

tain seasons. Pears are wanted that will not blight and peaches and plums that will ship to the West. The speaker complimented the Dominion government on the work of its fruit inspectors in the Niagara district and complimented the G.T.R. and C.P.R. on their improved freight service to the West.



President E. D. Smith

PROPOSED LEGISLATION

A draft bill was placed before the association and passed that will repeal the present provincial acts that have to do with the control of yellows, black knot, and noxious insects. It is to be called the Fruit Pests Act, and is similar in form to the present San Jose Scale Act. The bill as carried by the association includes San Jose scale, codling moth, little peach, black knot, yellows, crown gall, pear blight and pear psylla. This bill differs from the San Jose Scale Act, besides the addition of other insects, only in requiring that "25 or more fruit growers," instead of "15 or more rate-payers," shall sign a petition for the appointment of inspectors to enforce the provisions of the Act. The government will be asked to have the proposed Act passed at the coming session of the legislature.

The Ontario government will be asked also to amend the Pharmacy Act so that white arsenic may be added to the list of poisons that may be handled by grocers and others outside of druggists and chemists. This is a commodity that is becoming largely used by fruit growers and it should be more easily purchased.

It was decided also to ask the Dominion government to pass an Act that will control the adulteration of chemicals used in the control of orchard and garden pests. The framing of the bill was left to a committee. The idea is to prevent the manufacture, sale or transportation of adulterated or misbranded fungicides, Paris green, lead arsenate and other insecticides and for regulating traffic therein.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

The directors elected for the various districts are as follows: 1, R. B. Whyte, Ottawa; 2, Harold Jones, Maitland; 3, F. S. Wallbridge, Belleville; 4, W. H. Gibson, Newcastle; 5, R. W. Grierson, Oshawa; 6, L. A. Hamilton, Lorne Park; 7, E. D. Smith, Winona; 8, A. Onslow, Niagara-on-the-lake; 9, J. E. Johnson, Simcoe; 10, J. L. Hilborn, Leamington; 11, F. Metcalfe, Blyth; 12, C. W. Gurney, Paris; 13, Adam Brown, Owen Sound.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

A report on new and promising fruits was made by Mr. W. T. Macoun, C.E.F., Ottawa. This report was illustrated by specimens of many of the varieties and seedlings mentioned. The report of the transportation committee was presented by Mr. W. H. Bunting, and that of the co-operative committee, by Mr. Jas. E. Johnson. These reports will appear in full in a later issue of THE CANADIAN HORTICULTURIST.

SMALL FRUIT CULTURE

The history of small fruit culture in Ontario during the past 50 years was told by Mr. A. W. Peart of Burlington. Fifty years ago there were few strawberries grown in Upper Canada and altogether only about 50 or 75 acres of small fruits. The speaker referred to some of the old varieties that

have gone out of date. There is no part of the province where some varieties of small fruits cannot be grown. Mr. Peart reviewed the history of small fruit culture by periods of 10 years. The most recent decade has been marked by much progress. Canning and jam factories absorb thousands of cases. They consume one-third to one-half of the strawberries and raspberries grown in the province. Mr. Peart's estimated acreage in 1909 is: Strawberries, 4,500; raspberries, 2,000; blackberries, 1,000; currants, 1,000; gooseberries, 500; total 9,000 acres and a value of \$3,150,000.

The following varieties were recommended by the speaker: Strawberries, Bederwood, Splendid, Warfield, Grenville, Williams, Sample, Saunders, Irene, Buster; red raspberries: Marlboro, Cuthbert, and probably Herbert; black raspberries: Hilborn, Older, Gregg, Smith's Giant; purple raspberries: Columbian, Shaffer; white raspberries: Golden Queen; red currants: Fay, Cherry, Pomona, Red Cross, Wilder; white currants: White Grape; black currants: Victoria, Champion, Lee, Naples, Saunders; blackberries: Agawam, Snyder, Kittatinny; gooseberries: Pearl, Downing, Red Jacket. The adaptability of some of these varieties is very local.

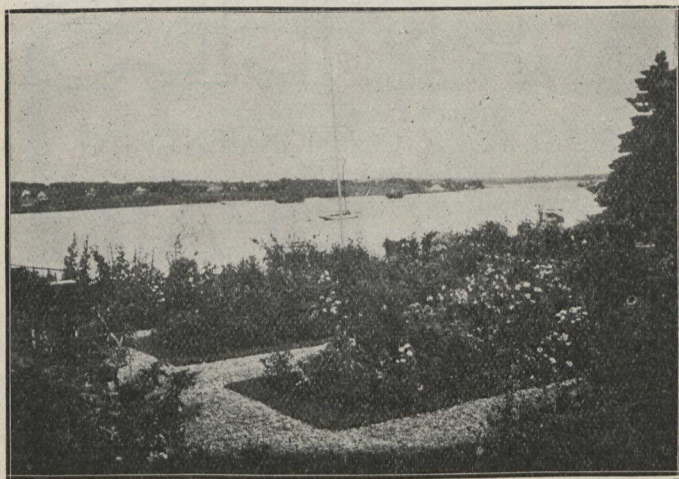
"Many questions are pressing for solution," said Mr. Peart. "These include varieties best adapted to certain soils and localities; proper care, cultivation and pruning; how to dispose of injurious insects; lowering the cost of production; and finding



Secretary P. W. Hodgetts

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