

small hand basket. The result is the home grower does not know what he has to compete with.

"Growers in the west have no San Jose scale or codling moth to fight. These pests have been watched for since fruit growing began, and all diseased fruit or trees brought into the country is burned. In this way these fruit destroyers never get a hold in British Columbia.

#### NOT SUCH SLOW WORK.

"Ontario orchardists say that it takes too much time to pack their fruit in boxes. In the west an expert packer averages 70 to 100 boxes per day. He is paid at the rate of two cents per box. Since coming to Ontario I have packed a standard box and had it nailed ready for shipment in seven minutes.

"On the Lord Aberdeen estate at Vernon, B. C., about 40,000 cases of apples are handled in the fall. Pears and plums are handled in the same way but wrapped in paper for protection. To have this fruit keep well it must be picked at the proper stage of maturity and then handled with

care. Along the pacific coast a barrel of fruit is unknown.

"Ontario fruit can be handled in the same way just as successfully if proper care is taken. Early fruits especially could be handled in boxes to great advantage. Since the varieties are tenderer special care must necessarily be taken. Wealthy apples are shipped from British Columbia to Dawson City, and although they have to be transferred four times they invariably arrive in AI condition. The same fruit has been sent to Hong Kong and Sicney with similar results.

"Uniform fruit is the essential to speedy packing, and by putting only uniform fruit in a package the retail trade has something it can depend on. Over half of this grading for size is done when the fruit is small. The fruit is thinned on the trees, leaving each fruit equal chance for development. No patent graders are used after the crop is harvested. Each packer learns by experience to take only fruit of uniform size. The eye readily becomes trained. There are many ways of packing, but the main point is to have the exact package or a full box."

## THE SPREAD OF THE SCALE

J. FRED SMITH, GLANFORD, SAN JOSE SCALE INSPECTOR.

**I**T is impossible to tell just how far the San Jose scale has spread in Ontario during the past year, as in some localities, such as those where very little treating was done, it has spread more than in others. In the county of Wentworth, where some scale has been found, I cannot see that the scale has spread to any appreciable extent during the past year.

This is due to the spraying which has been done by those who have the scale. East of the city of Hamilton, in the county of Wentworth, I do not know of a man who has the scale who did not treat his trees. The local inspectors see that this is done,

and also watch to see how thoroughly the remedies have been applied. In the county of Halton, where there is a small infested district, the work has been done well until this year, when no treating was done. The people thought that they had the scale so well in check that they could afford to miss one year. This is a mistake, for what little scale there is left (and I found some when making an examination last spring) will multiply and become more firmly established.

In the Niagara end of the peninsula the spread has been more rapid owing to the indifference of some of those who have the