

the same, but no longer is it of much use on fruit packages as such deception has of late been practised. It is astonishing the mixtures that have been forwarded as first class—"No. 1, xxx" apples. All kinds, wormy, scabbed, knotty, large and small in the same case or barrel and in many instances the cases have been "headed" or "faced" with apples of the very largest size, and the remainder has been made up of the above mentioned conglomeration. Such a mode of procedure is only damaging to the trade and should be prohibited by law. To insure success high grading must be resorted to. The man buying from the commissioner pays according to the poorest sample in the package and not the largest and best. The smallest specimens, no matter how clean, should be kept at home and in the larger specimens there should be two or three distinct grades and the strictest honesty exercised.

THE BEST PACKAGE.

What kind of packages should be used? For fancy trade, that is those apples of the largest size and will sell to the most wealthy only, it has been ascertained that it is most profitable to export them in boxes, wrapped separately, or else in boxes containing separate compartments just as eggs are shipped. The idea is to do away with all danger of bruising. Of course these boxes may be made any suitable, handy size, and having different sized compartments to agree with the different grades. In such trade special arrangements could be made with commissioners to handle this high grade stock, or it could be sold direct to the dealers at a certain price per package. In shipping to the general trade it has been found that the regulation barrel brings the best returns if honestly and carefully packed. It has always been found that first class fruit packed in a first class manner will bring ready and profitable sale.

The packages themselves of whatever style or shape must be carefully considered. In the first place they must be strong—*very strong*. It has been said that there is no place where there is as much thieving done as there is at the docks at London. The packages must not give the least appearance of weakness at any point or they will be in danger of being broken open and part or all the contents pilfered. Then the knocking about to which these packages are exposed from the time they leave the hands of the packers until they reach the consumer demands that they be of extra strong construction. If boxes are used they should be bound with wire or sheeting and if barrels are sent they should be extra strong. In many instances the general apple barrel has been found too weak. Heads and staves are too thin and hoops are too few. There should be four middle hoops instead of two. Then the packages should be clean and neatly constructed. It should also be remembered that in England a barrel of apples is sold by weight and that the small barrels turned out at some Canadian factories do not give any gain in the end. In fact they are a loss as it requires more of them for the crop.

CARE ON BOARD THE VESSELS

The fruit industry has reached such a magnitude, and there are so many large shippers carrying on the export business that these men should be continually impressing upon the minds of the members of the steamship companies the necessity of keeping all shipments of apples away from the engine and boiler departments of the vessels. There would be little need of cold storage with apples if this point were more closely looked after. It would certainly be to the advantage of the steamship companies to try and meet these demands of the shippers, and by being waited upon they must in time see the need of the same. If they will not grant this themselves our Government should compel them to do so.

Fruit should be picked before too ripe and after two or three days packed and forwarded.

There is no doubt but that there is an unlimited market in Europe for Canadian apples if the trade is carried on honestly and the market is once established. To secure this trade we must forward fruit of excellent quality, pro-

perly and honestly packed in neat, strong packages. The grading must be high and strict, and there is no question about good sales, for the demand is so great that "*glut*" is never thought of.

The British Market for Canadian Honey.

By R. F. Holterman, Brantford, Ont

No Canadian interested in the development of his country and the British Empire can fail to see with interest and pleasure the increasing attention Great Britain is paying to Canada generally. Canada is a good field for the investment of capital; Canada is a land where Britain's overcrowded population can find comfortable, contented and happy homes, in which, as the world measures it, moral tendencies are good, and the climate healthy and generally enjoyable. But the Canadian farmer, while participating to a greater or less extent in all the above, has in recent years been able to look with particular pleasure upon the increased demand in Great Britain for Canadian farm produce and goods produced in Canada. I should like to see everything done right and honorably towards cultivating that market, and the more Great Britain can get her source of food supply in her own colonies the more will her people wish to go to those colonies and help to build them up; whereas to draw her food supply from foreign countries will not only help to build up foreign countries with which she may at some time or another have to measure strength; but to make these foreign countries her source of food supply may, in time of war, especially prolonged war, weaken her resources.

In this article I shall confine myself to honey, an article of food that stands at the head of all other sweets in digestibility and in the production of which nothing is taken from the fertility of the land, no other crops displaced, and in the gathering of which all kinds of fruit crops as well as buckwheat and such like are materially increased.

CANADIAN HONEY SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER.

Canadian honey, as far as I know, has always distinguished itself when coming into competition and compared with the honey of other countries. At the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition, I understand, it captured the first award. At the Colonial and Indian Exposition held in London, England, some twelve or fourteen years ago, the exhibit of Canadian, or rather Ontario, honey, eclipsed anything that had ever been shown in this class before.

Coming down to more recent achievements Canadian, or more properly Ontario, honey, has distinguished itself to a still greater extent. At Chicago everyone whose goods reached a certain standard received an award, and although Ontario showed the extracted honey of only one season one exhibit from Ontario received in the aparian department seventeen awards, while all other countries, exclusive of Canada and the United States combined, received fourteen awards, and our one exhibit received more than half as many as the whole of the United States put together.

So much for the quality of our honey. I have tested the honey of many countries and in my estimation I have tasted no honey superior to Canadian honey, and when we take the average quality of the honey of a country I do not know of any equal to that of Canada.

The quality of our honey has thus been fairly well established, and in working up an export trade these facts set forth especially by the official side and in an official way would, it appears to me, have a telling effect on the demand for the article.

POSSIBILITIES OF THE MARKET.

We might now first turn to the possibilities and openings for a market. We know that the demand for honey may be much increased or decreased by the quality sent for-