

In section 110 we read that No. 1 shall consist of perfect specimens. Now perfection is a lofty word and is a state not easily reached either by apples or men. Had there been a modifying adverb it would have been all right, but no packer would be able to submit his apples to inspection, with any confidence, if the inspector is to apply this word in its strict sense. It provides that the apples are to be of a uniform size. "Nearly uniform" would have been a more suitable phrase. How would it be possible to put up a barrel of apples of *exactly* one size? Perhaps it is well enough, in the case of No. 1, to say that they shall be free from blemishes of any kind, but, in the case of No. 2, the same provisions are made, making scarcely enough distinction between the two grades.

That a properly arranged system of inspection, for Canadian apples which are going forward to Great Britain, would result in immense benefit to apple growers in Canada, seems well assured. We have lately received a communication from an extensive dealer in apples in Liverpool, England, who says that he is pleased with the prospect of such an Act being in operation, and that a reliable Canadian brand would much encourage our export trade. What a pity that the whole thing is inoperative, for this season, on account of such stupid legislation. It will be necessary that this whole matter be carefully discussed at our next meeting, at Brantford, and the secretary authorized to make representations to Ottawa concerning these egregious faults, in order that they may be remedied before another fruit season.

Our own views on this subject may be seen on pages 128 and 129, where the grades were thus described :

Grade No. 1 shall consist of well-grown samples of the variety named, nearly uniform in size, well shaped, of normal color, free from scab, worm holes, curculio knots, etc.

Grade No. 2 shall consist of apples free from scab, worm holes, but which for lack of uniformity in size, deficiency in color, abnormal shape, or any other reason, are considered by the inspector unfit to be graded No. 1.

POSSIBILITIES OF SMALL FRUIT CULTURE.—The figures given in the last report of the Seneca, N. Y., Experiment Station, of yield of strawberries, seems rather startling. The Burt, in matted rows, four feet wide and twenty-four long, yielded at the rate of 11,344 quarts per acre; Beder Wood, 10,890; Parker Earle, 8,168. These, says the Horticulturist, were grown precisely as they should be grown by the small fruit grower.

The Shaffer raspberry gave a grower near the Station 6,839 quarts from 2,550 bushes, occupying one-and-a-half acres. The crop was sold to a canning factory for six cents a quart, and amounted to \$340. The Gregg produced for the same grower, from 2,400 plants, three feet by six, occupying one acre, 2,440 quarts, which sold to a canning factory for six cents a quart.

We often hear of large crops of strawberries from small areas, and count what a prodigious yield per acre the same rate of yield per square foot would give; but, alas! we sadly fail when we try to get the same results in field culture. The possibility of it remains, however, and why can't we?