

buyers from outside towns, who would rather come there to make their purchases than to receive irregular and uncertain consignments direct from shipping points.

As alternative to a city market, a private company might be persuaded to erect an up-to-date market, but such a company should have no alliance or connection with any of the carrying companies. The present market is controlled by the G. T. R. and the Canadian Express Company, and other companies have to pay tolls. In time, radial railways will secure access to the city, and then a large proportion of fruit will come that way, to the great convenience of the growers.

Controller Hubbard pointed out that the 300,000 people in Toronto and suburbs required for its service a good fruit market, to say nothing of the possibilities of Toronto as a distributing point. The present market is dark, dingy and insanitary. The city owns a large amount of land on the lake-front, including the Geddes dock at the foot of Yonge St., where a large, light, airy building of concrete, steel and glass could be built, at which consignments could be received from the boats, as well as the railroads. He suggested that a committee of the fruit-growers meet a committee of the merchants, and together confer with a committee from the city council, which he would undertake to arrange for.

Ald. Chisholm thought Bayside Park might be used, and emphasized the importance of having regard for future advent of the radial electric lines.

Property Commissioner Harris, next called upon, stated that the Grand Trunk control the present market, and propose to retain this control by refusing to lay tracks to a new market, and by refusing to allow the C. P. R. to cross their tracks. He agreed that, if the radial electric railways had free access to the city, a large proportion of fruit would come that way. He thought the north end of the old St. Lawrence market would be most suitable, but pointed out that when the city took up the matter some years ago, the steamship companies practically refused any assistance toward the scheme, the Niagara line declaring it preferred not to handle fruit at all. The city representatives went to the G. T. R., who have control of the present place. They were frank. They said: "We control the market, and we propose to keep our control. We will not lay our lines to your market, nor will we allow the C. P. R. to cross our tracks, and when competition comes we may throw off our toll, retain only our express charges, and perhaps improve conditions at the old place." So, you see, concluded Mr. Harris, the city might be left in a lurch.

The effect of this announcement was scarcely soothing to the convention. Mr. Bunting expressed the general sentiment when he stated that the growers were not disposed to submit that any transportation company be allowed to take them by the throats. Now is the time, while the whole matter of terminals at Toronto is under discussion, to take hold of this matter of a fruit market.

Mr. McNeill commented on the brutal frankness of the railroad company, and the manner in which they perpetrate their "highway robbery," for the "railroads are highways," he added, by way of explanation. We want a market commodious enough to hold the fruit, and free to accept it from any quarter.

Following up the suggestion of Controller Hubbard, a committee was appointed, representative of the retail, wholesale and producers' interests, and composing H. C. Fisher, Queenston; William Armstrong, Queenston; L. A. Hamilton, Clarkson; W. H. Bunting, St. Catharines.

RESOLUTIONS.

Among the resolutions passed, was one moved by Murray Pettit, expressing the thanks of the Fruit-growers' Association to Linus Woolverton, for the excellent work on "The Fruits of Ontario," published for distribution by the Ontario Department of Agriculture; also to Prof. Macoun and to Secretary Hodgetts, for assistance rendered in preparing this, the most valuable work on fruits ever produced in the Province.

The report of the formal committee on resolutions included one approving the passage of the Fruit Marks Act. [It is a wonder that some organization does not pass a resolution approving the British North America Act.] Another expressing appreciation of the benefits of the local fruit experimental stations, and hope that this work may be continued and enlarged, with the Jordan Harbor Station a source of supply from which fruits might be sent out for tests elsewhere, and with the director of this station a general supervisor of the local stations, subject to the recommendations of the Advisory Board of Control.

Space forbids extended reference in this issue to several other features of the programme, such as the discussion on the necessity for a law regulating the nursery business; the discussion on influence of stock and scion on varieties, and Prof. Hutt's paper on "Horticultural Development in Ontario." These will make acceptable articles for later publication in our Garden and Orchard Department.

VEGETABLE-GROWERS' CONVENTION.

The report of the Ontario Vegetable-growers' convention will appear next week.

ONTARIO BEEKEEPERS' CONVENTION.

