

still suspicious they will close that up and open the other end. If they are still more suspicious, they will turn that out into a large basket or sack and see what the quality is all through. But they always exhibit some and allow buyers to go and handle them, dig down and see what the character is. The character of a shipper is soon found out. You will always notice the buyers going around with their note books, taking note of the brands; and you will see buyers that will pay so much just to buy that brand right out. They will take that at sight. They will not require the agent to open that out. This shows the necessity of placing your brand on every barrel, and being very careful that your brand is correct. If you are perfectly honest and careful in that, I do not care how that market is quoted, you will get a price that will pay for apples that are shipped in good order.

Mr. SMITH repeated his question as to standard size of Baldwins.

The PRESIDENT—I would place, as No. 1 of the Baldwins, the largest apples, high-colored and perfectly clean, without spot or a worm hole. You will find on the inside of the tree large Baldwins that are not high-colored. If you pick those at the proper season and let them lie on the ground for a certain time they may gain color and become No. 1, otherwise they are No. 2. Each apple should be handled in order to get No. 1, and it certainly pays for the time of selection to select and grade your fruit. You will find a difference in price between a select and a mixed brand which will pay admirably.

Mr. SMITH—Where seven-eighths of the orchard are under size you would mark those "No. 2?"

The PRESIDENT.—Not necessarily No. 2. You can select some mark by which they will know them. I used to select small fruit and mark them as "XXX Dessert," and they were taken very well that way; they liked them, and I have often received a better price for my "XXX Dessert" than for my "XXXX Green."

The convention adjourned at six o'clock.

EXPERIENCE WITH THE FUNGUS FUSICLADIUM.

Mr. J. K. McMICAL, Waterford, read the following paper on this subject:

In the spring of 1873 we planted a pear orchard, consisting of 100 Bartletts, 25 Flemish Beauties, 6 each of Osband's Summer, Sheldon, Buffum, Belle Lucrative, Clapp's Favorite; 4 of Belle D'Anjou and 2 of Seckel. The trees were remarkably thrifty, and it required a great deal of pruning to keep them in a proper shape. The fruit was all that could be expected, being large and well developed. A number of the trees suffered severely with the fire blight, but the orchard in general was prospering until the spring of 1881 when it was attacked by this fungus. This disease apparently commenced at the east end of the orchard on the Flemish Beauties, entirely destroying the fruit for that season, and for the five following years there was not a perfect sample of fruit on any of the trees. Upon the Bartletts the first year the malady was not quite so fatal to the fruit, but each succeeding year it grew worse until, in beholding the orchard you would be reminded of a lot of neglected natural fruit apple trees which had been left in the sod for fifty years. All of the other varieties were more or less affected. We experimented with ashes, sulphur, copperas, an emulsion of soap, balsam and kerosene, etc., but none of these remedies were satisfactory. In the spring of 1887, as soon as the buds began to swell, we applied hypo-sulphite of soda and repeated the application every two weeks until the fruit was about half grown. The sulphite was prepared by pouring it in a large kettle of hot water to dissolve and then diluted with ten gallons of water to one pound of the sulphite and showered on the trees with a force pump, hose and sprayer. The fall of 1887 the Flemish Beauties were fine and well developed and free from scab. The Bartlett trees made a fair growth and had on a small crop of fruit free from spot. Last spring we applied the sulphite as the buds commenced to develop and then did not

give another. time the fung on the leaves. a week. Ap large crop of

The SEC of soda to it to my Earl

Mr. DEM pears, but las

Mr. McM the Flemish then I did not leaves were b year; but oth

The SEC in one of th proposes a cop effective than begin to deve scales of the b the fruit, the developed at a is quite small

Mr. MO human skin w

Mr. DEM the size of an

Mr. GEO. on very good We had that o

Mr. DEM

Mr. MORT

Mr. DEM

Prof. SAU of all those ve of iron is not hyposulphite of copper, and from its use and the sulph effectual.

Q. Is it no of marketing o means could be fruit? Could its own agents, growers?