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MONTREAL, AUGUST 11, 1914.

A Great Southern City.

The announcement made a few days ago that the city of Buenos Ayres had a population of 1,700,000 doubtless came as a surprise to the business world. People had become accustomed to think of the Argentine Republic as a great agricultural country, with immense ranches stocked with cattle and sheep, and so possessing great wheat gowing plains. This is undoubtedly true, so it comes all the more as a sur prise to learn that out of the country's total population of less than 7,000,000 no fewer than 1,700,000 reside in the capital

enos Ayres takes rank as the second largest Latin city in the world, being only surpassed in this respect by Paris. It is also the third largest city in the western hemisphere, New York and Chicago alone having larger populations. Buenos Ayres is the largest city in the world south of the equator and is the largest Spanish-speaking city in the world. The capital of the Argentine Republic has grown very rapidly during recent years, having almost trebled its population since 1894. The growth is largely due to immigration, which has been pouring into the country at a rate little short of that which has been coming to Canada. In addition, the birthrate of the city is unusually high, being 34.1 per thousand.

the equator, but holds other distinctions. It claims most expensive theatre in America, the most remarkable newspaper building in the world, as well as having the most architecturally artistic business street in the world. The city is also the greatest seaport in South America, and in the matter of en- at war. trances and clearances of vessels engaged in the foreign trade it surpasses New York. In value of Japanese cotton manufacturing concerns will derive the reply.—Galveston News. ern hemisphere. It is now the greatest wool exportthat Great Britain will be able to keep control of the world, having crowded Sydney, Australia, out of first place. It is also the greatest exercised by the sea and thus import sufficient for her needs, it is extremely doubtful if Germany, Austria-Hungary and born?" "Glasgow, dear." "But I was born in Cork, and so the greatest exercised by the sea and thus import sufficient for her needs, it is to his mother, and said: "Mother, where were you born?" "Glasgow, dear." "But I was born in Cork, and the sea and thus import sufficient for her needs, it is to his mother, and said: "Mother, where were you born?" "Glasgow, dear." "But I was born in Cork, and the sea and thus import sufficient for her needs, it is to his mother, and said: "Mother, where were you born?" "Glasgow, dear." porter of frozen and chilled beef, is one of the greatbeing the greatest exporter in the world of linseed and of corn. The Argentine Republic is a wonderful country with rich natural resources and unlimited possibilities. Not less wonderful than the country itself is its capital city, Buenos Ayres.

The Effects of War.

In Canada and the United States, we are accusers from one nation become fast friends with those of other nations. Now that their respective counengage in mortal combat. It will just be the irony certainly given a good account of himself. if men who were neighbors or who were engaged in the same peaceful occupations here were with one another in a death struggle. This is one the Chesapeake to come out and fight. of the far-reaching effects of war. Nations go to war in Europe and their citizens who left home fight. It is high time that the power of kings and sheer weight of numbers, if by nothing else, she O heart! what is it you hear above the noise of rors was curtailed. The common people do should crush the German and Austrian armies. not desire war, but the war lords decree that they must fight and appeal to their patriotism. Some day, the common people will refuse to be made food for

The Hindus

Seldom, if ever, has arisen in Canada a question of British Indians, who were refused admission to German fleet be destroyed or gration to Canada had for some years been a trouble- many was crushed on land. some one on our Pacific Coast. Some politicians had some one on our Pacific Coast. Some politicians had found it a useful one for their purposes. But Asiatic immigration usually meant Chinese or Japanese imsometimes expensive is once more demonstrated by the case of a German who thought it was nobody's to be, where the case of a German who thought it was nobody's to be, where the case of a German who thought it was nobody's to be. dyocacy of Imperial Federation, and who have in another light and imposed a fine of \$20 and costs. thought that there is nothing to prevent an immeion of the Empire in which all British subjects shall have an equal voice, should find reato refuse them the privilege of landing in a British ing power shall have diminished. country. When local conditions in one part of the Empire are such as to require the shutting of the ly administered stands really in the foremost rank of striking evidence of the difficulty of establishing that sions, enabling them to work more efficiently and common citizenship and full partnership in Imperial affairs that many Imperialists think is so easy of accomplishment. The return of these British subjects to their Indian homes, full of anger against Cantha affairst British authority, will undoubtedly undoubtedly stability and reliability that is evidenced by life inadd to the Indian unrest which already is a cause surance, make special efforts to see that their emof great anxiety at the India Office in London.

