

the petition of fifteen or more ratepayers shall, by by-law, appoint at least one inspector to enforce the provisions of this Act in the municipality, and fix the amount of remuneration, fees or charges he shall receive for the performance of his duties. All such appointments, as well as such remuneration, fees or charges shall be subject to, and be only operative on the written approval of the Minister, communicated by him to the clerk of the municipality.

(3) Every inspector appointed by any by-law passed under subsection 2 of this section is empowered to act as inspector under the **Yellow and Black Knot Act** and under the **Noxious Insects Act** in all respects as if he had been appointed an inspector under the last mentioned Acts by by-laws specially passed for that purpose.

(4) All such inspectors appointed shall be subject to and observe the regulations and directions of the Minister, and shall be subject and subordinate to the inspector appointed by the Minister, and in case of any neglect of duty, such inspector shall be subject to the penalties prescribed by this Act.

(5) The council of the city, town, township or incorporated village shall pay the remuneration, fees or charges of such inspectors, and shall be entitled to receive from the Department of Agriculture one-half of the amount so paid upon furnishing the department with statements of the sums so paid, certified to by the Inspector appointed by the Minister.

**Inspectors** are to be appointed in Saltfleet, Grimsby, St. Catharines and Grantham. At each of these places, after the Fruit Institute, a petition was got up and signed by fifteen fruit growers who were ratepayers, petitioning the Municipal Council for the appointment of an inspector, who should enforce the provisions of the Act, and thus save the section from devastation by scale.

A **Cold Storage Steamer** has been promised the Prince Edward Island Association for carrying their fruits to the old country markets; also the Federal Government has promised to send an instructor in fruit culture, who will visit the whole province, and give advice and information on the most ap-

proved methods. The president, the Rev. Father Burke, writes a most encouraging letter, and hopes that the provincial organisations may work together so heartily as to attain the two important objects just now in view, viz., (1) the appointment of a Railway Commission, to whom we may appeal for justice in the freight rates for fruit; and (2) a more perfect system of transportation of tender fruits, both on land and sea.

The **Fruit Marks Act**, though not yet perfect, is on the whole working out the interests of the fruit grower. There is little encouragement for one man out of ten to put up his apples honestly, when the other nine face their packages and hide rubbish in the middle of them. The work of the inspectors is bringing every man into a uniform method, and will soon establish confidence in Canadian apples as the best packed and the best graded of those from any country, because Canada is the first to adopt such an Act. This will gradually cause the value of our apples to advance in the foreign markets, and all our apple growers will share in the benefit.

It was a good provision that all closed packages of apples should be marked with the correct name of the variety, for this will obviate one of the evils, which unfortunately prevails in the large markets, of re-marking packages of fruit with the name of some popular variety. Many varieties of yellow fleshed peaches are sold as Crawfords; and many kinds of red apples are sold as Spys because they are known and wanted in the markets. In New York city, for example, the Western Ben Davis is often sold for New York state Northern Spy; and the Missouri Pippin for Vermont Spitzenburg. This, of course, is a fraud upon the buyer and tends to discredit the value of those excellent varieties, and in the end to bring general loss upon apple growers as well as disappointment upon the purchasers.