At Toronto, in the York County Council Chambers, the Beekeepers of the Province met Nov. 13th, 14th and 15th, Vice-President F. J. Miller in the chair. In his address, he remarked upon the very severe blow the beekeeping industry had received during the past year or two, yet he felt that out of it all good would come.

During the past year, six foul-brood inspectors had been out through the Province, and a great deal of disease had been found, and the thanks of the Association were due to the Hon. Nelson Monteith, Minister of Agriculture, for so wisely and sympathetically acting with the beekeepers in their difficulties.

W. A. Chrysler, Chatham, Ont., in an address, strongly advocated co-operation in selling honey. Great things had been done in the marketing of fruit in a co-operative way. Much more honey could be sold if it were brought before the people, the quality kept up, and it distributed in a proper way. In the Northwest, where he had been recently, there was much goods of questionable character.

R. F. Holtermann, Brantford, said he saw many advantages in the co-operative system; that a label with a guarantee of the Association as to its purity and quality, would, other things being equal, get the preference over the individual; that, however, the co-operative company practically became middlemen, and had to meet expenses and risks of business men. He strongly favored immediate action of some kind.

Vice-Pres. Wm. Couse, Streetsville, in a few well-chosen words, pointed out the great growth in the fruit industry and the demand for fruit, and, by proper management, much the same could be done for and with the honey industry.

J. D. Evans, Islington; S. Robinson, Vasey; J. L. Byer, Markham; Secretary P. W. Hodgetts and others all favored action in the direction of better distribution and methods of marketing, and a committee consisting of W. A. Chrysler and the executive of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association was appointed to formulate a scheme, which was to be forwarded to county associations by the first of May next.

W. E. Alexander, Delanson, N. Y., through a paper, advocated keeping the brood-chamber clear of honey to a great extent, allowing more room for brood. The principle was pretty well endorsed, yet the majority thought that this could be accomplished by uncapping honey and crowding the combs a little more closely together, so the bees would have to cut down the cells between

branches of agriculture more or less dependent, for greatest success, upon the visits of honeybees to blossoms. The inspectors had not been able to go over their territory, and much work had yet to be done. The disease of foul brood had obtained a much stronger hold on the Province than many, if not all, expected, yet it was believed very much had been done towards eradicating the disease.

S. D. House, Camillus, N. Y., who was present, pointed out the fearful virulence of the comparatively new disease known as European Foul Brood. It has swept New York State from end to end in a few years, with death-dealing effect. (Inspector Byer had found a case of it in the Province. Doctor Phillips, Apiarist at Washington, D. C., had diagnosed it for him.) Mr. House was afraid, from some descriptions that had been given him, that it was spreading in Ontario, and warned all to keep the closest watch for such cases.

Secretary Hodgetts reported that 733 visits had been made by inspectors, and 14,993 colonies inspected.

The Association passed a resolution asking that the Province of Quebec be asked to pass a Foul Brood Act.

Arthur Laing, St. Thomas, under "How to Produce and Show Extracted Honey," stated: Have strong colonies, clean hives and combs, be in good honey section, crowd hives as much as you can, yet prevent swarming, and have honey all capped before extracting.

A gratifying increase was found in the membership of the Ontario Association, it being an increase of 115 members.

Vice-Pres. Wm. Couse, Streetsville, stated that the Executive appreciated very highly indeed the thorough, energetic and kindly way in which the Hon. Nelson Monteith had met them in the difficulties that had confronted them in the industry. Mr. Monteith realized the value of beekeeping to the Province, not only to beekeepers, but to fruit-growers, etc., and was prepared, if necessary, to do still more. He moved a vote of thanks. This was seconded by Martin Emigh, for over twenty years treasurer of the association, Holbrook, and carried, with applause.

Arthur Laing, St. Thomas, Ont., then introduced a resolution, seconded by E. Grainger, Toronto, asking that exhibits be made at Toronto, London, Ottawa, and other exhibitions, giving demonstrations in methods of producing honey, the management of bees, showing forth the natural history of the bee, and instructing the public in judging and caring for honey. Also that the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture be asked to give beekeeping the same help and encouragement that other lines of agriculture were receiving. This was carried unanimously, many speaking strongly in favor of such lines of work.

