

guarantee everything just as he markets it. There is no difficulty in getting at it, though; the only difficulty is to get the contents of the barrel guaranteed the same as marked.

The SECRETARY: I do not think this question of grades is nearly as difficult as it seems it might be. In Grimsby we have been exporting in fancy packages to Britain the past season, and using the identical grades mentioned in this resolution, and the apples less than $2\frac{1}{4}$ inch diameter have been marked "small" or the word "dessert" might be used, and then apples larger than A1 have been called Extra A1. That covers an apple like the large Kings. So by using such definitions the whole matter is disposed of. I think that will adjust itself very easily, and it is a great help in making sales. I made a special sale of fifty barrels of Spys this summer to a buyer in Liverpool, just by defining the lowest size that would be in the barrel. They were to be above $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and this was the most satisfactory thing I could say to him in making the bargain; and I believe it is going to facilitate the direct sale of apples to consumers or to individual buyers, or retailers in the old country, more than anything we can possibly do, because we can define the sizes that we intend to put in our different shipments, and that is one of the very things they are anxious to know.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

THE PRODUCTION OF HIGH-GRADE FRUIT.

BY G. E. POWELL, GHENT, N. Y.

It gives me very great pleasure to meet with you, and I have enjoyed exceedingly the discussion which has been so active, which has just closed. In the short time which I may engage your attention I should like to speak of the importance of producing more high-grade fruit. One of the solution of this very problem which you have been discussing is to eliminate as far as possible inferior grades. My first suggestion would be that no fruit grower attempt more orcharding than he can handle well. (Hear, hear). I think if there is a mistake, perhaps on the part of all of us, it is that all of us, it is that we are too anxious to extend our acreage, when the aim should be to produce more and finer quality. Now, this calls at once for the discussion as to how we can reach more high-grade fruit in our cultivation of orchards. We should start at the foundation of this question. I believe we should recognize the fact that we must deal with the soil itself as one of the first requisites of successful fruit culture. We are all of us now attempting to carry on a line of business which requires a high degree of knowledge and skill. Our soil has all been devoted for many years first to the production of cereals. After the growing of cereals for many years we have taken from the soil the cream of its plant food, that which is so essential to the production of the finest fruits. We recognize the fact that when we come to virgin soil, there we grow fruits in great perfection; that upon virgin soil we have less of difficulties to contend with, simply because that soil contains the fullest abundance of plant food to give the most perfect condition of growth of tree and also development of fruit. Another point which occurs to me is this; that in the very rapid destruction of our orchards we have changed somewhat the best conditions for general fruit culture. I know it is true in my own State that since our forest preserves have been so denuded, that during the past quarter of century we have been visited with great extremes. It is the rule for us to have extremes of temperature, very low ruling temperature suddenly, frequently coming upon us during the winter, and extremely high temperature ruling at certain times during the summer with very frequent and prolonged droughts. The result