MODERN GOLD STORAGE AND FAST TRANSPORTATION

The System Conservatives Will Inaugurate if Placed in Power.

Fruit, Poultry, Meat, Butter, Cheese, Eggs to Be Placed in England in Perfect Condition.

The Liberal System of Cold Storage a Complete Failure, Causing Great Loss to Farmers.

A NATIONAL POLICY OF COLD 1-tivated, the conservative party has STORAGE AND TRANSPORTA-

To the Farmers of Canada:

Gentlemen,-The policy of protection to native industries, which is an important part of the National Policy inaugurated by the conservative party in1879, was intended to foster manufacturing industries and give aid to the agricultural interests by such a re-adjustment of the tariff as would protect them against injurious and unfair competition, by foreigners in the home believed or pretended that it was within the power of governments or parliaments to create wealth by legislation, but, rejecting the doctrine of lais- than made good the loss. ser faire, they have held that it is at once the province and the duty of statesmanship to so legislate that the people shall have the greatest possible able employment. This was the aim tective tariff the home market was sesome instances to Canadian industries, while they have been utterly unable to carry forward to anything resembling

cades, had denounced and opposed it. But the liberal-conservative party never considered that its work was done when the home market had been secured for the Canadian manufacturer and agriculturist. This was a great work-a work of constructive statesmanship-but it was, after all, only the beginning, a more earnest of the great far-reaching industrial policy which it is the mission of the party to carry out. While it is true that to make the Domoinion industrially independent and great it must become a manufacturing as well as an agricultural country, yet agriculture is and ever must continue to be our most important industry; the mainstay of the country, upon whose welfare and prosperity all are dependent. Realizing this, the conservative party has continuously sought, by legislation and otherwise, to foster the interests of the agricul-

they have been able to comprehend it,

the National Policy has been endorsed

by the men who, for nearly two de-

tural classes. MODEL FARMS AND DAIRY COM-

MISSIONERS. It was the conservative party and a conservative minister of agriculture who commenced the first agricultural college and model farm; and it was the conservative government that first established experimental rarms and conducted experiments in seed testing for the benefit of Canadian farmers. By the apointment of dairy commissioners and in other ways, they endeavored, with gratifying success, to promote the dairying interests of the dominion, encouraging cheese factories and establishing and managing creameries, and marketing their products. No better evidence of the wisdom of this policy and of the splendid success which attended it, is needed than the following extract from a circular issued by the United States department

of agriculture. "The department believes the dairy industry of the United States should receive immediate attention, and efforts should be put forthcommw ffrdt forts should be made to improve its condition by collecting and distributing information on this subject, and in that manner educating the diarymen. The results in Canada in this direction are very interesting and instructive. It is not many years ago that the dairy products of the United States were preferred to Canadian products abroad, and brought a higher price. The Canadian government, however, began a systematic effort to educate the dairymen of the country, printed information was distributed, practical men were sent to demonstrate improved methods, and the importance of making a higher grade of products was constantly taught. The result of these systematic and persistent efforts has wrought such an improvement that Canadians have much enlarged their foreign market and secured better

prices for their products." Knowing that the permanent advancement and continued prosperity of the agricultural interests required that not only must the home market be secured to our farmers, but that other markets must be found and cul-

exerted itself in this direction. CANADIAN CATTLE.

In this way advantages were secured for Canadian cattle dealers in the British markets, which resulted in an enormous and most gratifying increase of our exports of cattle. Because of the practical prohibition of Canadian cattle by the British government, alleged to be due to the presence of pleuropneumonia in our herds, but really a measure of protection to British cattle raisers, this market was lost to us But, as will apear, the policy which market. Liberal-conservatives never the Conservative party had already begun to inaugurate, would, had it been intelligently pursued by their successors in office ere this have more

PORK INDUSTRY.

