

commercial wash with a hydrometer reading of between 1.300 and 1.320 specific gravity. One to ten at this strength gives an hydrometer reading of 1.030 to 1.032 specific gravity, while 1 to 30 gives a reading of about 1.010; 1 to 35 gives about 1.009, and 1 to 40 about 1.008.

Most of the commercial companies recommend a uniform strength of 1 to 30 for summer use, but I have known several cases in Ontario, and have been informed of several more in Oregon and in Michigan, where this strength was found too strong for the heavy application required at the time for the codling moth spray, and I know 1 to 40 gives excellent results.

If a homemade concentrated spray is used on the foliage, it should be so diluted that each barrel will contain four pounds of sulphur in solution; for instance, if the formula used be 100 pounds sulphur, 50 pounds good stone lime, and 40 gallons water, boiled vigorously one hour. It is clear that, as with ordinary care, almost all of the 100 pounds goes into solution, this should, therefore, make for summer use about 25 barrels of spray. For spring use, each barrel should contain about 13 pounds of sulphur, so that the above 100 pounds sulphur would be sufficient to make slightly over seven barrels when diluted.

In conclusion, I wish to say that it would be a most desirable thing if a guaranteed standard of strength could be set for the commercial washes, and stamped on each barrel, so that the fruit-grower would be able to rely on the mixture being of uniform density. The standard might read from 1.300 sp. gr. to 1.320 sp. gr., or from about 33 to 35 Beaume. The adoption of such a standard would help the companies, as well as the fruit-growers.

ROOM FOR EXTENSIVE PLANTING.

"Is the present activity in the extension of orchards liable to be overdone?" was the subject of a most heartening discussion participated in by several growers, all of whom agreed with Robert Thompson that we are not growing nearly enough fruit to fill our markets, and that there is an opening for much more planting than is being done.

D. Johnson, of Forest, referring to the peach boom in Lambton County, attributed it largely to the discovery that spraying would control the curl-leaf. It was estimated that from one to two hundred thousand fruit trees would be planted in Lambton Co. this spring. In Lincoln County, said Mr. Thompson, the number of apple trees planted would be equal to that of the past ten years. Two or three delegates declared, optimistically, that one hundred times the present quantity of fruit grown in Canada could be marketed. The United States would soon absorb its whole supply. Our own Western market was growing rapidly, the British market would take enormous quantities, Germany would now again be a factor in the demand, and, in short, the prospects were painted in the most rosy hues, with the proviso, however, that the demand would be for first-class fruit. Poor fruit hurts the market by restricting consumption.

OFFICERS.

Directors for the ensuing years were: Wm. Alford, Ottawa; Harold Jones, Maitland; Walter Dempsey, Trenton; W. H. Gibson, Newcastle; Wm. Stainton, Oshawa; L. A. Hamilton, Lorne Park; J. W. Smith, Winona; A. Onslow, Niagara-on-the-Lake; Jos. Gilbertson, Simcoe; D. Johnson, Forest; R. R. Sloan, Blythe; F. M. Lewis, Burford; Adam Brown, Owen Sound; Prof. J. W. Crow, Ontario Agricultural College.

RESOLUTIONS.

The tariff resolution drafted by the committee for this purpose, provoked discussion, and had to be amended to be passed at all. As finally adopted, it read: "Resolved that, in view of the possible negotiations with the United States in regard to reciprocity of tariffs, the Ontario Fruit-growers' Association wish to put on record their unqualified disapproval of any reduction in import duties, without consulting a committee appointed by this Association, the duties being now much lower on the average than on manufactured goods, and lower than they ought to be, in view of the fact that there can be no monopoly or combine in fruits, the price being fixed absolutely by the law of supply and demand, within the Dominion, which contains ample territory suitable to produce in the utmost profusion all the fruit the country can consume for many decades, which insures that the consumer cannot be injured in the long run, and the fruit industry can be extended in proportion to the growth of population, with some assurance of a market at home."

The tariff committee appointed by the Association to deal with this matter, if it should arise, was A. Onslow, Niagara; J. W. Smith, Winona; A. W. Peart, Burlington; R. Thompson, Forest; Catharines; H. Jones, Maitland; W. H. Dempsey, Trenton; E. D. Smith, Winona; D. Johnson, Forest; R. W. Grierson, Oshawa. Other resolutions were passed, favoring an extension of the system of district agricultural rep-

resentatives, by locating them in additional counties, and by having them give short courses in the public schools on the rudiments of agriculture, with especial regard to insects and fungous diseases affecting fruit trees.

In view of the great success attending the recent apple show in Vancouver, the meeting was of the opinion that the time was opportune for the inauguration of an annual National Apple show, and a committee was appointed to take up the subject of holding such a show in Ontario in the fall of 1911.

STANDARDS FOR JUDGING FRUITS AT EXHIBITIONS.

It has long been recognized, said Harold Jones, of Maitland, speaking on the above subject, that there was a wide difference of standards and of opinions among judges of fruit. Score-cards designed to secure uniformity have been tried, but found faulty, and discarded. Endorsing the remark, W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist at the Central Experimental Farm, and chairman of the Association's committee appointed to deal with this matter, remarked that, owing to the confusion arising from want of a standard, not few exhibitors had become disgusted and quit exhibiting, or, perhaps, successful ones had tried again, and lost on the points which won for them before. A proper score-card would be helpful for a judge to have before him, even if he did not actually use it in judging. What is needed is to educate judges and exhibitors. In Nova Scotia, the veteran judge, R. W. Starr, has educated them so that they know what points a good judge should expect. The standards recommended by the committee for various classes were as follows:

Apples and Pears, single plates.—Form, 15; size, 15; color, 25; uniformity, 20; freedom from blemish, 25; total, 100.

