

but I do not think that in anything we have heard this morning there is anything to cause friction at all. We find that to a great extent our interests are one. The point I wish to make is with regard to the amending of the Act that was passed by the Department of Agriculture last spring, which left out altogether the regulating of grades. Now Mr. Shuttleworth has told us this morning that he, as representing the buyer and shipper, would like to have these grades attended to and observed, and we as growers feel that it is a very important point also; so I would like to move:

"That this Association believe it to be desirable that an amendment be made to the Act for the Prevention of Fraud in the Sale of Fruit, providing for the definition of grade 1 and grade 2, in order to facilitate trade."

Mr. McNEILL: I will second the motion, and would like to make a remark in relation to this address we have just listened to—one of the most valuable we have had during the sessions here, and well worth staying another day to listen to. (Hear, hear). I would also ask that we qualify any remarks that may have been made—remarks that must receive great weight when they are within our line of business, but should not have the same weight when we touch lines with which we are not perfectly familiar. I wish to make one correction. After studying the matter for years I state as my deliberate opinion that if the fruit trade in this country were regulated in varieties by the opinion of fruit experts, the trade would be nothing. Take for instance the Concord grape. When I was about setting out my orchard I had the opinion of a director of this Institute, and when I mentioned the Concord he said, "Yes a few Concords might go in!" Why, if it were not for the Concord grape I would not be in the grape trade. The grape industry in this country would shrink seventy-five per cent if the Concord grape were taken out of it, and yet the expert would hardly recommend me to plant so poor a variety of grape. The same with plums. What is the mainstay of the plum trade in this country? The Lombard, one of the poorest plums. So with apples. If we were confined to the Northern Spy the people of this country would have no orchards at all for commercial purposes. We may as well recognise that; and do not let it go out among the people who have not too much money to spend that it is the opinion of this Association that they should plant the Northern Spy. I grant it is a fine apple, and if I had my family in the position in which I wanted them I would give them the Northern Spy and nothing else if they wanted it; but it is almost impossible to grow Northern Spy apples in sufficient quantity to make it a successful commercial venture. There are two elements: The quality and the commercial backing. Let us be particular that these varieties that we recommend are those that can be grown in a commercial orchard for commercial purposes and for a long series.

Mr. PETTIT: The Legislature has regulated that question, I think, to the satisfaction of the fruit growers of this country as nearly as can be done. What a first-class barrel shall contain is specified in the Dominion Act and that was passed with a view of shipments to foreign countries. In the local Act it is required that the face of an apple package shall fairly represent its contents. I do think that to go and hedge about the fruit growers in this country along the lines of specifying distinctly what they should do is putting simply a block in their way and hindering the good work that we want to encourage in this country. (Hear, hear). I believe that as far as our shipments to the Old Country go we should try and work strictly under the Act for that purpose, and if possible raise the standard of quality and packing and condition of the Canadian apples in the British market to the highest point that it is possible for us to do. I question whether it will ever pay us to ship second-class stuff to the British market. I want to reply to Mr. Shuttleworth; he has taken the stand as one representing the views of apple buyers and handlers of fruit in the British market. With his great knowledge of the situation of affairs in the British market he has given us from their standpoint his views. We remember he is a Canadian like ourselves, engaged in the same business, but he has got imbued with the sentiments, I believe, that are strong in the foreign countries. Now we had a little comic song the other night telling about the poor fellow who "Couldn't change it." This is one of the things that I do believe we can change. What is the position in which we find the fruit growers in this country to-day? I find them not acquainted with the shipment of apples to the British market. They are not posted as

to what firm
what they ar
or to trust
around—I h
apples;" the
cause I don't
price the bu
mission men
at all. I ha
torily indee
money. I b
their style of
Now I will v
father or mo
apples, and I
barrel of Can
or seven doll
sold there at
bers three do
the producer
I hope the bu
we call him.
rolls the barr
off again, and
the rubbish.
if we can. I
the better off
when we get
that time we
inspector and
are—not that
inspected, but
them into the
they are going
throughout th
And when th
sults than we
Shuttleworth
quantities of,
that will be s
country—and
that if there i
when he come
will put them
dolge in that
dian tomato—
equal to that
Mr. BOW
Mr. PETT
seven pence a
Mr. McN
Mr. PETT
Mr. McN
care how many
Mr. PETT
average price t