An example of how our farmers may be benefited by wise legislation and by opportunity for diversified occupation, judicious governmental assistance is and thus labor, the only creator of afforded by the history of the Canadian wealth, be given openings for profit- pork industry. By applying the proand intention of the protective tariff cured to our farmers to such an extent of 1879, and its efficacy has been that, whereas in 1890 thirty-three milabundantly demonstrated by the in- lion pounds of bacon were imported dustrial history of Canada from then in 1896 only five million pounds were till now. So complete has been the brought in, thus preserving the farmvindication of the policy of protection ers a home market of twenty-five milthat liberal politicians, who had so lion pounds. At the same time, our vehemently opposed and condemned exports of these meats had risen from it, have not ventured to put in force eight million to thirty-five million the alternative policy they had prom- pounds. That is, by the effect of the ised and threatened, but have attempt- policy of the conservative party, which ed to appropriate as their own the one was vehemently opposed by the liberthey had so loudly denounced. True it al politicians, the Canadian farmers is that, because of their inability to had been given an additional yearly grasp its full meaning or understand market for their hog products of sevlits spirit, the attempts of the liberal enty-two million pounds. Encouraged leaders to carry out the policy they by the success which had attended tried to appropriate have been marked their efforts in this direction the conby blunders and failures, disastrous in servative government proposed in 1896 to open up depots in the principal cities in Great Britain and Ireland, to advertise Canadian farm products there successful accomplishment those parts and spend money in an effort to secure of the National Policy which had only for our farmers that best of markets. been commenced by the conservative Unfortunately, the liberal leaders were government. This does not, however, able by a resort to obstruction, to prelessen the im- vent the money placed in the estin portance of the fact that, in so far as for this purpose being voted, and so succeeded in defeating the plan. Needless to say, they have made no effort along the same or similar lines themselves.

> COLD STORAGE AND TRANSPORT. ATION.

Realizing that in order to secure t

our farmers the advantage of the almost limitless markets of the mother country for their fresh meats, poultry, eggs, dairy products, fruit and other perishable articles, a well organized and efficient cold ctorage and transportation system would have to be provided, the conservative government grappled with the subject and commenced the establishment of such a system. Although the Australian colonies had already achieved considerable success in this direction, the matter at the time referred to, was still in a great measure in an experimental stage Yet it was believed that, with, perhaps, some necessary changes in the methods, the system which had done so much for the producers of Australasia, could be made to accomplish like results for Canadian farmers and fruit growers. The plan proposed by the liberal conservative government contemplated a complete system of mechanical refrigeration, beginning at the Canadian railway stations and extending to the markets of Great Britain and Europe. At the time the conservative government went out of office a fair start had been made, and there appeared to be some reason to hope that their successors in office would carry out the policy thus begun. Unfortunately, one of their first acts, or one of their first blunders, was to destroy our chance of obtaining a fast Atlantic service, an essential part of the policy. Had the liberal leaders possessed merely the statesmanlike ability which would have enabled them to have carried out what their predecessors had all but completed, we would now have a fast Atlantic line of steamers fitted with the most improved refrigeration chambers, equal to those trading between Australia and Great Britain and superior to those engaged in the New York trade, enabling us to place our tender fruits and more perishable products on the British markets in from six to seven days. The published reports of the department of agriculture show that it now requires on an average twenty days to accomplish this. In other words, our farmars are condemned to stand the risk of loss involved in an extra two weeks ocean voyage because of the bungling of an impractical government, a risk which has often meant to them the difference between a handsome profit and a total loss. Instead of carrying forward the conservative policy in other directions with heartiness and vigor. the present minister of agriculture in 1899 reduced the appropriation for this service by fifteen thousand dollars, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the conservative opposition; being under the belief, as evidenced by his remarks on the occasion, that the work had been finished, and that he had already established a complete and efficient cold storage system. The minister's selfcomplacency is all the more astounding because his own officials had repeatedly shown in their reports that

ch he had imagined to efficient and satisfactory was the very reverse. The minister had apparently succeeded in persuading himself that his system was identical with the one by which Australian and Californian produce is carried to the European markets; and yet the information given to him by his own officials and the facts in connection with the trade, which are open to every one, ought to have informed him that whereas Australian and Californian produce is placed on the European markets in prime condition and with hardly a fraction of loss, the loss sustained by Canadian shippers has been enormous and most discouraging. The failure of the liberal government to understand the importance to Canada of a proper system of cold stor-age and transportation and of the necessity which exists for the adoption of a complete and up-to-date plan, is the more inexcusable because practical farmers have not failed to offer them information. For example, E. D. Smith of Winena, Ontario, one of our best informed and most extensive practical and progressive fruit growers, pointed out to the minister of agrisystem, whereby Canadian apples could tario and Quebec: be placed upon the British markets, 2.795 barrels so sound and uninjured, had resulted in the loss of many millions of dollars to the farmers, and was "the greatest economical waste in any branch of industry" with which he was acquainted. In an effort to arouse the government to a realization of the importance of the trade and to a sense of their responsibility and duty, Mr. Smith stated that Canada grows the best apples that are sent to the British markets—that the demand for such fruit as we raise both in Great Britain and on the continent is a great and growing one-that only the want of a system which will ensure safe carriage and proper marketing prevents our farmers from taking advantage of it, and that they are in consequence losing millions of dollars annually.

