

ing of the car. Of course part of the trouble, too, can often be traced to poor transportation facilities cars being from one to several days too long on the journey out.

Apart from the markets briefly touched on in the foregoing remarks, the jam factories are taking increasingly large quantities of currants and gooseberries each year, at fairly remunerative prices. The English gooseberries are favored by the factories on account of their larger size.

PACKAGES.

Currants and gooseberries are usually sold in the eleven quart basket, and for local markets such a package will suit. For long distance shipment, however, currants should be put in packages where there will not be such a great bulk of



FIG. 7.—Crate commonly used in British Columbia for shipping plums and prunes. Used also for shipping currants and gooseberries. Dimensions $15\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$, to hold four Veneer Tin Top baskets as shown.

fruit together as in the eleven quart basket. If packed in the twenty-four box crate, they will carry much better and arrive in a much more satisfactory condition. Gooseberries may be shipped to the west satisfactorily in the eleven-quart basket. Two types of fruit packages commonly used in British Columbia for shipping currants and gooseberries are shown in the accompanying illustrations.

In this regard it might be well to note what Jas. E. Parnall has to say in reference to packages in the paragraph quoted above. He states that Ontario fruit was better quality than the American fruit, but this was equalized by the inferior appearance of the Ontario packages. It would appear from this that Ontario growers are actually losing money through shipping their currants and gooseberries in the present packages. Appearance of package counts for a great