

export, and in either the oblong or cube form. The half-barrel and the one bushel sizes are specially recommended for the apple trade. They are strong, light, easily set up, packed, sealed and handled; opened again and resealed in a moment with as simple a tool as a hatchet, and when sealed may be placed any side up and opened top or bottom and refilled until worn out. Demonstrations on these points were given.

A simple fruit evaporator, with many commendable features, was shown by Mr. Geo. McKay, of Kilsyth. This evapora-

tor was hung over one of the furnaces in the fruit rink. These evaporators can be used over kitchen stoves without interfering with any of the regular cooking operations. According to Mr. McKay he is able to handle one-half bushel of apples per day by means of his evaporator. Some evaporated apples Mr. McKay had with him were of excellent quality and indicated that the evaporator was a good one. One of its best features is that the heat can be regulated by raising or lowering the evaporator while the cost of the evaporator is trifling.

CO-OPERATION AMONG ONTARIO FRUIT GROWERS

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At this point Mr. D. Johnson, of Forest, president of the Forest Fruit Growers and Forwarding Association, was called to the front and asked to explain the methods that have been followed by his association.

"Our association," said Mr. Johnson, "was only formed last spring. Its organization was the result of two interesting meetings held in our section by Mr. Sherrington. My father and I had been shipping apples to Great Britain for years and had won a name for our fruit. We thought, at first, that cooperation might be desirable for small growers, but that it was not necessary for large growers like ourselves. At my request Mr. Sherrington visited our neighborhood and held two very successful meetings. After hearing him 12 of us finally agreed to ship together and we sent a salesman to the Northwest to introduce our fruit. We thought there were a number of other growers in the section who would like to join us and we invited them to do so but insisted that they must submit to our rules, as we had too much at stake to care to risk loss through any selfish action on the part of a few growers.

"When it was first decided to cooperate each man was allowed to pack his own apples and to send his fruit to a central

packing house but we soon found that this would not do. The growers all had their own ideas as to how their fruit should be packed, so it was finally decided to establish two central packing places, one on my own farm and one at Forest, which was done. Many growers were afraid their fruit would be bruised by being handled in this way and refused to send their apples to these packing houses. A number, however, sent their fruit, and it was not long before more fruit was received than we could well attend to. We followed Mr. Sherrington's plan of placing hay in the bottom of the wagons and found it worked very satisfactorily."

Question: "What did you realize for your fruit?"

Mr. Johnson: "At first we were offered \$2.75 per barrel for No. 1 F. O. B. These prices, however, were soon forced down through competition. The average price realized during the season was \$1.90 F. O. B. for No. 1 fruit and \$1.55 for No. 2. As high as \$2.25 was paid for some. We have shipped large quantities and have not received a single complaint from the buyers in regard to the quality of our fruit."

Question: "What did other growers in your district, who did not belong to your association, obtain for their fruit?"

(To be continued in the January issue.)