

any of our North-West farms, for the reason that not many of the trees we ever planted there have lived more than one season, and there has not been the opportunity of carrying out experiments of that nature—generally been killed out root and branch. It is necessary to have these roots perfectly hardy. For that reason we have raised no stocks from the *Pyrus Baccata* seed.

MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AS MARKETS FOR ONTARIO FRUITS.

Dr. Wm. SAUNDERS, director of the experimental farms, addressed the Association on this subject. In 1888 he first brought this topic before the fruit growers of Ontario in a paper which was presented at the annual meeting of the Association held at St. Catharines in December of that year. In that paper many facts were presented bearing on the extent and promise of the western market for the surplus fruits of Ontario. With a considerable and steady increasing population spread over an area of 1,000 miles in length and from 200 to 300 miles in width, with a number of well established cities and towns and with many new towns and villages springing up all over this vast district, the consumption of fruit is already very large and is increasing with amazing rapidity. Suggestions were made in that paper as to methods of packing and handling of fruit so that it might reach its destination in good condition, and if this could be accomplished a growing demand for Ontario fruits would follow.

Dr. Saunders then referred to what he had seen during his journeys through the north-west country this year and spoke of the improved condition in which Ontario fruit had reached that distant part of our country. He found in all the places he visited abundant supplies of Ontario grapes which were largely taking the place of the California product, hitherto the chief supply. These eastern grapes had reached the market in good condition, were keeping well, and were selling in large quantities at reasonable prices as compared with the past, but still at such figures as would give fair profits to the growers and the dealers. Ontario apples were also well distributed and some fine cases of Ontario grown pears were seen in some of the larger towns. The dealers all spoke well of the fruit, it had in most cases reached them direct in car load lots in excellent condition. On enquiring he learned that over 200 car loads of Ontario's surplus in this line had found a ready sale in the far west during the season and the market was not by any means glutted. With such material to dispose of, much of which is very perishable, he advised that Ontario shippers make business connections with the dealers in different towns and ship direct to them in carefully packed refrigerated cars as often as required. Fruit so supplied can as a rule be offered to the consumer in much better condition than if shipped to one or two business centres and thence distributed. The less such perishable material as fruit is handled and the shorter the time occupied in transporting it from the grower to the consumer the more profitable and satisfactory will this important business become.

HOW CAN WE PREVENT TRICKERY IN PACKING OF APPLES FOR EXPORT?

A. H. PETTIT: We have considered this matter for a time, and we would adopt the suggestion given us by Prof. Robertson, but the details of the scheme is something that we should not hurriedly put through. However, we think for