An English paper having made some reference to the coming of the Hindus that is held to be errones, the Victoria, B.C., Colonist undertakes to state thirly just how the movement was brought about.

East Indian immigration into British Colum bia, which began some eight or nine years ago, seems to have had its origin in the activity of steamship agents seeking for business not think there is any reason to think the In-dians were invited to come by any person or persons in British Columbia, desiring to employ them or who hoped their presence here in any way reduce the rate of wages. These newcomers into the country, after a somewhat strenuous experience, did very well here. Some of them worked in sawmills: some of them went out upon farms; some of them did general work. After a time they engaged in other pursuits. They bought land and dealt in it, having their real estate offices with motor cars. them bought cattle and went into dairving Taken as a whole, they amassed a great deal of They assumed European dress, with property. the exception of their turbans, and began for the most part to take on a decidedly thrifty appear-It was only natural that the accounts of their success should inspire their fellow country men with a desire to come to a land where so many opportunities to better their condition were apparently open. This, we think, is an accurate, though brief, explanation of the genesis of Hindu immigration into British Columbia. In it there is nothing in any way discreditable to the East Indians or the British Columbians

"It was easily apparent that this sort of thing could not be allowed to go on indefinitely. There are about 500,000 people in British Columbia, of whom native Indians and Asiatics make up about one-eighth. If there were free admission to natives of India, simply because they are British subjects, there is practically no limit to the number that would have come in, and the result ould have been a dislocation of the very conditions which made the Province attractive to But we shall not discuss this phase of the question. Our only purpose is to do what we can to make known just what the actual facts are, for until these are understood, no remedy can be devised which will meet the wishes of the people of British Columbia and at the same time not create an embarrassing situation for the Indian Government, in the first nstance, and for the whole Empire in the end."

Cotton and the War.

The war promises to seriously affect the cotton manufacturing industry throughout the world. Germany ranks second to Great Britain as a cotton manufacturing country. Last year, that nation consumed 1,250,000 bales of American cotton, operating This southern city is not only the largest south of 000 bales of American cotton, as well as large quan-11,200,000 spindles. Great Britain consumed 3,300, tities of Egyptian and Indian cotton, and operates to possess the finest jockey club in the world, the altogether 55,600,000 spindles. Russia is another important cotton manufacturing country, operating 9, 300,000 spindles. As a matter of fact of the 143,-000,000 spindles operating in the world to-day, 65 teaching a German girl whose vocabulary was not per cent. are located in the countries which are now very extensive.

As a result of the war, Canadian, American and a good deal of benefit. While it is altogether likely that Great Britain will be able to keep control of cotton in the United States and Canada.

by the unrest in Europe.

tured off the Pacific Coast. We doubt it. Rainbows let—right through the middle of it.

The Belgians have handed the Kaiser a "Lemon" The Beigians nave handed the Kaiser a "Lemon" which probably explains his inability to absorb Liege.

A New Yorker was spending a night at a hotel in so, but a distinction must be made between "carned" which probably explains his inability to absorb Liege.

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engaged in the same peaceful occupations here were it may be necessary for the Dritish to send a special modern inventions. Then yo hear modern inventions. Then yo hear modern inventions. Then yo hear modern inventions. It may be necessary for the British to send a spe-

Russia has at last put her army in motion. She escape from the burdens of mili- has been a little slow in getting underway, but once arism are called to arms and forced to go back and she starts, she will be like an irresistible force. By

> Julius Caesar. one of the greatest generals the And men making ready for war? world has ever known, and also one of the best on military subjects, paid a high tribute to per.
>
> And men making ready for war?
>
> Only a single voice, little more than a broken whisters on military subjects, paid a high tribute to the valor of the Belgians, characterizing them as the Patient and unprotesting—only the voice of a woman. best fighters he had met in his many wars. Appar- Yet I hear it above the sound of guhs ently they have kept up this reputation.

of greater importance as respects Dominion and of a fight with more anxiety than the coming conImperial interests than that presented by the arrival flict in the North Sea. People are not in doubt as

The world has propally never wanted the outcome of a fight with more anxiety than the coming condone and said; at Vancouver, B.C., some weeks ago, of the Japanese to the outcome, but everyone is anxious that a Britsteamer Komagata Maru, bringing a large number ish naval victory should be registered and that the this British country. The question of Asiatic immiling this it would only be a matter of time until Ger

people who are enthusiastic in their chine Canal. Recorder Semple viewed the matter

LIFE INSURANCE AND CHARACTER.

