

FOR SALE AND WANTED

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ALL KINDS OF FARMS—Fruit farms a specialty.
—W. B. Calder, Grimsby.

NIAGARA DISTRICT FRUIT FARMS.—Before buying it will pay you to consult me. I make a specialty of fruit and grain farms.—Melvin Gayman & Co., St. Catharines.

ASK DAWSON. He knows.
IF YOU WANT to sell a farm consult me.
IF YOU WANT to buy a farm consult me.
I HAVE some of the best Fruit, Stock, Grain and Dairy Farms on my list at right prices.
H. W. Dawson, Ninety Colborne St., Toronto.

WANTED—Clean, bright beeswax and fancy comb honey.—R. N. Smeall, 95 4th Ave., Viauville, Montreal, Que.

WANTED—One ton or more of yellow onions from inch to inch and half. No smaller. Please send sample and price for immediate delivery to The Rosery Flower Co., Medicine Hat, Alberta.

delivery of cars is also regulated by statute, but a more sane penalty in most cases is one dollar a car a day. Free time for unloading runs from twenty-four hours in Minnesota to ninety-six hours in Connecticut, and one dollar a day demurrage for each day exceeding such free time.

The same penalty is fixed upon the railroads for delays in moving cars for unloading, when they exceed from twenty-four hours in Virginia to seventy-two hours in Florida. Records supplied me the past season from thirty-six cooperative associations in the province of Ontario show a total of one thousand two hundred and sixty refrigerator cars used. Twenty-two of the thirty-six associations experienced delays in the supplying of cars of from two to thirty-six days. Eleven associations had satisfactory service, and three did not ship in carloads. Seven days was the average time required in supplying refrigerator cars to the one hundred and thirty-one individual shippers of the apple growers' association. This grievance exists in all the fruit shipping centres of the Dominion. A bill should be introduced into Parliament requiring railroad companies to promptly supply proper cars and other transportation facilities, and to extend the jurisdiction of the Railway Commission in making rules and regulations with respect thereto, because service is as important as the rate.

New South Wales Fruit Case Act, Operative July 1, 1914

The regulations, in respect to the New South Wales Fruit Cases Act, that took effect on July 1, 1914, are outlined as follows:

Where any apples, apricots, bananas, cherries, currants, figs, gooscherries, grapes, loquats, lemons, nectarines, oranges, passion fruit, peaches, persimmons, pineapples, plums, quinces, tomatoes, and any fruit now or hereafter declared by the Governor by notice in the New South Wales Government Gazette to be fruit within the meaning of the 'Fruit Cases Act, 1912,' are sold in a case in New South Wales, or exported from New South Wales to any other place within the Commonwealth, such fruit shall be contained in a

case of any of the measurements set out hereunder, and a case of any special mea-

surement shall have the capacity hereunder set out opposite to such measurement:

CASE	INSIDE MEASUREMENTS	CAPACITY
One bushel case ..	18x14 $\frac{1}{4}$ x8 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins. ..	Not less than one Imperial bushel or cubical content of two thousand two hundred and twenty-three cubic inches (2,223).
One bushel case ..	26x6x14 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins. ...	Not less than one Imperial bushel or cubical content of two thousand two hundred and twenty-three cubic inches (2,223).
One bushel case ..	20x10x11 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins. .	Not less than one Imperial bushel or cubical content of two thousand two hundred and twenty-five cubic inches (2,225).
One-half bushel case.	18x8 $\frac{3}{4}$ x7 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins. ...	Not less than one-half Imperial bushel or cubical content of one thousand one hundred and eleven and one-half cubic inches (1,111 $\frac{1}{2}$).
One-half bushel case.	26x6x7 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins. Clear of all or any div	Not less than one-half Imperial bushel or cubical content of one thousand one hundred and eleven and one-half cubic inches (1,111 $\frac{1}{2}$).
One-half bushel case.	18x11 $\frac{1}{4}$ x5 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins. .. Clear of all or any div.	Not less than one-half Imperial bushel or cubical content of one thousand one hundred and ten cubic inches (1,110).
One-quarter bushel case.	13 $\frac{1}{4}$ x10 $\frac{1}{4}$ x4 ins. ..	Not less than one-quarter Imperial bushel or cubical content of five hundred and fifty-six and seven-eighth cubic inches (555 $\frac{7}{8}$).

Central Cooperative Association

M. B. Davis, B.S.A., Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa

WHERE local cooperative associations have been formed it should always be held in mind that the establishment of a central buying and selling agency should be carried into practice as soon as possible. The relations of each subsidiary company to the central need the most careful consideration. A central management cannot succeed unless it has absolute control over the produce of the local organizations, neither can it succeed unless the relations of one company to the other are on such a cooperative and business basis that there will be no opportunity for dissatisfaction and backbiting to creep in.

In the sale of produce the prices should all be pooled. By this I mean to say, that in the case of apples for instance, John Jones of the North will receive exactly the same price for his No. 1 McIntosh as John Smith of the South, each receiving the average sales price of the central organization. This eliminates all opportunity for any one company getting on the right side of the management and obtaining all the "plums." For instance, an order comes in from South Africa for 1,000 barrels of apples at \$9.50 per bbl. As there are many companies all anxious to dispose of their fruit at a high price the question arises who is to get this fat order. The result would be that jealousy and dissatisfaction would creep in, but with a pool of prices it does not matter who gets the order, for all, in the end, will receive the same price for their fruit.

There must be some way of penalizing the poor grower, but this is done in packing. By selecting a standard which is up to that of the best growers and by keeping up a standard pack in all the companies, the man who grows poor fruit will lose in the pack out. With a certain high standard properly put into practice, the No. 1's of one company should be just as good as the No. 1's of another company, and hence worth the same price.

In the handling of the total production of many companies, the Central can, if it is able to tell just how much produce it has to dispose of, make the arrangements

*Extract from a paper read before the Quebec Pomological and Fruit Growers' Association.

for its transportation in proper time. This avoids congestion. It can watch the markets and handle them in such a manner that no market will be left empty while others are filled to overflowing. We hear much about over-production, but I think there is little in it, for even here in this country we often see apples at a high price in one market while in others they are selling at less than cost. It is largely a matter of proper distribution and the proper handling of the markets and this can be done only by a cooperative movement. It is this handling of the markets and the elimination of the unnecessary distribution charges that makes cooperation a thing to be desired.

Probable Price of Apples

Writing some time ago to The Canadian Horticulturist in reply to a letter that had been sent him, A. E. Adams, Secretary of the United Fruit Companies of Nova Scotia, Limited, had the following to say in regard to the market outlook for apples:

"Presuming that the British navy is able to keep open the trade routes of the Atlantic, Nova Scotia may look for a fair return for her apple crop, although prices are not likely to be large. Staple articles of food such as flour, meat, etc., will possibly be high in England and, provided that the price of fruit is reasonable the people will probably use more of that beneficial diet. Under these circumstances a paying price may be obtained for apples, and in that respect the Annapolis Valley will benefit by her proximity to the English market. Nova Scotian apples can be placed on the English market at a lower cost than the fruit of any other North American district so that even a low price may be profitable, and bearing in mind that the crop this year is of such quality that there will be very little waste in packing I think the grower will net a very fair return tree round.

The home boiled lime-sulphur wash, the commercial solution or the vitriol solution, will entirely control the curl leaf, if it is thoroughly applied and done in time, say before April tenth in ordinary seasons.—J. I. Hillborn, Leamington, Ont.