

harvested about two or three hundred baskets in 1901 at Maplehurst, but found them the most unsatisfactory of any peaches for shipping, because they are so tender in flesh and ripen so rapidly. Besides every mark causes discoloration.

GREENSBORO, a new white flesh peach from North Carolina with red cheek, above medium size and rather attractive, is also of about the same season with the Triumph. It is also too tender in flesh to be a profitable market peach; still it is much superior to the Early Louise.

HYNES, is another white flesh early peach of the Alexander type, more agreeable for dessert, but averaging smaller in size. It ripens about the 20th of August, and we judge is not likely to be much planted for market, as it is much inclined to rot on the trees and seems to be quite subject to yellows.

The YELLOW ST. JOHN was the first really good yellow peach, and it colored up beautifully about the last week in August, when fine samples would almost pass for Early

Crawford. It is a valuable market peach, but when it was left to hang into September, there was a great waste from rot.

THE CHAMPION came in about the 1st of September, closely following the Yellow St. John and the last were gathered about the 7th with the first Crawfords. It is a beautiful white peach with red cheek, and of large size frequently measuring 2½ inches in diameter. The stone is free, the flesh is white, tender, juicy and the flavor is delicious. We consider it the best dessert peach of its season.

The EARLY CRAWFORD began ripening on the 6th of September, and, when it is going forward, really no other variety can compare with it either for size, beauty or general excellence. The crop was fairly good, and the price from 75c. to \$1.00 per basket. Where the trees were highly fertilized the increase in productiveness was very evident.

FITZGERALD came in about the same season as Crawford, and seemed to be similar in many respects.

THE FRUIT MARKS ACT.

Since our remarks on page 396, we have received from the Department of Agriculture some copies of the latest revision of this Act by the Senate of Canada, and find we have really got in this quite a different thing from what we asked. Indeed, instead of having too little, we have too much. We asked to have two fixed grades established with a definite name for each, and any one using these certain grades would be subject to inspection; this Act makes every closed package subject to inspection. We asked that the name of the packer be placed on such packages only; but this Act requires the name upon *every* package whether it be 1st or 2nd grade. We asked for certain fixed

grades to be so defined that there would be no confusion; this leaves it open for considerable dispute as to what grade is intended by the designation used.

Now in our home markets it is the constant custom to send No. 2 or second class under a number which identifies the shipper to the consignee. Such fruit may as well be sold in that way and we think many growers will strongly object to the change.

The Act is now so sweeping and so general that it will probably be difficult of operation.

The whole matter will be freely discussed at our annual meeting in Cobourg next December.