

venting our exporting in packages other than those they demand.

Be it therefore resolved that we respectfully ask our government to legalize exporting in such packages as meet the requirements of the countries with whom we wish to trade.

That we respectfully petition our Government that such legal requirements as to size or capacity of fruit packages for Canadian fruit shall apply equally and as rigidly to fruit imported into Canada.

Whereas the steamship companies carrying Canadian fruit to the English markets have greatly increased ocean freight rates, and whereas some at least of such companies are subsidized by the Federal Government and their schedule of freight rates may be controlled by the Government.

Therefore, resolved that a Committee be appointed at this Conference to confer with the Minister of Trade and Commerce in relation thereto.

That all fruit packages, including berry boxes, shall be well and properly filled, and in cases where there is evidence of under-filling inspectors

shall have the right to weigh or measure fruit in such packages to find out if there is violation and prosecutions shall follow at the discretion of the Department.

RESOLVED That we would recommend that the Dominion Fruit Commissioner make inquiries with a view to selecting a standard box for domestic use.

WHEREAS the amendments to the Inspection and Sale Act recently passed, require that all shipments of imported apples should be marked in accordance with the amendments of the Inspection and Sale Act, Part IX, and that other marks inconsistent with the mark specified by the Act shall be erased; and

WHEREAS the designation "C" is allowed by the inspectors to be retained on boxes marked by the importers "No. 2," such apples subsequently being sold as "C" which is recognized as equivalent to "Choice";

RESOLVED That we respectfully request the Honourable the Federal Minister of Agriculture to take such steps as are necessary to have this mark, and all marks on imported fruit inconsis-

ent with the provisions of the Act, removed by the importer at the point of destination.

RESOLVED That all forms used in the manufacture of eleven and six-quart baskets shall be inspected by an officer of the Fruit Branch, appointed for that purpose, and when conforming with the requirements of the Inspection and Sale Act, shall be stamped with a Government stamp:

And further that the Inspection and Sale Act shall be amended to make it a legal offence to manufacture from other than stamped forms on and after January 1st, 1915.

Resolutions were also passed thanking the Hon. Martin Burrell for calling the meeting and for his untiring efforts to aid fruit men, thanking men who had addressed the meetings for their splendid addresses and offering to contribute liberally in aid of Great Britain in the present struggle.

A strong resolution setting forth the loss felt by the fruit growers upon the death of the late A. McNeill, formerly Chief of the Fruit Division and appreciating his efforts was also passed as well as a resolution asking the Government to consider transportation matters as pointed out in an address by Mr. McIntosh.

The Canadian National Shows Confidence in Canada.

If every one in Canada showed the same confidence during the present crisis as have the management of the Canadian National Exhibition there would be much less of the panicky feeling which is now disrupting trade and injuring business. Notwithstanding the fact that the nation, of which our country forms an important part, is in the heat of the most colossal struggle the world has ever known the board of management of the Canadian National Exhibition put forth every effort to make this year's show better than any former exhibition. However, they were working under a severe handicap, for not only did the financial situation incident upon the great conflict have to be faced, but the first week brought shower after shower or rather downpour after downpour, and three days at least were exceedingly bad weather. Through all this, however, the big show passed as well as could be expected. At the end of the first week the officials were still confident that the attendance would reach last year's high-water mark of upwards of one million, but judging from appearances on the grounds it will be impossible to get anywhere near last year's figure, and many believed at the end of the week that one-half the number would be nearer the mark. However, at time of writing, it is too early to make predictions. Wednesday was a record-breaker with 104,000 people, and good weather will do much to swell receipts during the second week. Of one thing the fair board and Canadians generally should feel proud, the greatest war the world has ever known and one in which Canada is vitally concerned has not been enough to injure the exhibition as far as exhibits are concerned. Once more it has been proven that Canada is a nation with a national prosperity, sufficient to stand the most violent strain that can be placed upon it, and emerge triumphant a leader, thanks to her resources, her industries and her progressive people.

The little magic button in the Dairy building which officially starts the fair on its fortnight of pleasure and education for those who attend was this year pressed by His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Sir John Gibson. Opening day was a glorious day as far as weather was concerned, and large crowds thronged the show. It was rather incongruous that the fair should be celebrating peace when the nations of the world are at war. Passing down Dufferin Street the massive entrance looms up this year with a slightly changed appearance, the painting on the pillars representing peace, plenty and prosperity. On through the turn-stiles one is struck by the appearance, especially at night when the electrical display is the feature of the show of the words of Nelson's famous signal, "England expects every man to do his duty," flashed from the top of the Industrial building, and so placed that it escapes the eyes of none.

The first building visited by the greater portion of the crowds which pass through the turn-stiles is the Government building which was new two years ago. About the only change in the exhibits in this building is in arrangement. At the main entrances were placed the various minerals which form an important part of Canada's natural wealth. Straight on through in its usual situation was to be found the exhibit of the Fruit Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. Boxed apples and pears, the best that could be produced in the province this year, made a very attractive showing, but the feature of the entire display were several plates of Duchess apples. Such apples of the variety we have never seen before. Size, quality, color and we have no doubt flavor were the best that ever were shown at the Canadian National.