To imagine a modern community without life insurson to modify their views in the light of the Koma- ance is as startling as to imagine the community The ship has sailed away, and without bread. Life would be tolerable under such for the moment the question is not so acute as it conditions, but it would not be the normal life that is certain to be heard of again. These civilized men know. Proper insurance is an essenwere British subjects. More than that, a tial provision for every man, whether for the pro- He said what he thought was right; number of them were retired soldiers of the British army. Nevertheless, it was deemed necessary

door against subjects of His Majesty, some of whom organizations for social service. For true social service aids men to make the best use of their possesployes carry policies proportionate to their earnings .-

Frederick Von Buelow, Krupp's agent in Britain, will be unable to take part in the war. He has been

United Kingdom Germany Austria-Hungary

BUSINESS ACUMEN.

If a woman gives her life into the keeping of a man, why should not the man in return give her at least a Not only is a life assurance policy a guaranty of health, but it is also a guaranty of something suite as important, and that is business acumen. To be able to secure a life assurance policy is a privilege. Not every man can get one.-Elber

FOOLISH IMMIGRANTS.

usand local Ukrainians ask the govern nent for the abolition of the tariff, the cessat wholesale drill hall erection, the institution of comilsory insurance, the establishment of government labor bureaus, the regulation of child labor and heaper transportation. These people seem to imag ine that this country is bound to live up to the advance notices of its immigration in Europe.—Ottawa

WAR'S WEBSTER.

S ervia. E ngland.

R ussia. M onténégro. A ustria.

N etherlands.

-Detroit News.

THE WAR CHESTS. The war chest is one of the leading problems in nal conflicts. The Bank of France has \$820,-000,000 in gold and the Imperial Bank of Germany \$336,000,000. Feeding, clothing, and rewarding are as ssential as arming the fighting force

"A LITTLE NONSENSE NOW AND THEN"

Evidently the Balkan war and Mexican squabble were only curtain raisers staged by Mars as preliminaries to his more elaborate performance.-South

The physics instructor in a Texas High School was "What is a vacuum?" he asked

"I have it in my head, but I can't express it," was

"Yes, dear." "And father, where was he nanufacturing. In 1913, Great Britain exported over born?" "In Brentford." The boy looked gravely from 7,000,000,000 yards of cloth and any interference with one to the other, and said: "Isn't it funny that we should all meet like this!"-London Opinion

The war is having far-reaching effects and cotton after the Franco-German war, got excited about the An old German citizen, who came to this country manufacturing will share in the disturbance created war news this week, and delivered a self-imposed address on military science to a bar-room audience in Mott street. "My son, Otto," said he, "goes off to of property can not measure ability. Many farmers It is reported that the "Rainbow" has been cap- the war, and wears a high hat. Along comes a bultomed to see Russians, Germans, Austrians and Italare very elusive and no one has ever yet captured wearing a cap, mein Gott! Otto would have been killed!"-New York Sun.

work together and fraternize, are going home to
General Leman, as head of the Belgian forces, has
night he told the colored porter that he wanted to be called early in the morning. The porter replied: "Say, boss, I reckon yo' ain't familiar with these ings. ad of clasping hands in friendship, would grapple fight, just as the Shannon in the war of 1812 invited de button at de head of yo' bed. Den we comes up and calls yo'.'

A WOMAN'S VOICE.

nation,

Above the sound of clamor and shouting

And the turmoil of men embarking

They trouble me, the old prayers, still ringing in my head.

rong as any man he was, and bold to do and And why should I be hearing, then, all night above to the prayer. A little lad that's calling me-and wanting me-some-

'Tis a glory over your head!' Tis never a good man's words I'd scorn, And he said what he thought was best; But I knew my pride when the lad was born, And his head was warm on my breast,-

'Twas the word that stabbed me through. (Though he meant the word for the And his head was warm on my bree

PRINCIPLES UNDERLYING TAXATION.

Business Economics. By Prof. W. W. Swanson.