Excuses have been put forward: ist. that the farmers, fruit growers and fruit packers, and not the government or the minister of agriculture are to blame for this regrettable condition of affairs, and, 2nd, that what the government has done or attempted to do ought to be regarded as experimental, failures and disapointments were. in the nature of things, to be expected. In support of the first excuse it has been stated with suspicious reiteration that our farmers, fruit growers and fruit packers do not select and pack their fruit honestly. But while it may be true that some have failed or offended in this direction, it is the part neither of honesty nor courage to seek it be allowed to avail the government as an excuse. A complete system of cold storage and transportation ought to provide for proper and efficient inspection, which would put it beyond the power of the few who might be country we have a right to expect so much. If it be true that the government is still experimenting and have of Australia and Tasmania had made all the requisite experiments and it ing statement before the committee: was only necessary that our government should have had the intelligence and enterprise to profit by their experience and adopt the systems they

are so successfully operating. As has been said, the minister of agriculture was apparently laboring under the extraordinary belief that the system he had in operation and under which Canadian fruits were reaching the British markets in the condition garbage, was identical with the one which the products of the Australias. of New Zealand, South Africa and California were being successfully and profitably forwarded. The truth is that instead of having adopted or imitated the systems and appliances in use the Australian trade, as the ministe either believes or affects to believe we have adopted partially obsolete systems in most of the vessels, and there and inspection has resulted in variations of temperature in the compartments of from four to ten degrees and the consequent deterioration of great quantities of fruit and produce. So far as the evidence which the governthe departmental reports shows there has been absolutely no intelligent effort made to provide refrigeration adapted to the special needs of the several varieties of fruits, but there have been a series of attempts made to carry apples and tender fruits in compartments designed for meats and butter, Under the system which our minister of agriculture alleges he has imitated, our Australian fellow colonists, with and with enormously greater difficul-

government of the day.

steamships has hitherto been unsuit- conditions; while vessels, added to the heat arising country that, "The system established from the fruit itself, contributes to "in the steamships which have been "this evil, which has resulted in im- "sailing between Canada and Great

every province in the dominion."

Despite the overwhelming and cumulative evidence to the contrary, in the face of repeated reports of failure by his own officials, notwithstanding the protests and appeals of fruit growers. shippers and others whose interests were being ruthlessly sacrificed, the minister of agriculture has again and again declared that the system of cold storage transportation which the government has adopted is complete, efficient and perfect. As lately as May 8th, 1900, he made this statement in the house of commons:

"The system established in the steamships which have been sailing between Canada and Great Britain, "for the last three years or more, is "as good as any cold storage equip-

ment in the world." This astonishing statement was made contrary then in his possession-evireports of the officials of his own department; in the face, too, of statements made by the Fruit Growers' association and numbers of independent and intelligent farmers. That no in-

2.795 barrels sold as slacks. 2,446 barrels sold as slightly wet. 1.997 barrels sold as wet.

1,252 barrels sold as wet and slack. The loss on the slacks, as compared with apples landed in good condition. averaged two shillings and seven pence per barrel. The loss on the slightly wet averaged

three shillings and eight pence. The loss on wets averaged seven shillings and three pence. The loss on the wets and slacks av-

eraged nine shillings and eleven pence The wets and slacks did not even pay the cost of freight. The actual loss to the Canadian ship-

pers was: On slacks On slightly wet. 2,152 48 On wets 3,474 78 On wets and slacks.... 2,970 76

Thus, out of 14,416 barrels shipped, not less than 8,488, or fully 58 per cent., panies to provide suitable appliances were more or less destroyed by the of that kind, and this only with parminister's "perfect system," entailing tial success. While such transportaand that, as a consequence, temporary a total loss of \$10,059.58. Compare the tion is suitable for the carriage of results of this shipment by the system, winter varieties of apples, our fall apment in the world," with the following tilated chambers (not cold storage). Out of 964 barrels sent forward, 950 barrels sold as tight (that is in perfect condition), 5 barrels as slacks and 9 barrels as wets, while not a barrel was shelter behind this pretense nor can wet and slack. That is, while the percentage of apples damaged, shipped from Ontario and Quebec under the "perfect system" was fully 58 per cent.; in the Nova Scotia shipment it was not quite one and a half per cent.

