



Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario.

A MEETING of the Directors of the Fruit Growers' Association was held at Hamilton on the 20th May, in the County Council Chambers. The President, W. H. Mills, Esq., was in the chair.

It was resolved that the next meeting of the Association be held at Toronto, at the call of the Secretary, who should communicate with the member for Toronto regarding the time of meeting.

Resolved, that the following persons be nominated for judges of fruit at the Provincial Exhibition in September next, viz., W. Holton, R. N. Ball, Rev. R. Burnet, Charles Arnold, George Leslie, D. W. Beadle.

Resolved, that the Association respectfully suggest to the Board of Agriculture that, in view of the probable large exhibition of fruit, not less than six judges be appointed in the fruit department, three of whom shall be assigned to the amateur list, and three to the professional list.

Resolved, that the Annual Meeting of the Association shall be held in the City of Hamilton, on Tuesday, the 22nd day of September, at 7 o'clock, p. m., at the Court House, Prince's Square.

Resolved, that the Secretary cause one thousand copies of the Constitution and By-Laws to be printed for the use of the Association, provided the expense do not exceed \$15.00.

Resolved, that an honorary medal be awarded to the originator of any new fruit, which shall have been tested according to the regulations prescribed for ascertaining the merits of such fruit.

Resolved, that any person competing for the honorary medal, shall place at the disposal of the Directors one dozen plants, or, in the case of apples or pears, one dozen scions, of the variety to be tested, which shall be placed under their direction in different localities, with the understanding that the parties so receiving them shall not disseminate the new variety.

Resolved, that any member wishing to exhibit a new fruit on his own grounds, shall notify the Secretary of his desire, in time to enable the Directors, in their discretion, to appoint a committee to visit his grounds, and examine and report thereon in writing to the Directors, and that any person desiring to receive such visit shall, in his request to the Secretary, state the kind of fruit he wishes to have examined, its origin, and the points of excellence.

Resolved, that the Association hereby offer a discretionary prize of forty dollars for the best essay on the apple and its cultivation, as applicable to the Province of Ontario. The essay is not to exceed eight printed pages, octavo, to be forwarded to the Secretary of the Association, D. W. Beadle, St. Catharines, on or before the first of September next, the essay to bear a motto, accompanied with a sealed note containing the name of the author, upon which note the same motto shall be endorsed.

Resolved, that the Committee appointed to examine new fruits, shall, in their report thereon, set forth the particular excellence of any of the fruit, and specially its quality as to hardiness, productiveness, flavor, and market value.

Resolved, that all persons having fruits which they wish to have examined by the Association, are requested to bring them in person to any of the regular meetings, and place them upon the exhibition tables; and all such fruits as shall be found to be of superior excellence, shall receive honourable mention in the Reports of the Association, and through the CANADA FARMER.

Resolved, that one hundred copies of the Declaration be printed, to be used in obtaining members.

Resolved, that the Association hold themselves at the disposal of the Board of Agriculture to assist them with a Committee of arrangement and classifica-

tion of fruit during the ensuing exhibition at Hamilton.

Resolved, that the following names be added to the Fruit Committee, viz., James Dougall, nurseries, Windsor; — Adams, Sarnia; W. S. Stripp, Gladstone, Ontario; Archibald McKellar, Chatham; G. W. Scribner, Chatham; A. P. Farrell, Cayuga; Dr. R. R. Smith, Komoka; Wm. Saunders, London;

Partridge (lawyer), London; A. W. Dedman, Delaware; James Grey, Woodstock; Geo. Ferguson, Port Stanley; Luke Bishop, St. Thomas; J. B. Gordon, Goderich; A. B. Bennett, Brantford; W. A. Smith, Paris Road; A. Morse, Smithville; W. F. Murray, Clinton; James Young, Georgetown; Moses Kraft, Waterloo; Dr. Bulby, Berlin; George Murton, Guelph; A. F. Scott, Brampton; David Allan, Guelph; Norman Hamilton, Paris; Jeremiah Hagerman, Oakville; Thomas Chisholm, Milton; Oliver Springer, Wellington Square; Dr. Dixie, Credit P.O.; W. F. Clarke, Guelph; Peter Trout, Meaford P. O.; Dr. Luther Cross, St. Catharines; Nathan H. Pawling, Port Dalhousie; Gage Miller, Virgil, Niagara; M. Y. Keating, Jordan, Ont.; S. J. J. Brown, Niagara; Zenus Lewis, Clifton; W. A. Johnston, Ameliasburgh; J. D. Humphreys, Toronto; — Racy, Mohawk; Rev. R. Robinson, Owen Sound; D. Resor, Markham; J. M. DeCourtenay, Amherstburgh; R. N. Ball, Niagara.

Resolved, that Messrs. Miller, Burnet, and Beadle, be a committee to examine and report upon Mr. Arnold's raspberries.

Resolved, that the President be authorized in his discretion to appoint a committee to examine and report upon such other fruits as may be called for before the next meeting of the Board of Directors.

The Board adjourned to meet at call of the President.

Oil as a Remedy against Insects.