The principles underlying taxation must be under stood before it is possible to intelligently attack concrete problems. In hardly any other line of economic discussion is so much confusion of thought displayed, as in the field of taxation. The problem is one of great importance to every class in the community and merits careful investiga

First of all, it should be noted that certain payments that are ordinarily called taxes are not so strictly speaking. All payments made to the govern ment, however, may be comprehended under the terms

Taxes are compulsory contributions made by th ndividual to a governmental authority for the general Fees are voluntary payments made by the individual

dal benefit, although the fees may help to support an institution for the benefit of the com munity at large. Such are payments for law stamps registering title deeds, etc. Rates are contractual voluntary payments made

for the benefit of the individual, although their pay ments may also benefit the community at large Such are water rates, gas and electric light rates, etc The Essential Nature of Taxation.

s sometimes been attempted to justify taxation on the ground of benefits received—that taxes are the levying of such a direct tax; but the Dominion actual services rendered him by the state. It is stance, when a tax of three-quarters of one per true that the state renders great benefits to the individual, it protects his life, liberty and property. It

But it was soon abolished, and from that time to the is clear at a glance that the services rendered are present indirect methods have been adopted for raisequite the state for all that it has accomplished.

Taxes, therefore, can not be regarded as a "quid pro quo"—an exchange of money for benefits received. The truth is the individual is nothing apart from he state. To live outside the state would imply, as Aristotle has said, that man is superhuman or else a brute. In the state men move and live and have the

Taxes can not be adjusted on any other ground than burdens of the weak, because they are stronger, in the not enjoy to the full the blessings of civil and relifirst instance, and because they owe more to the glous liberty, it is nevertheless true that rapid strides state for opportunities, for economic action in the have been made by the country during recent years, second. Taxes levied on the basis of ability to pay re theoretically and practically justifiable.

Wider Consciousness of Common Interest.

The payment of taxes is a sign of a wider social onsciousness of a common interest. Thus we may expect both municipal and national budgets to expand as the years pass by. They will expand because greater and wider social needs will be met through old age pensions, insurance against sickness, unem ployment and death. But although taxes expand the ability to pay keeps pace. We hear much of the weight of taxation in England; but taxes are not as great to-day, in proportion to ability to pay, as they were a generation ago. It is estimated that the inome of British subjects who pay taxes is equal to \$5,000,000,000, and the incomes below that level another like sum, making the total annual income of the people of the United Kingdom some \$10,000,000,000 That fact should be kept in mind when we read of the "intolerable" burden of taxation in Great Britain. It is safe to say that they carry their burden of taxation, great as it is, more easily than at any other period in their history.

What Measures Ability?

An important problem to consider is what determines ability to pay. It is plain that mere possession 000 nine years previous. Had he been that they do not know whether they are farming the land or whether the land is farming them.

Plainly, ability to pay must be measured by the ir come paying power of the property held. Not only and others in search of souvenirs carry away with earns as that which is derived from capitalistic hold- taurants in some of the underworld sections of Eu

But even with "unearned" incomes some distinctions must be made. Many persons are living retired these liners and little in the second, hence where de after a hard life's work, on the income of their investments. It certainly would be unfair to tax them unduly-there must be a limit placed, within which he burden of taxation should be as light as possible This raises the problem of proportional and progressaye taxation. Progressive taxation arises where the European war would be. To this day the French ph tax grows increasingly greater as the income in-This does not mean "heavier" taxation; for he ability to pay increases as the income grows.

These principles have been applied in the income taxes of the United Kingdom. Incomes below £160 suffering that lasts for generations. A nation makes are not taxed at all. As the income grows above that more progress in one year of peace than in twenty of point a difference is made between "earned" and "unarned" incomes-the former carrying a lighter burden. Then again, as the income increases an inrcentage of it is appropriated by the until a maximum levy is made. All these precauare tions subserve the ends of justice, and put into practice the principle of ability to pay.

Income Taxes. Income taxes are, as a rule, limited to the well-to-

partly on social grounds, as has been said, and partly on questions of administrative expediency. The cost of collecting taxes on small incomes would almost many very small incomes are liable to state charges. The British income tax system adopts the device of "stoppage at the source-"that is to say, corporations must first deduct the tax before payment is made to the individual. Even banks are required make the levy on salary cheques, and upon to make the levy on salary cheques, and upon cou-pons that are cashed on account of investments thousands of people, many of whom would otherwise abroad. Thus the British system works with surprising smoothness and efficiency. The Prussian income tax furnishes an example of progressive taxation on the entire income. A declaration is noces sary to make this tax work effectively. The tax is sion for himself, advises you to drop your contract paid by the individual, and is not "stopped" at the source.

