

are called A No. 1, and those 3 inches upwards are called X A No. 1, or Extra. These are then wrapped in manilla tissue paper, which can be purchased at about 20 cents a thousand squares, ten inches by ten. The wrapping costs from 2 to 3 cents a bushel. As fast as wrapped they are passed over to the packers, who pack them in bushel boxes. The apples are placed in rows—4 layers deep, 4 wide and 8 long, except the very largest. We use either excelsior or sphagnum for packing material; the latter is a little mussy, otherwise it is excellent; while the excelsior is clean and attractive, but not so good a preservative.

Now these cases of red apples, uniform in size in each package, and of the finest varieties of Canadian apples cannot fail to command a ready sale at the tip top price in any market of the world, and when once known must result in sales f. o. b. in Canada, instead of the present disastrous method of consigning in barrels to auction rooms in Liverpool, London or Glasgow.

OUR PEACHES.

While lower prices have been realized in our Ontario markets for peaches than we had expected, considering the general advance in value of other fruit products, yet peach growing is generally conceded to be one of the most profitable branches of fruit growing. There was, it is true, but little money in the early clingstone varieties, peaches that are of little value for any purpose, and which come in our markets when much better kinds are coming in from the American side; but when the Triumph and the Yellow St. John came along there was a better price and much satisfaction. The first Early Crawfords, our finest variety, sold at splendid prices, but this most excellent variety has been overplanted in Ontario, considering its extremely perishable nature, and has caused a glut in the markets, at

the height of Crawford season, that was quite discouraging.

One carload of beautiful golden Crawfords from Grimsby, shipped on Saturday, was sacrificed on Monday at 10 cents a basket, a woeful waste. But soon the California shipments ceased, and late Crawford, Elberta, Stevens Rareripe, Crosby, Longhurst, Smock, and other late varieties, when graded to size, brought from 30 cents to 60 cents a basket, and this price is quite satisfactory with an abundant crop.

Our great hope for the future, however, is in the export trade, and we hope this year to pass out of the experimental into the business era. The first peaches we tried to export were the Early Crawford, for we considered it our best peach; but the cold storage system was not sufficiently perfected to carry such a tender variety. Last year we tried a few Elbertas, and this year, under the direction of the Provincial Minister of Agriculture, we forwarded twenty-five Wilson cases of Elberta; and several cases of early and late Crawford, Smock, Stevens, Rareripe, Willett, Centennial and Longhurst. Fine peaches are high priced in England, because they must all be ripened under glass; therefore, should we succeed in this venture the peach trade will enter upon an entirely new era. We have every confidence now in reaching the English market with our fruit in good condition, since Mr. Hanrahan's patent method of refrigeration is being applied by the Ontario Department of Agriculture both to the railway and steamboat storage.

In grading the peach for foreign shipment we have adopted $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches as No. 1, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ as A No. 1; smaller than $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches we sell at home. Indeed, we ought to cut down every tree that grows little peaches, or else so thin the crop that none of the small size would be produced, for they do not pay in any market.