It might here not be out of place to mention a statement of Mr. S. D. House, New York State. He had, after hearing of the success of Mr. Holtermann at the Toronto Exhibition, who had done the first bee-demonstrations at exhibitions in America, undertaken the work for the New York State Exposition. The interest had been very great. Last year his stand had been not far from that of Cornell University, which had a very interesting exhibit—natural history, botanical and otherwise—yet, in spite of megaphones liberally used, the crowd simply deserted the exhibit of Cornell and flocked to the bee demonstrations, and staid there until he was asked by the former "When he was likely to be through?"

A resolution was passed asking for the more stringent enforcement of the Pure Food Law, and that the Act should be amended so the term "Pure Jam MIXTURE," "Pure Maple Syrup," or "Pure Honey Compounds," shall be illegal, as the term "PURE" in connection with such was intended as a deception and to cover adulteration.

In a later issue of "The Farmer's Advocate" some more points of value will be published.

Officers elected for coming year: F. J. Miller, London, President; Wm. Couse, Streetsville, Vice-Pres.; M. B. Holmes, Athens, 2nd Vice-Pres.; P. W. Hodgetts, Toronto, Secretary; Martin Emigh, Holbrook, Treas.; and Directors, W. J. Brown, Pendleton; A. A. Ferrier, Osceola; M. B. Holmes, Athens; R. Lowey, Cherry Valley; J. Storer, Lindsay; William Couse, Streetsville; J. W. Switzer, Streetsville; J. Armstrong, Cheapside; W. J. Craig, Brantford; S. Chalmers, Brantford; F. G. Miller, London; Denis Nolan, Newton.

DEATH OF W. H. LADNER.

By the death of Mr. William H. Ladner, of Ladner, British Columbia, on November 1st, at the advanced age of eighty-one years, the Pacific Province has lost one of her best known and most enterprising and influential pioneer citizens and stockmen. For nearly fifty years he was a resident of the Province, and few men contributed more to its advancement than he. He was a cheerful man, of kindly disposition, active, full of energy, faith and courage, and carried his weight of years remarkably lightly, as all who have had the pleasure of meeting him at his home farm on the Delta, or at the Provincial Exhibition at New Westminster, of which he was for many years an energetic director, will well remember. Mounted on his favorite saddle horse, directing the programme of the horse-ring, erect and alert, "Sir William," as his host of friends delighted to call him, was ever a conspicuous figure on the campus. He was born in Cornwall, Eng., in 1826, and emigrated to America in 1848. He was a prominent breeder and exhibitor of Shorthorn cattle, his herd for many years winning a large share of the honors at leading shows in the Province, and his farm, one of the best managed. He is survived by his widow, four daughters and one son, Paul Edward Ladner.



The late Wm. H. Ladner.

them and uncap themselves, rather than use the extractor. H. G. Sibbald, Claude, advocated this latter method. Wm. McEvoy, Woodburn, amongst others, considered it very important to keep the brood-chamber with plenty of brood room for the bees.

QUESTION DRAWER.

In our section, owing to the dry season, the honey flow was a total failure, and we had to feed our bees for winter. Would it have paid to stimulate the bees during the summer, and thus secure increase?

No.

What is the proper time to put the bees into winter quarters?

The first week in November, in the south-westerly part of the Province. After the last flight, as far as one can judge.

Do those who winter on buckwheat honey find much dead brood in the spring?

R. Lowey, Woodrows; Dr. Burt, Simcoe; Jas. Armstrong, Cheapside; R. F. Holtermann—all with extensive experience in this matter, said, "No, it is a first-class honey for winter and spring."

Miss Trevarrow, Meadowvale, in an excellent address upon "Foul Brood," suggested, as a method for prevention, to give new combs frequently, never feed back honey, keep strong colonies, and have them open to inspection. Ontario had health officers for man and cattle. During the past year, some 660 apiaries had been inspected; 396 had been free from disease, 264 diseased. Beekeepers were taking a great interest in this matter.

The reports of the six inspectors were full of interest. They amply confirmed previous statements that fully 75 per cent. of the bees of Ontario had perished during the past two years, resulting in great loss to the Province and injury to the industry and the various