paid to this point in future.

EXPERIMENT STATION WORK

The work being done by the Depts. of Agri., in the different provinces to encourage fruit production was dealt with at considerable length at the Wed. afternoon session. The subject was introduced by Mr. Linus Woolverton, of Grimsby, the Sec'y of the Ontario Fruit Expt. Stations. Mr. Woolverton stated that whereas

Ont. had only 4 expt. stations in 1894, the number had increased to 13 in 1904. The expenditure connected with these stations amounts to about \$3,600 a year. The results of the experiments at these stations show what varieties of fruit are best adapted for each part of the province, both for commercial and domestic purposes. The experimenters have formulated black lists for various districts to prevent planters from loss caused by the use of unsuitable varieties. The purchase of a central experimental fruit farm has been proposed where all new varieties can be tested. The speaker suggested the collation of information gained by the various provinces upon nomenclature of fruits which ought to be uniform for all parts of Canada. Apples essentially the same had different names in different provinces. Also as to identification of varieties, fruit growers would be glad of a central office to which they might appeal.

The work in N.S. was dealt with by Prof. F. C. Sears. Twenty-eight model orchards have been established, the stock for which is furnished by the Govt. The farmers who look after these orchards furnish 2 acres of land and agree to manage the orchards under the direction of the Dept. for 10 years. The idea has been to introduce new methods rather than new varieties, although each experimenter is given one or two new varieties to experiment with. At Wolfville, there is a plot of several acres that is devoted to experimental work. The work on the whole has been very successful.

Much the same work has been done in N.B., an account of which was given by Mr. Peters, the deputy minister of agri. The experiment stations are visited once or twice a year, that the Dept. may know that its directions are being carried out. In each model orchard, 10 varieties are tested. As a result of the work, one or two varieties that were tried at first have been discarded, including Ben Davis and Rhode Island Greening. The first suffered severely from the cold winters. The varieties that are giving the best results are the Fameuse, McIntosh, Duchess, Wealthy, Milwaukee, Baxter, North Star, Canada Baldwin, Wolf River, and Alexander. The results have been fairly satisfactory. A statement is published each year showing the number of trees set in each section and how they have succeeded. In sections where farmers said it was impossible to raise fruit successfully, these farmers having tried to raise fruit and failed, principally because they did not use the proper methods, these orchards have shown that fruit can be raised. This is likely to lead to a great increase in the amount of fruit produced in the province.

A statement of the work done in P.E.I. was made by Mr. J. C. Ready, sec'y of agri., who stated that in 1902, an experimental fruit orchard had been established which comprised 7½ acres. In the same year, 5 experiment stations were established in different sections of the province, which number has since been increased to 9. The original intention had been to give instruction in the orchards each year, but this has not been done. This year some varieties of apples from Minnesota are being tried, to see if they will suit the Island conditions.

For Quebec, a report was presented by Mr. J. C. Chapais, of St. Denis, who stated that experiments in fruit growing have been conducted during the past 10 years only. There are some 10 experiment stations which are doing splendid work in his section, where they used to think fruit could not be grown; they are raising 49 varieties of apples, 27 of plums and 12 of cherries. Each station receives \$100 from the Dept. of Agri., and a report of its experiments is published by the Dept.

The following resolution was submitted and adopted unanimously: "Resolved, that it would be in the best interests of the fruit growers of the Dominion that the horticulturist of the Central Experimental Farm, or other competent officer, should be authorized to collect information on fruit topics, from the work of the vari-