

should be exercised in the use of the poisons, which, as quality greatly varies, should be procured only of reliable dealers; twelve ounces of Paris green, dissolved in two hundred gallons of water, was said to be effective against the codling moth. For spraying plum trees, two ounces of London purple to one hundred gallons of water, was recommended; the purple solution, however, should never be sprayed on peach trees, as it seemed much more injurious to the foliage than Paris green."

In reply to various questions it was stated that on heavy loam or clayey soil, dwarf pears, especially the Duchess, Kieffer and Anjou, were by far the more profitable. On light gravelly, or sandy soil, the standards were the best.

"Relative to Evaporation of Fruits," was the subject of a paper read by Michael Doyle. Mr. Doyle said that the failure of the apple crop in Western New York, drove the evaporators to Michigan for a supply of apples. The Michigan apple sold as well in the market as the New York apple. There was a demand for fancy evaporated fruit, which ought to be an incentive to evaporators to try to supply this demand. He complained that there was a tendency to overdo the business, and the competition in the evaporating concerns was very close. Mr. Doyle gave the following estimate of the amount and value of evaporated apples, in the leading apple-producing States: New York, Ohio and Michigan, for last year: Pounds 18,000,000, value, \$712,000.

Mr. Doyle spoke of the measures taken by the German government to keep evaporated American fruit out of the country. The fruit was not allowed to be placed on sale until it had been analyzed by a competent chemist. Mr. Doyle thought the German government desired to see the industry started by the German people, and, therefore, did everything they lawfully could to keep out American fruit. The effort of the Germans, however, to evaporate fruit, was a failure. When Americans were offering fruit at seven cents a pound, in the German markets it was costing the Germans ten and eleven cents to produce a pound of fruit ready for use. The American fruit was looked upon with suspicion, because of the fact that it was dried upon galvanized wires, and it was feared that it contained zinc in quantities sufficient to injure persons using it. He favored the use of something in place of the galvanized wires.

During a talk on fertilizers, it was stated that formerly hardwood ashes from Canada was about the best fertilizer to be had, but that the Canadians were getting wakened up, and they had begun to "doctor" their ashes, so that within the last two years, the quality of the ashes had fallen off.

A communication from W. W. Dunlop, of Montreal, invited the members to attend the Convention of the Dominion Fruit Growers, at Ottawa, February 19th to 21st, and asking the Society to send a judge to act with another judge from the Massachusetts Society. S. D. Willard, of Geneva, was selected in accordance with this request.

(To be continued.)