

rubbed off wherever they will touch another tomato. The six quart basket appears to be the popular package for the trade. Tomatoes do not require wrapping.

Pears should be picked when full grown and firm, and then graded and wrapped and packed in boxes, eight by eleven by twenty inches or eight and three-quarters by eleven by eighteen and a half inches, with a good bulge. The boxes always sell better than baskets. There is no serious competition in pears from British Columbia.

Grapes are usually gathered and placed in six quart baskets in the vineyard and shipped the same day or next. Our grapes should be cut into the baskets loosely and taken to the packing house and held for a day or two. The baskets can then be filled and covered. The grape stems are then wilted and will carry longer distances, and the fruit will arrive in good condition.

Summer and fall apples can be packed in baskets and boxes, according to their distinction, and late fall and winter varieties in boxes and barrels. The boxes can be packed almost as quickly as barrels if there is a central packing house to take the apples to when picked.

Those growers who intend to ship

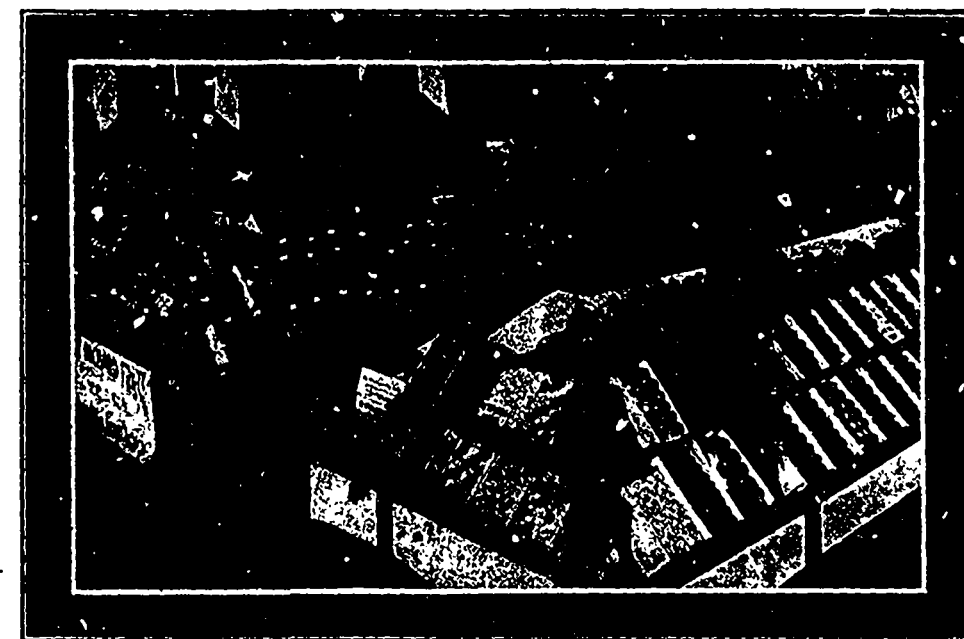


Figure Attractively Packed and Well Arranged Exhibits of British Columbia Coast Fruits

west should make up their minds that they will follow up their shipments for a number of years. It is a mistake to ship only a few cars and then quit. There is an unlimited market there for our fruit if we will only get after it.

September and Autumn Work in the Garden

R. S. Rose, Peterboro, Ont.

AUTUMN is now nearly upon us, so it is time that we looked around our gardens to see what plants did well, and to note those that did not do what was expected of them. Mark a place where they should do better next summer, for those worthy of a further trial. Some may not have received

enough sunshine, while others may have had too much.

I have heard some gardeners (amateur) say that there was nothing to do in the month of September. I do not agree with them, as in my small garden I can always find plenty to do, such as cutting down the plants that have finished

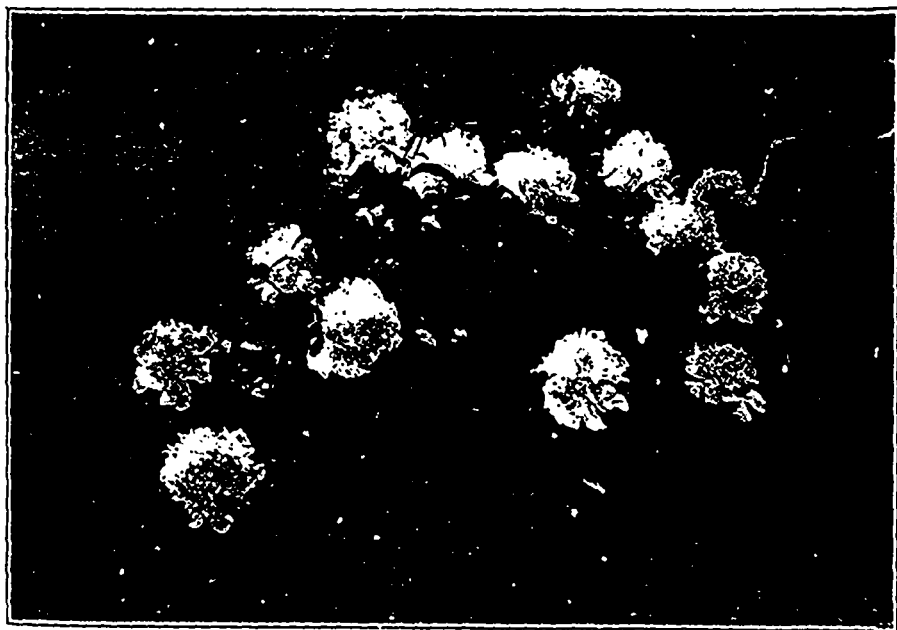
blooming, putting the finishing touches to seed and bulb beds, getting a place ready to dump all the dead leaves I can get together for covering purposes as a protection against the cold winter, as well as preparing a place to put fresh manure, which should be procured just as soon as the ground is hard. Keep this all winter, so that you can have it early in the spring to start work with. Keep all grass clippings and weeds and mix these with the manure.

I take note of the coloring of my back ground, which is chiefly of the perennial phlox. This is in order that when sowing or planting annuals in front of them I can get what color effect I desire. Try as much as possible to have one color throughout the other and yet not be offensive to the eye. I do not water my beds during the month of September, unless the weather is very hot and dry, more than three times a week, and sometimes not that often, if the evenings are chilly.

Towards the end of September comes the time to slip the plants that you want to keep and also for potting plants for house culture. Having no greenhouse we use all the windows facing south.

When potting plants for the house, if you have to use a new pot, give it a thorough soaking in a tub of water, as on account of its great porosity it will absorb a large quantity of moisture. If an unsoaked pot is used young plants are often robbed of moisture when they need it the most. Before this is discovered your plants will be too far gone to be of much use.

I do as much work during the latter part of September as I can in order that I may have the beds ready for their winter covering, as during October and the beginning of November one is simply



Paeonies Grown by Miss Anna Moyle, Richmond Hill, Ont. (See Article on Page 214)