A W. Grindley, special agent of the careless or even dishonest, to discred- department of agriculture in Great it the honest majority, inflict serious Britain, on the same day upon which oss upon them, and gravely injure and Prof. Robertson made the foregoing compromise a trade from which as a statement, told the committee that "The California Newton Pippin was 'dollar per dozen." This was for the been since coming into office, that is Christmas fruit trade. In answer to of itself an offence meriting the sever- a question, Mr. Grindley stated that, est condemnation. The governments "Lots of apples came from Tasmania." Prof. Robertson also made the follow-

'The Canadian apple trade is not in good way in Great Britain. The

committee, Mr. Grindley told of hav- dian farmers and fruit growers have sumers in prime condition and at the ing seen apples which had been Owing to the inability of the party in least possible expense. It is not posbrought to England by the "perfect power to understand or fulfil this most sible that this can be achieved by unsystem," which within twenty-four important duty of government, Cana- aided private enterprise, and the Cahours had settled down six inches in failed to reap the advantages of a nadian government must therefore the barrel and among which in a week "it would have been impossible to "find a single sound apple."

At a meeting of a dairy convention held at Cowansville, Quebec, in the early part of 1900, in the presence of has been an inexcusable neglect of the minister of agriculture, Mr. Grindproper inspection and supervision over ley made statements of a sweeping the fittings of those that are partially nature in condemnation of the governup to date. This want of supervision ment's cold storage system; these statements being made as the result the working of the "perfect system." Here are the government's own officers stating officially, in effect, that by ment has been able to lay before par- the system which the government had liament or the evidence furnished by established Canadian fruit cannot be landed on the British makets except with an enormous and ruinous percentage of loss; while Californian and even Tasmanian fruit is forwarded in such a condition that one variety of Californian apples at any rate—and that one far inferior to many varieties and suitable only for that purpose, grown in Canada—is sold at fancy prices. Let it be remembered that the fruits of California and Tasmania are forwarded under far more disadvantfar less favorable climatic conditions ageous conditions as to distance and climate than the Canadian fruits have ties to overcome on the ocean voyage, to contend with. The great bulk of have achieved a splendid success, win- the Tasmanian fruit is shipped by ning for themselves profitable access coasting steamers first to Melbourne to the world's best markets; while Can- and then transferred to ships sailing ada, with every advantage in her fa- for London. The Victorian fruit has vor, has had to suffer the humiliation to make a rail journey of hundreds and loss of repeated and costly fail- of miles, in a particularly trying cliures; failures directly traceable and mate, from Castlemaine and Echuca. chargeable to the incapacity of the Then these fruits have to face an ocean voyage of seventeen thousand miles, So complete and disastrous has been crossing the equator and passing the failure of the government's system through the Red Sea, the hottest sea that at a meeting of the Fruit Grow- voyage in the world. Under the sysers' association of Ontario, that entire- tem of cold storage in use on the Ausly representative and non-political body tralian steamers this fruit is landed felt called upon to declare by resolu- on the British markets in prime contion, unanimously adopted, that- dition, with scarcely a percentage of "The accommodation on Atlantic loss, despite these peculiarly trying Canadian fruit, able to the carriage of our fruits, grown within three thousand miles of even such hard fruits as apples be- the market and trasported entirely ing ruined in transit and arriving in within the north temperate zone, rots the British market in an unsalable on the way. Yet with these facts be-"condition, although in perfectly cound fore them or readily within their condition when packed and shipped." reach, the government, through their And that—"The lack of ventilation and minister of agriculture, have the efthe great heat in the holds of the frontery to tell parliament and the

mense loss to our fruit growers in "Britain, for the last three years or every province in the dominion." "more, is as good as any cold storage equipment in the world."