Just east of these a few counties had special exhibits. Essex was there with its corn, peaches, melons, tobacco and the crops which make it the

county of the "sunny south." Special interest was taken in a small exhibit from the Vineland Experiment Station. This consisted of boxed apples, some plums, pears and other fruits. It was not the size of the exhibit that made it so attractive, but the quality of the fruit. This was without doubt the very finest of the different fruits that can be produced in Ontario. Kent County was represented by a corn map, the townships forming the county being outlined and filled in solid with different colors of shelled corn. Lambton was there as usual with the choicest of fruit. Backing these were a few interesting exhibits from the north country, namely the Rainy River, Thunder Bay, Timiskaming and Algoma districts. These exhibits consisted chiefly of grain, vegetables and roots with some honey and fruit, and we must say the size and quality of the different articles shown compared favorably with those grown farther south, and served to impress upon the people the possibilities of the North country. In the end of the main wing was the exhibit of the Ontario Agricultural College, the various Departments putting up one of the most educative collections ever seen on the grounds. There was little new in the exhibit outside of novelties in arrangement. The Provincial Secretary's Department again made an attractive display of products from the various farms of Government Institutions in the province.

The Department of Public Health, as usual, had considerable space, and some new features were added to show the dangers of insanitary conditions. Purely an educative feature it is of much value as an object lesson to the public. British Columbia, the British West Indies and various other British possessions had large exhibits in the north wing of the building. The show in this building is one of the largest and most educative on the grounds, and is visited by nearly all the people who attend the exhibition.

Down in the Horticultural building the exhibit of roots and vegetables is one of the largest ever made at Toronto, and never have we seen larger and smoother mangels, turnips and beets than those in place on the tables at this year's exhibition. Garden vegetables are a much better class than one would naturally expect after such a dry season.

The large Transportation building was, as last year, filled almost to overflowing with every type and description of horseless carriage and large trucks. Those who attended the exhibition some years ago and have missed a few years would be surprised upon going through this building to see no buggies whatever, and no other form of horse-drawn vehicle. One might think the horse was a thing of the past when looking over the various types of "machines," from the graceful-lined, long-nosed, heavy touring car to the noisy motor cycle. A few bicycles have survived the march of time, and were to be seen in one good exhibit.

The Process and Machinery buildings are usually the Mecca for large crowds of people. The exhibit in the former did not appear to be up to the usual standard. Some of the manufacturing industries formerly seen in this building in actual operation were not there this year, and a greater part of the building seemed to be taken over by the industrial end of the show, the completed product being shown rather than the product in process of manufacture.

There was no falling off in the exhibits in the Manufacturers' building, every inch of available space is occupied, and never have we seen the industrial part of the exhibit better arranged and better represented. It is a big show and speaks well for the manufacturing industries in this country, especially in a time when there is a good deal of fear amongst some and an easing up of business all the way round.

The show in the Dairy building is better than it has ever been. Butter and cheese were out stronger in number of entries and in quality than at any previous show. Visitors to this building were greatly surprised when looking over the Ontario Government exhibit to learn that Ontario has 974 cheese factories and 163 creameries. Those who read the charts shown should have a better appreciation of the value of our dairy industry, and of the value of cheese as an article of diet. One pound of cheese is equal to two pounds of fresh beef, which would cost in the neighborhood of 50 cents. It is equal to two pounds of eggs worth 45 cents, and is also equal to three pounds of fresh fish worth 45 cents. Cheese is thus shown to be one of the cheapest of our very nutritive foods. In one corner of the building, in a pyramid were 90 eighty-pound cheese, the output of Ontario factories for ten minutes. At the opposite end of the exhibit were shown boxes filled with 1,260 pounds of butter, representing the ten minutes make in Ontario. These facts are new to most people.

Leaving the building we go down to the stock barns which were, considering the circumstances under which the fair is held this season, very well filled indeed. On the whole the horse exhibit was not as large as usual, light horses holding up well, while there is a falling off in the heavier types. It has been no easy matter to get imported horses into the country during the last month or six weeks. This, no doubt, coupled with the easing off in the demand for horses in the past was especially responsible for a slightly smaller entry in the draft classes. Light horses are quite numerous. The demand for remounts may have exerted some influence on the entry in these classes, although it came rather late to do us.

The cattle show taken as a whole was never stronger than this year. The dairy breeds are well up to former years, and the entries in beef cattle are larger than they have been for some time, all the cattle, however, in the beef classes coming from Ontario. The only new building in the live-stock department is a new sheep pen to replace the barns burned last year. This is a large, square structure open on all four sides, and while a few of the sheep breeders were not very well satisfied with it during some of the cold, windy and rainy weather, it should prove a satisfactory pen for the average exhibition weather when sheep suffer from the heat. While not quite so strong numerically the quality of the sheep exhibit was as good as any we have seen in this country.

Never before has there been such a show of pigs at the Canadian National. Numerically and individually they out-classed all previous exhibitions.

A part of the live-stock display, which no one can afford to miss, is the large tent given over to a live-stock demonstration. Cattle, sheep and pigs are shown, and a demonstration given of the classes desired by the buyer on the market and the classes which are unprofitable to the feeder and buyer alike.

The new poultry building was well filled with entries. This fine brick structure replaces the building destroyed by fire a year ago.

On the whole the exhibition, as far as exhibits themselves are concerned, is one of the best that has ever been held. Interest, however, especially during the first week seemed to be rather like warm; the whole talk was "war." Even the attendants at the grounds were seen marching in double column across the park on their way to work.

Never did we see so few people watching the judging at the live-stock ring. When the best classes of dairy cattle and Hackney horses were in the ring, classes which should have drawn