

strawberries

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freezing; many have succeeded well then.

In other fruits, such as red and black currants and gooseberries, so far the supply has been so limited we have packed very few. They are principally used for jams and jellies. Grapes are packed largely in California, so far there is very little demand here for them. In

PEARS,

we can only sell the Flemish Beauty, Clapp's Favorite, or varieties similar in taste. Bartlett's are also in demand. So far we have had to import largely the latter variety from the U. S.

APPLES

are used now for canning purposes, the demand has grown largely in the past few years; the well-known early and late fall varieties being used. The best flavored varieties are the best, as whatever flavor it contains when peeled is retained when hermetically sealed. Do not pick up and bring to a canning factory wind-fall or bruised apples; they are useless; no man can use them successfully. In

PLUMS

none excell the Blue Damson, the large varieties generally cook to pieces, they will remain natural. Green Gages and Egg Plums are also in demand. So far the demand in Canada is limited for plums, but steadily growing.

PEACHES

in fruits, like tomatoes in vegetables, are the staple, but Canada so far has not produced enough peaches, not being a peach-producing country east of Hamilton. To sum up, bring only the best that grows.

Make up your mind that you are in partnership with the packer; what is his interest is yours. By the growing of vegetables and fruit combined many comforts can be added to your homes, and you will be much better off financially than in the past, when attempting to depend entirely on grain growing.

That Little White Grub in the Cherry.

No doubt many of our readers have frequently seen and been annoyed by a little white grub, which makes its home in the cherry. The grub is no other than that which destroys annually such a large proportion of our plums, viz.: the plum curculio (*Conotrachelus nenefor*). When the plum is attacked by this insect it falls generally prematurely to the ground, and can then be destroyed together with the insect foe; but when the cherry becomes the victim of its attack it remains on the tree and ripens together with the remainder of the fruit, and therefore some other mode for destroying this insect must be found if possible.

During the past season, Mr. Clarence M. Weld, of the Ohio Experimental Station, has made extensive experiments in this line, and has found that spraying the trees with London purple, shortly after the blossoms have fallen, has had a very beneficial effect. Owing to a heavy rain shortly after the spraying was done, it was repeated in six days and being again washed off, four days later it was again applied, for the last time, but again washed off by a heavy rain the following day. Careful examination of the fruit, when nearly ripe, showed that the spraying had saved fully 75% of that which would otherwise have been affected by the curculio. Or in other words, while the loss on the trees not sprayed, but in all other respects similar to those dressed with the poison, was on an average 14%; the loss

on those sprayed was only 3%. Half a pound of the poison was mixed with 50 gallons of water, and applied as a fine spray by a force pump. No injury to the leaves has been noticed.

Lime applied in a watery spray (mixed in the proportion of four quarts to fifty gallons of water), until the leaves were whitened, had the effect of saving 40% of the fruit liable to the attack of the curculio.

Fruit Transportation and Canadian Carriers.

The members of the Fruit Growers' Association and shippers present at the recent meeting held at Picton, Ont., were unanimous in expressing their disapproval of the careless and rough handling to which their goods were subjected by our public carriers. The national loss from this cause is great and should be remedied at once. Many of our dealers claim that entire carloads and frequently larger quantities are rendered unprofitable, and sometimes causing heavy losses, the goods arriving at their destination in such bad condition that they do not bring enough to pay expenses. This is a very serious matter to growers as well as to shippers, and one which deserves immediate attention. In a very able speech the President, Mr. Alex. McD. Allen, of Goderich, Ont., said:—

"Experience has taught leading shippers of apples that upon the whole better facilities are afforded and safer transport insured by New York than by Montreal for the British and continental markets. Our Canadian roads utterly refuse to alter their mode of handling, which is much to be regretted, and the manner of shunting at way stations in making up trains is, perhaps, more injurious to the fruit than anything else. It has been suggested to our roads that they should place buffers on all cars used for fruit similar to those used in Great Britain. The companies complain of the expense, and refuse to add this for the shippers, although we know it would save the greater percentage of breakage of barrels and bruising of fruits.

"Then again our steamship companies should favor shippers by placing all fruits either in the fore or aft part of vessels in order to keep away from the heating by engines. They should also place a cold atmospheric blast through the fruit compartment and thus keep these fruits in perfect order on the voyage, but they all utterly refuse to take this trouble so far, although many of the lines from New York grant these privileges most readily.

"American railroads, when requested, send fruits on direct trains to avoid shunting damage, and they handle with much more care in transshipping than our roads. Bills of lading can be obtained by American lines guaranteeing delivery to any inland market in Great Britain or the continent, and where requested they will give their own count of cargo; whereas our roads and steamship companies will only give bills of lading to ports in Great Britain, and then only on shippers' count. Even express companies are not free from censure. The experience with our express companies when sending our fruits to the Colonial Exhibition in London, England, affords a proper instance of their method of handling. It is a notorious fact that these fruits were largely bruised and unfitted for exhibition purpose. Soft fruits, such as peaches, plums, early apples, pears and grapes, were mostly pounded to a jelly. Care was taken by those who prepared these fruits for shipping to place them in small half-bushel boxes that could be handled

easily. Labels were placed upon every box showing that they contained fruit for the Colonial Exhibition. 'Handle with care,' 'This side up,' made no difference. It was unfortunate that such was the case. Our Government purposely sent all by express and paid them high charges in order to get good handling and safe delivery. Our experience was that the breakage damage was done by our express companies. We watched the delivery to the steamships, and although remonstrating at the rough handling, the evils went on, our appeals were unheeded.

"Unless our carrying companies will listen to reason, they must loose these freights. We want to deal with our own companies, and yet hope that they will reconsider matters and grant our requests, which we think are reasonable. Competition is keen in the markets, and we desire to place our goods in competition in as perfect order as possible, in order to hold the leading place as against all other nations for excellence of apples especially. Our apples are the best in the world, and with care by our carrying companies, along with equal care by our shippers in culling and packing, we will assist in building up for ourselves and our country a name for honesty and superiority in this branch of industry."

Ontario Fruit Growers' Association

As previously announced the summer meeting of this Association took place at Picton, Prince Edward County, on July 11th and 12th.

Several valuable papers were read by leading horticulturists from all over the Province. Much valuable information was imparted by those who took part in the discussions. The President, Secretary and members of the Board earnestly endeavored to make this meeting a success, but the inhabitants of the vicinity, though largely engaged in fruit growing, paid little attention to the meetings, nearly all of those present coming from a distance. Strange to say the local newspapers gave but a meagre report of the proceedings. These Associations belong to the farmers, and are conducted for their benefit; by attending them they will receive much benefit, but if they are not attended it is so much money wasted. Some complain that sufficient notice is not given. The Secretary claims that the meetings are always fully advertised, but we think more attention should and will be given to this particular in the future. Wherever the meetings are to be held, a good live advertising Committee should be secured in that section, who will under the direction of the Secretary thoroughly work up a local interest, always remembering that business half done is labor and expense entirely lost.

The reason that the meetings are not continuously held in one central place, is the desire of the promoters to benefit the various sections by personal contact.

Many of our farmers depend on reading the reports of these meetings; this is all right, but personal interviews with men of experience cannot be over estimated. At the close of the sessions, the members of the Association and press were treated to a trip down the beautiful Bay of Quinte as far as the Lake of the Mountain, which is a curiosity, being on an elevated plateau about 200 feet high. The shores of the lake are only a short distance from the sides of the mountain, which shadows the waters of the bay. This lake has no visible inlet or outlet; the scenery is very beautiful; it is a fashionable