protested against reducing the appropriation for cold storage in 1899, and urged that even a larger sum should be spent in developing an industry of such vast importance to our agriculturalists and the country, the government refused to listen to either protest or remonstrance. Worse than that they allowed the contracts with the steamship companies, which were then about to expire, to lapse, with the result that the owners, being freed from contract conditions, were at liberty to enter into arrangements with United States shippers. According to the humiliating confession which the minister of agriculture was obliged to make in the house of commons on May 8th, in the face of direct evidence to the 1900, so great was the advantage given to the steamship owners by this nedence contained in the statements and glect of the government, that it was compelled to submit, when making new contracts, to an increased charge of fifty per cent, for cold storage accommodations in addition to the greatly increased freight charges. Besides culture that, under the apology for a justice is here done to the government these enormously increased charges, system which has been provided, the or the minister the following will show: which the blundering incapacity of the percentage of "slacks" and "wets" In the course of the statement made government has directly entailed upon among apples shipped from Montreal to the committee on agriculture, Prof. Canadian shippers of butter, cheese, runs all the way from 20 per cent. to Robertson made the following calcu- fruit and other perishable products 70 per cent. This gentleman told the lation regarding the shipment of 14,- the minister had to confess that the minister that the failure to provide a 416 barrels of apples made from On- government will now have to pay as much by the way of bonus for a two year service as, but for their neglect, they would have been able to secure a three years' service for. Even be fore this confession was wrung from him in parliament the minister's neglect had begun to have disastrous effect on Canadian dairy interests, for, is stated by the "Canadian Grocer." at the time, the business of the butter exporters had been greatly injured because of the government's want of common business foresight. The government appear to be incap-

able of learning from the experience of others and have, as a consequence, fallen into a series of disastrous blunders -especially costly to the agricultural ples have been ruined because the govture could not be got to understand ventilated (not cold storage) chambers, and not until recently has any effort 'been made to get the steamship comconditions in some degree analagous ment made from Nova Scotia in ven- Californian fruit is transported, refruit must be carried in cold storage The kind of cold storage which the government.

ian colonies and by the United States | point with pride, which is justified by shippers, and even by the experiments its past history, to the fact that it is which our government has made under their immature, partial and bungling has promised in opposition it has eve. retailed on the London market at one policy have demonstrated that, not fulfilled when in power. It can justly only Canadian aples, but our tender claim, too, that it has never sought fruits as well, can be placed on Brit- to hide or disguise its policy, but has condition, both as to soundness, ap- into its confidence as to its purposes. til they finally reach the consumer. da's agricultural export trade, fully Unfortunately our government has and in such detail that none shall be unfortunate position over there is due failed to provide the requisite condi- able to misunderstand or misconstructo one of two causes, and in some tions either because they are unable it. In the face of the keen competicases to both. One of these causes to realize that this is one of the most tion of Australia, New Zealand and is the lack of honesty in packing the important duties of the government of Tasmania, of South America and the fuit-and the other is the damage a country, largely agricultural, situatsustained by the fruit in its carri- ed as ours; or because they think that | Canadian farmers can only hope to age from the place where it is the miserable little they have done is win and keep the British and Europacked to the place where it is sold." the extent of their duty to the most pean markets for their produce by In the course of his statement to the important industry in the dominion.

been a failure not alone because they control and supervision. have not been able to grasp and understand the importance of the business as a whole, but also because they neglected to attend to the details of their own incomplete system. As the ally successful which does not prostrength of the chain is only as great as that of its weakest link, so the efficiency of a system of cold storage of the experience he had had, as a and transportation is only equal to the special officer of the government, of least efficient part of it. It would be useless to provide and pay for costly ocean transportation facilities and yet leave, entirely unprovided against, danger of the produce being seriously injured or even ruined before it reaches the vessel. This, however, is just what the government has done. At their own expense Ontario dealers in apples have erected small cold storage plants, in which ice is the cooling agent. In these warerouses winter varieties of apples were stored with the intention of forwarding them for the Christmas trade, after the British market should be relieved from the glut of the heavy fall shipments. Instead of realizing the profit which their enterprize warranted them in expecting, these shippers have frequently met with severe losses. The department had neglected to arrange with the railways for proper frost-proof cars, and had also neglected to provide for the protection of the fruit and from the maritime provinces to against frost, while in the receiving the vessel. The result has been that our fishermen by enabling them to warehouse awaiting transhipment to such apples as escaped on the railway reach more distant markets and by fawere frozen in the warehouse and when they arrived in Britain they were utterly ruined. Even fools, according to the proverb, are taught by experience, periments made by other countries, but failures in the past apear to have and the splendid success which has taught the government nothing; the attended the exorts of our fellow-coldefects which were so disastrous in onists in Australia and elsewhere to the shipments of 1897-1898 still continue. ship their fruits and other perishable These defects are, principally, lack of products to the British markets has proper ventilation in the cold storage demonstrated absolutely that there is