Ninety-nine times out of a hundred you gain nothing

A very interesting device has been adopted in Ger- and pay the cost of insuring twice. enable the state to get at the real income of the individual. The various economic enterprines or others to withdraw from your company, your are divided into groups—chemists, drapers, tanners, duty to yourself and to your company demands that, etc.—and a committee from each group aids the before accepting the word of outsiders, you give your state in determining what, under normal conditions, own officers a chance to correct any misstatements of ought to be the profits from the enterprise, location enpital, etc., being considered. If there is any pancy between the furnished statement and the estimated amount the taxpayer is called upon to ex-

The income tax works best in the United Kingdom. The income tax works cest in the United Ringsion.

Its adoption caused a political crisis lately in France, it has been adopted to a very limited extent, for feducial purposes, in the United States. In Canada we it is easier for you to borrow money now than it is easier for you to borrow money now than it is easier for you wife and children to do so when you will be for your wife and the your wife and the your will be for your wife and the your will be for your wife and the your will be to your wife and the your will be to will be to will be to will be t till place most reliance upon customs dues, and ex-tise, and the sale of public lands. No doubt as high-not here."—The Human Factor.

Imperial Bank OF CANADA

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Dominion of Canada.

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er ideals of citizenship are developed we shall adopt the income tax for federal purposes. There is nothing in the British North America Act to prevent more than a payment by the individual for has never as yet levied direct tax; but the Dominion cent, was placed on the circulation of bank notes, irable, and that no mere money payment could ling revenue. But when a keener social conscience has been developed in Canada, income taxes will in-For one thing, Canada will soon stand in need of additional revenue; and for another the direct tax more closely coincides with the main principle of just taxation-ability to pay

CO.OPERATION IN RUSSIA.

The word Russia to the ordinary man calls up the idea of a medieval country with her people still in & ability to pay. The strong must bear the state of serfdom. While it is true that Russia does In some particulars, such as in that of co-o Russia has made remarkable strides and to-day has the second large number of co-operative societies of any nation in the world. A table showing her renarkable progress in this respect, follows:-

In 1904 Russian co-operative societies numbered 3 085. By 1913 this number had been increased to 28,-500. The following is a list of the co-operative institutions:

Number of Co-operative Societies Institutions. excluding those of Finland

Credit Co-operative Societies (Russian System) 378 9,200 Co-operative Loan and Savings So. cleties (Schulze Delitzsch System). 852 Distributive Societies 930 Agricultural Societies o-operative Agricultural Societies. Co-operative Societies for Production Co-operative Granaries Co-operative Dairies 80 2,500

3.085

28,500 The Russian societies do a big business. uary 1, 1913, their balance sheets showed an amount altogether of \$242,000,000 as compared with \$29,100.

Several of the big ocean liners make an annual allowance for the purloining of silverware which guests rope in which the cutlery is chained to the table But there is no silver in the third class service

COST OF WAR (Philadelphia Public Ledger.)

No man can calculate what the cost of a general sique is a lamentable me: . orial of the Napolecnic war Wars leave weaklings at home, and through them the race is perpetuated. Wars breed poverty, waste cap war.

SOLVING THE INDUSTRIAL PROBLEM.

The question of industrial training begins to loom large among employers, especially those who employ girls. The new insistence upon Efficiency, a word which is the shibboleth of the progressive business man, demonstrates the need of more intelligence and do classes. The exemption of small incomes rests carns low wages takes up as much space as an effiability among employes. The inefficient worker who questions of administrative expediency. The cost progress. The minimum wage theory presents too cient one and is recognized as an obstacle to busines many hazards to be vigorously pressed, the inefficien might not be able to find employment at all. The to reside in educating the inefficient into efficiency.-

"Stick to your policy contract. be left without the comforts, and some without the

"Stand by your company,

tempted by the gossip or attacks of competitors before accepting the word of outsiders, you give your sinformation which may have reached you. "In case of doubt, write the home office

"But, above all, stand by your company and its representatives. The future comfort and welfare of thousands of women and children and aged people depend upon your loyalty and persistency of purpos "And should you be tempted by a temporary shortmoney now than it will VOL. XXIX. No. 82

OFTEN SO Evils of the Old "Sweating" Syst is Now no Longer Practised

> in States FLORIDA SOLVED PROBLEM

hen is an Orange Mature and Wholesome?" Question of Great Public Interest in Oran Producing States—Eating Unripe Oranges F Injurious to Children

New York, August 12.—The question "When is mage mature and wholesome?" has vexed wer and consumer of oranges for many years, rked R. E. Rose, State Chemist of the State da, in an address to the National Association rood, Drug and Dairy Officials. Since the product of oranges has reached such magnitude in Flori ornia, Louisiana, Texas and other Gulf Sta-

it has become acute. stic citrus fruit growing and marketing r ense capital, estimated at \$300,000 00 \$400,000,000, in oranges, grape fruit and lemons, p ing a crop averaging \$35,000,000 annually.

