

it possesses, and thus we will lengthen out the fruit season and give them a fruit of equal quality with their own, though perhaps not of that enormous size. At that exhibition there was a rivalry between the different states of the Union and the provinces of Canada as to which could show the biggest apple. I do not know which came out ahead, but they were of enormous size. The State of Idaho, under a system of irrigation, produces apples of enormous size and very high color indeed, but I do not think that class of fruit has the keeping quality that fruit has when grown in the more northerly portions of Ontario.

Mr. BEADLE: Do those apples have the same high flavor that our apples have that are grown in the northern climate?

Mr. PETTIT: No, I do not think so; neither do I think that our overgrown apples have. It is the medium size and color that gives you the quality in all cases.

Mr. DEMPSEY: I had the pleasure of comparing a sample of the Hastings apple that was grown in British Columbia this year, and I could not detect any difference between it and the apple grown on my place; the flavor was equally as good, though not so highly colored.

Prof. CRAIG: That was grown at Agassiz.

The Secretary introduced Mr. HASKINS, of Hamilton, who made a few remarks, saying he had not been able to give the question of fruit growing the consideration that he used to in olden times.

The meeting adjourned at 12.30 until 2 o'clock.

#### FIRST DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

The SECRETARY read a letter from the Michigan Horticultural Society, appointing Messrs. Taft, Watkins and Rice as delegates to this meeting. He moved that these gentlemen be invited to take part in all our discussions.

Mr. MCNEILL seconded the motion cordially, as he had frequently enjoyed the hospitality of the Michigan fruit growers, and nowhere did he find a warmer welcome than in Michigan.

The motion was enthusiastically carried.

#### QUESTION DRAWER.

The Secretary read question No. 3 as follows: "How can the grape and rose thrip be destroyed?" and read a letter from Prof. Fletcher as follows:

"I notice among the subjects suggested for discussion at the Woodstock meeting question 3: *How can the grape and rose thrip be destroyed?*" I have had a good deal of experience during the past eight years with both of these insects. I have had no trouble in controlling either with the kerosene emulsion made by the Riley-Hubbard formula (two gallons kerosene oil and one gallon of soapsuds, containing one-half pound of soap) reduced with nine parts of water. If this mixture be sprayed forcibly through vines on trellises or into rose bushes at the time the insects are in the nymph condition it is a sure remedy. When the leaf-hoppers have acquired their wings two or three applications are necessary."

Mr. MCNEILL: The rose thrip has begun to be a serious pest. I would like to hear about it from Mr. Orr.

Mr. ORR: The thrip has been troubling us a good deal for many years, but very much worse this year than in previous ones. About eight acres of grapes that I have were badly infested with them this year. The difficulty in treating the thrip is that they work entirely on the under side of the leaf. I understand that treating them with