for and placing them on the markets It does not appear to have even occurred to the government to carry forward the plan set on foot by the late government of establishing depots in Great Britain for the profitable handling of Canadian produce. Possibly this is because, though they have lately found it convenient and prudent not to obtrude or very loudly insist upon their economic creeds of a few years ago, they still hold to their some timcommunity. Shipments of winter ap- belief in the doctrine of laisser faire and think it economically right that ernment and their minister of agricul- the governments shall do as little as may be to aid the efforts of the peothat winter fruit required properly ple, commercially and industrially However this may be, the liberalconservative party holds no such doctrine, but, believing that it is at once the province and duty of government to give all possible assistance to promote the industrial growth and commercial prosperity of the nation. is pledged to do everything in its pow-"as good as any cold storage equip- ples, which have to be shipped under ed to assist the agriculturalists of the dominion in winning permanently report by the same officer upon a ship- to those under which Tasmania and profitable access to the markets of Great Britain, and, eventually, of all quire different treatment. The fall Europe. To this end it will endeavor to establish such a system of cold compartments, which are ventilated. storage and transportation as will ensure the placing of the surplus of all government has provided, at large ex- the more perishable products of our pense to the Canadian people, is utter- farms, orchards and dairies upon the ly unsuited and to this is due the seri- British markets, speedily and in prime ous losses sustained; losses, therefore, condition; thus securing for Canada properly charged to the incapacity of all the advantages in prices and presthe minister of agriculture and the tige which the superiority of her fruits and other produce ought to ensure. The results achieved by the Austral- The liberal conservative party can party of pledge-keepers. What it ish and European markets in prime ever taken the country unreservedly pearance and quality, if properly cared It does not hesitate now to announce for from the time they are picked un- its policy for the building up of Cana-United States, it is self-evident that placing the produce before the conmarket as permanent as it is profitable. take the initiative and establish a The policy of the government has complete system under government

from cold storage and preparing them

SAFE AND SPEEDY TRANSHIP-MENTS.

No system of national cold storage and transportation can be commercivide for the establishing of suitable and convenient places of depots properly equipped with modern refrigeration appliances, and larger depots or warehouses, similarly equipped, at centres of population and at seaports where perishable produce can be stored until sold on the home market of shipped abroad. It must also provide for the positively safe transhipmen of produce from the small depots, where it is first collected, to the larger depots and warehouses; for safe loading upon perfectly equipped vessels; for speedy carriage to the markets to which it is destined; for the maintenance of proper conditions as to temperature and ventilation upon the vessels; for handling of the produce when received abroad; and for marketing it in such ways and at such times as will ensure the greatest returns to the owners. To be truly national the system must embrace encouragement of the export of perishable products from our Pacific coast to Asiatic countries and Australasia the West Indies and to Central and South America. It should also assist cilitating the preservation of fish and bait.

As has been already said, the excompartments and in the vessels, an and can be no valid excuse for the absence of necessary inspection, de- shameful failure which has attended fective methods and only partial insul- upon the helpless hesitancy of the ation, lack of provision for special re- present government of Canada. quirements of various kinds of produce, has been demonstrated also that there no proper care in handling while in is in a well devised and properly mantransit, no adequate provision for aged national cold storage system maintaining a uniform temperature, great prosperity for Canadian agriculand not so much as an attempt to pro- ture. The positively successful vide for the proper taking of goods servation of even the tenderest fruits

cents per barrel One farmer place apples in the R Storage at Phil were kept in pe April, 1900. The inal stated the apples found a barrel. The cha apples in cold per barrel, so th a net increase barrel, or a total bureau of industr the number of a orchards, fifteen wards, in the ye there were at three and a half ed as under fifte safe to estimate quite as many age as in 1896. estimate the enor were they enable and sell it as the it is not, theref Prof. Robertson fore the Fruit (report of 1898) fruit locality to storage building look after the t With this view tive party agrees provide just such ficient and prot ings, not antiqua the present gov at Grimsby, Onta In 1899 experir the preservation fruits by refrige storage of J. W. land, with the Strawberries kep currants, six we weeks; pears, six nine to ten weeks and early fall ap in the best cond point to be noted perature of the varied to suit the respective kinds

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out much loss or An illustration of farmers of the Bri a proper system s is furnished by the of the New Zealar that colony began trade of 5000 tons ately that the possi al cold storage tran sea voyages was de nual export began and in twelve year thirteen times, read During this period to take foremost p of dairy produce. At present there

Australasian trade

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eted in the middle

rying capacity of 7,3 mutton. Some of the "Ormston" an Grange," have a ca cubic feet. Canad trading from Montre Canadian fleet has capacity than the vessels above name ural advantages we to employ even a la Australian fellow ing to the incapaci ment, our trade alor not increasing, but ing off. For examp