

If we could once establish such a reputation for our brands that we could bring the world's buyers to Ontario for their high class stock, we would be masters of the situation. No apples are finer than Ontario apples, either in color or flavor, and the whole world wants such fruit. Why then should we not supply that want?

ASTRACHANS EXPORTED SUCCESSFULLY.

IT seemed a considerable risk, our sending forward to Glasgow a car load of such tender apples as the Red Astrachan; the carrier cases cost us 22c. each delivered, and the freight and commission on a bushel of apples amounts to about 50c., so that in case of failure we might be in debt nearly \$500, besides losing the fruit. It was therefore with some pleasure that we received the cable from the consignee saying that the fruit had arrived in perfect condition, and had netted us £90 at Grimsby! Pretty good for an apple that is wasting under the trees in Ontario! And still, even at home, there are ways of succeeding with them. Here, for example, is the way a writer in Green's Fruit Grower managed with them:

"So many early apples in sight, with help scarce and poor at that, how to handle them successfully was a problem. We used "fifth" baskets, discarding all inferior fruit. My wife and I attended to the grading and putting up, while the hired man did the gathering. The baskets were new and clean, cost 30 to 35 cents per dozen. The apples were handled one by one, and polished with a cotton cloth until they shone. When carefully graded and attractively put up fruit will seldom go begging for a market. I went only to private houses, and the best at that, and could readily find sale at good prices for fancy eating or cooking apples. I made the business honorable by fair dealing, and at each visit found ready customers. Knowing that I had the best to be found, I was not afraid or ashamed to step

up like a man and ring the door bell of the finest residences. Why should I be ashamed? Husbandry was the labor that God first instituted and blessed, and its devotees are and ought to be the kings and queens of the realm. Well, it was slow work to put up fruit in that way, but I could sell at 15 to 25 cents per basket, and it paid. Others were offering apples by the bushel at the same prices that I was getting for "fifths" baskets, but it was the way of putting them up, I think, that gave me the advantage.

"The best grade of culls was either dried or made into cider. The dried apples would keep over and wait for a shorter supply, and the cider would make vinegar to be sold later on at good prices. The apples not fit for drying or cider were carefully gathered up and fed out, none being allowed to decay on the ground. Why? Well, I have been through orchards and seen the apples lying on the ground and decaying by the bushel. The worms were crawling out by hundreds and seeking a home somewhere else, and, rest assured, they are always heard from the following year."

THE APPLE SHORTAGE IN EUROPE.

MESSRS. WOODALL & CO., of Liverpool, always send us reliable reports of foreign markets, and we have pleasure in quoting from their circular of August 1st, which encourages us to hope for good prices for our No. 1 stock, but very properly discourages the shipping of inferior stock.

"The crop in Great Britain is about the same as the season of 1901, which was a small one. The comparisons are shown in the following figures, but this year there are twenty-six more reports than in previous one.

	Over Average.	Average.	Under Average.
This year.....	12	98	184
Last year.....	15	90	163
Year 1900.....	148	138	16
Year 1899.....	20	137	194