Florida shipped in 1912-1913, 8,125,000 boxes, a rnia for 1912 shipped is conservatively estim ed at 10,000,000 boxes, an increase of 22.7 per ce his season, while California growers estimate t m's crop at a greater increase. Our impor tions of citrus fruits for 1913 amounted to \$6,273,0 imported manufactured products from cit oils, essences, marmalades, etc., amounted Abuse Became Common.

That unripe or immature oranges have been and a

perfect condition will not be denied. The pract "sweating" immature green colored oranges h large extent been practiced for years by unsern lous shippers, both foreign and domestic, who, sin the advantage of a few weeks in the ear part of the season and also to depress the value he fruit on the tree for speculative purposes, ha sticially colored by holding in a warm, moist a sphere for a short period of time after remov from the tree" this immature unwholesome fruit. This abuse became so common a few years single the Florida and California crops reached lar rtions, as to demand some action by our natio al pure food officials, who, after investigation, d red that: "There is evidence to show that the co ption of such immature oranges, especially dren, is apt to be attended by serious disturbance of the digestive system."

Immature Citrus Fruit.

ture and wholesome?" became immediately one rest public interest in the orange producing State It is well known that immature citrus fruit, after re eval from the tree, though it may be artificially co m; that such immature oranges "do not change gar or acid content after removal from the tree and are not prone to decay, rather to desiccate of

It can be readily perceived that some simple method sily and quickly applied, one that could be applied by any one-grower, shipper, or receiver-one that would positively determine the degree of ripeness, ir ctive of color, became necessary. Hence a stan dard, fair to all parties, a reliable and accurate stan quickly applied by any intelligent man or wo n; not requiring great skill, technical training to apply, was demanded; a legs

ard fixed by authority. This problem of devising such a standard was dele sted by the Agricultural Department of Florida to ission of eminent scientists, trained horticultur lsts, specialists in orange growing and marketing, che sts, and business men. After several sessions an uch correspondence, this commission prepared a re porf of their conclusions and presented the same to rgely attended convention of Florida orange grow

Deduce Correct Conclusions

these four gentlemen are probably the best fitted training and experience to investigate the subet and deduce correct conclusions that could have by with the subject, to say nothing of their personal reputations for fairness, and integrity, give their lings unusual weight and dignity. problem was: Can a standard be fixed by

leh an immature orange can be distinguished from a mature or ripe one? If so, what shall the stanard be. By whom shall the standard be fixed. All lards are fixed by the persons directly interested tandards are fixed by the persons directly interesting the production and sale of commodities. Therefore, the only person who can fix a standard for oranges are the growers and shippers of oranges.

was also said that a chemical standard would be sold mine to the absorbit ses are the growers and shippers of oranges. It mine to the chemist and of great cost to the fer." The facts are, the "field test" can be made any fairly intelligent man with aparatus and son's supply of alkaline tablets not costing to ex-.00. It can be applied quickly and inexpen-We found the ratio of acid to sugar reably constant at the season of ripening, for ties. The ratio of one part citric acid to parts of sugar, as invert, we find to be the heat ratio at which an orange may be deemed fit for asignent; though it is not yet fully ripe, it is in a shipping condition. The maximum acid fixed at per cent, for field test will cut out few oranges, v, that are fit for consumption. A very few sweet

inges contain 1.25 per cent. of acid. Uniform Chemical Terms. The various analyses, when reduced to uniform ms, their dates chronologically arranged and known seasons of ripening considered, found to be exceeding concordant. In fact, the sion was struck by the agreement

e ripening of the various varieties at the prope on was readily seen, while the decrease in acid increase in sugar was uniform up to full market. The change in the fruit after picking was de, if any. The statement that oranges do not imafter plucking is found to be true, and the ent that oranges do not improve (ripen) plucking is well borne out by the investiga

The report of the Commission recommended to the ion of citrus growers that the following stan

tard be adopted:

1—All round oranges showing a field test of bundredths (1,25) per cent. and twenty-nve hundredths (1.25) per cent.
more of acid, calculated as citric acid, shall

Provided, however, that if the grower consider the fruit mature, he shall have that to appeal from the field test to the Chemist for a chemical analysis, and if