Apples and Pears, single plates, seedlings.—Form, 15; size, 15; color, 20; uniformity, 10; freedom from blemish, 10; quality and texture, 25; season, 5; total, 100.

Peaches, single plates.—Form, 15; size, 20; color, 25; uniformity, 15; freedom from blemish, 25; total, 100.

Plums, single plates.—Form, 10; size, 20; color, 15; uniformity, 15; freedom from blemish, 20; quality, 20; total, 100.

Cherries, single plates.—Form, 10; size, 10; color, 15; uniformity, 20; freedom from blemish, 20; quality, 25; total, 100.



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Two-year-old Shorthorn heifer, in dispersion sale of S. J. Pearson, Son & Co., Meadowvale, Ont., Dec. 14th.

Grapes, single plates.—Form of bunch, 10; size of bunch, 15; size of berry, 10; color, 10; bloom, 5; freedom from blemish, 20; flavor, 25; firmness, 5; total, 100.

Collections of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries and Grapes, on plates.—Freedom from blemish, 20; color, 15; uniformity, 10; size, 10; commercial value, 10; quality, 10; nomenclature, 5; arrangement, 5; season, 5; total, 100.

Barrels of Apples.—Fruit—Size, 10; color, 20; uniformity, 15; freedom from blemish, 15; texture and flavor, 15; total for fruit, 75. Package—Material, 4; finishing, 6; total for package, 10. Packing—Facing, 6; tiling, 2; racking, 3; pressing, 4; total for packing, 15. Total, 100.

Boxes of Apples, Pears, Peaches.—Fruit—Size, 10; color, 20; uniformity, 15; freedom from blemish, 15; texture and flavor, 15; total for fruit, 75. Package and Packing—Material, 3; finishing, 4; fullness or bulge, 4; solidity or compactness, 5; attractiveness and style of packing, 5; alignment, 4; total for package and

packing, 25. Total for fruit, package and packing, 100.

Some criticism was offered concerning the lack of allowance for quality in single plates of apples, pears and peaches other than seedlings. It was felt that the omission of quality would handicap Ontario fruit in competition with that from the Pacific Coast in an interprovincial competition. Mr. Macoun explained that the reason it was not included was the difficulty, in judging, of considering quality in a class of say 20 plate exhibits of apples. It was finally decided to adopt the proposed standard for one year.

The many other valuable papers and discussions we must reserve for later publication. A special word of commendation is merited by the demonstration of spraying with hand and power pumps of the leading makes. In this connection a word is in order as to the very effective exhibit of the Niagara Brand Spray Co., which showed not only spray pumps, but a large quantity of superlative fruit sprayed with lime-sulphur and arsenate of lead. Other features demonstrated were the packing of boxes and barrels, with criticisms of packages on exhibition.

Ontario Beekeeping Flourishes.

The opening session of the Ontario Beekeepers' Convention, held in Toronto, Nov. 16th to 18th, was largely attended by officers and members of the Association. In his presidential address, Mr. Couse said: "As beekeepers of Ontario, we have again been favored with a fair crop of honey, of good quality, and have received fairly satisfactory prices. The extreme heat of part of June and July hurt the clover-honey yield considerably. The demand seems to be increasing, the credit being due to the demand from the West, one beekeeper having received an order for five carloads of honey from one firm, a thing unheard of a few years ago."

"From the yearly reports received through the Honey-crop Committee, a fair estimate of the annual production of honey in this Province would be about 5,000,000 pounds. The most noteworthy feature in the advancement of our industry to-day is that expert beekeepers are handling in home and out-yards from 200 to 500 colonies each."

"The greatest detriment to our advancement is foul brood, surely. Let the best men possible be appointed to the positions of spreading knowledge of beekeeping in general, and eradicating foul brood in particular. Our Provincial Apiarist is now established at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, where he has facilities to assist beekeeping as never before."

"The membership of the Association is steadily increasing."

"The plan adopted for getting up the programme was to ask each director to suggest topics, so there would be something to suit the different parts of the Province. Conventions help in a practical way by the many good papers read, and discussions upon them, and by practical demonstrations."

Mr. Dickinson, of Lancaster, in his address, "Lessons for Beginners," advised going slow, say, with one, two, or, at most, half a dozen colonies; that a beginner should always start in the spring, rather than the fall, so as to put off possible winter loss for another season.

He always puts his out of cellar towards evening, to prevent mixing. He cleans bottom boards, to save bees the trouble. He advised putting the extracting supers on early to keep the brood-chamber free for raising young bees for the clover-honey harvest; not extracting the honey until one-half or three-quarters of the comb was capped; using the system of tiering up the supers; getting into the way of using the bee-escape; cultivating the bee-escape habit, no matter who says no; feeding the bees in the last week of September, or first week of October, all they need, 25 pound being the least a large colony requires. Prepare the colonies carefully for winter, as upon their condition in the fall depends their fitness or unfitness for the next season's work.

MAKING QUEENS TO ORDER.

H. G. Sibbald, of Claude, in his address on "A Year's Experience with Clark's System of Queen rearing," said: "Before describing in detail the Clark system, as outlined here last year, I might mention the principle, which is in itself wonderful. By the hand of man, queen-cells can