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PACKING APPLES FOR EXPORT.

EVERY year it becomes more evident, that for the best success in fruit growing for profit, the aim must be to adapt our work to the foreign demands, rather than to our own markets; at least in the case of such fruits as can be exported. Canada can no longer find use for the apples, pears or grapes she produces; and some seasons is even overstocked with plums and peaches. And now that it has been proved that the first two can be exported, we hope for success with the others also.

In apples, the Baldwin and the Northern Spy have always been the leading varieties for export from Ontario and truly it is difficult to choose two others among all the hundreds of new apples, which can displace them.

Uniformity of packing is the great want of the present day, and were it possible to secure this end by means of legislation, we would urge such legislation. What is there for example, to prevent the present inspection Act to be

so changed as to require that Grade 1 for apples, should mean apples about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, in addition to the present requirements of that grade, such as freedom from worm holes, bruises, and other blemishes; and that Grade A 1 should mean apples about 3 inches in diameter, of good color and form, in addition to above points. Here then would be the grades exactly defined, and they would form the basis of agreement in selling to a distant buyer. As it now is we have no uniformity in size, and one man's No. 1 may be no larger than another man's No. 2, and the grading marks are meaningless.

We would go further than simply to establish grades and sizes: we would have it made a misdemeanor to put the stamp Grade A 1 upon a grade 1 or a grade 2 package of fruit, and make the shipper or seller of such false package liable to a fine, or confiscation of goods.

We would go further still, and have an inspector appointed, whose duty it