MANY years ago we were interested in some experiments made by some medical students on the destruction of insect life by oil. The slightest drop of sweet oil, put on the back of a hornet, beetle, bee or similar thing, caused its instant destruction. We were told the breathing pores were closed by the oil, and life was literally smothered out. In after life greasy water was always a favorite mode with us of destroying insects, and we have repeatedly urged it upon the readers of this journal. Yet we are astonished to find how little the hint has been acted on. Almost every day we meet people who ask how to destroy this insect or that, and our drawer is filled with similar inquiries; and to all the idea of grease or oil seems as new a one as if we had kept the matter a profound secret.

Of the millions of people in the United States, how few are there who would not "give anything," as they say, to know how to keep away the cabbage fly from their seed beds; yet about a tablespoonful of coal oil put in a common garden water-pot of water, sprinkled over the seed bed, when the little jumping beetle is noticed as having appeared, will instantly destroy the whole brood.

A correspondent of this journal recently gave us an article on the virtues of coal oil in killing scale insects. We have repeated the experiment on some Daphnes with entire success.

In short, we have no doubt that coal oil, well diluted with water, is death to all kinds of insects, and there is no reason why it should not be in as general use as tobacco is for killing aphides—more valuable, in fact, because it can be applied in so many cases where smoke cannot.

One great point in favour of coal oil is that it acts as a manure to vegetation, while dealing out death to insects. We have seen cabbage beds nearly destroyed by the cabbage fly, have the whole crop of beetles destroyed almost instantaneously; while in a few days afterwards the plants, as if by magic, would cover the bed with luxuriant leaves.

We do not believe that the undiluted oil would prove injurious to the leaves, but such extravagance is unnecessary, as the small quantity we have given is effectual.

No doubt the egg-plant fly, and all insects that can be reached by the oil, can be destroyed.

There is scarcely one of our readers to whom we are sure this hint alone will not be worth many annual subscriptions.

We may add that any oil is as good as coal oil, but that being likely to be more easily obtained when wanted, is recommended; also, care must be used to keep the water in the pot stirred when used, so that a portion of the oil gets out as the water runs, otherwise the oil floating on the top of the water will stay there till all the water goes out and only the oil be left for the last. For this reason a syringe, in many cases, will be preferable to the water-pot, as the oil and water will have a better chance of getting out.—*Gardeners' Monthly*.

Currants and the Currant Worm.

VERY few growers of the currant have escaped the ravages of that vile pest, the currant worm or caterpillar. There are a few localities which the insect has not reached, portions of Center county, (Penn.) being among the number. The currant bushes in the neighbourhood of the Pennsylvania Agricultural College, have, as yet, completely escaped. There are, doubtless, other localities equally favoured, and it has occurred to us that in such places, the growing of both the fruit and the young plants might be a profitable business. Where the leaves are not injured the wood ripens more thoroughly, and is more healthy, and plants raised under such circumstances would, doubtless, be more valuable.

The currant worm is easily kept under by the use of hellebore, but to those who dislike the trouble of even this remedy, we would suggest the black currant, which we think deserves a more general introduction than it has yet obtained. Some persons object to its strong odor. To such the variety known as Black Naples might prove more acceptable. As a fruit for preserving, the black currant has few equals. Jam made from it is unrivalled in cases of sore throat, and we have seen the black currant, fresh from the bushes, used in dumplings or plum puddings instead of raisins, and with very little deterioration in the quality of the article produced. When cooked, the black currant loses somewhat its offensive odor.

We have no faith in wine made from any fruit except the grape; but to those who live in high latitudes, and whose thoughts have been turned towards "wine plants," we would say that the black currant makes a—shall we say wine?—almost equal to some varieties of port—better than a good many samples of that article, and far superior to the stuff made from rhubarb, elderberries, raisins.—*Country Gentleman*.

Every man who plants a shade tree in Worcester, Mass., is paid one dollar by the municipality.

Fuchsias should be shaded from the mid-day sun. It is a good time now to make cuttings and propagate,

Herbaceous plants, as soon as they have done flowering, may be easily propagated by cuttings. These should be planted in a cold frame in a mixture of sand and loam, and kept shaded until roots have formed.

Tomatoes will bear more abundantly, and occasion the least trouble, if the ends of the shoots, just beyond the fruit, are pinched off. A surface mulch of rotten manure, and if a dry time, frequent watering, will repay in increased size and abundance of fruit.

NEW-MOWN GRASS FOR MULCHING.—Nothing that I have ever used equals new-mown grass for mulching newly planted trees or for placing among strawberry vines. It keeps its place, is clean and neat, leaves no seeds, and creates no fungi, as is often the case with old tan bark or rotten wood.—*Horticulturist*.

DWARF APPLE STOCKS.—Some of our nursery-men advertise dwarf apple trees "on Paradise stocks." These, Dougall of Windsor, in the "Fruit Culturist," says, are "unsuitable for this climate," and "comparatively worthless." We should like to have the opinion of other experienced fruit-growers on this point. Our own little experience inclines us to think the above condemnation too sweeping. There is nothing in our garden we admire more than the diminutive apple bushes, grown on Paradise stocks. They look very pretty, bear wondrously, and so far, appear quite as healthy as the half-standards on Doucin stocks.