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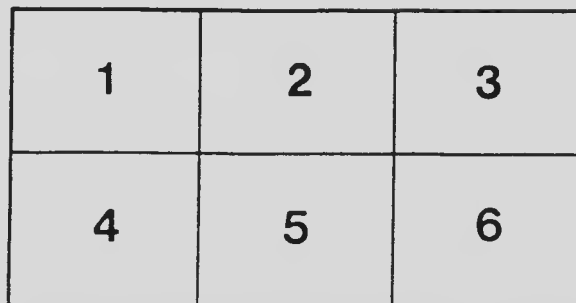
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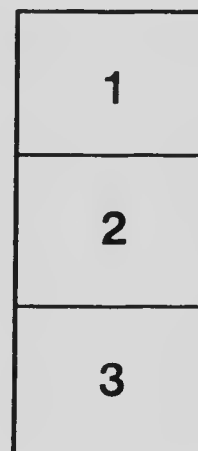
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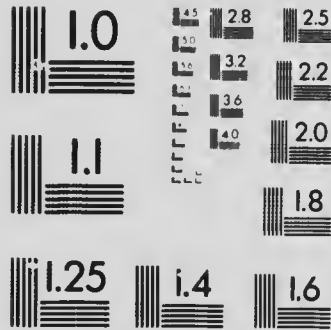
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BRANCH OF THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE AND DAIRYING
FRUIT DIVISION

JAS. W. ROBERTSON,
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W. A. MACKINNON,
Chief of Fruit Division.

EXPORT PEAR TRADE

BY

W. A. MACKINNON, B.A.

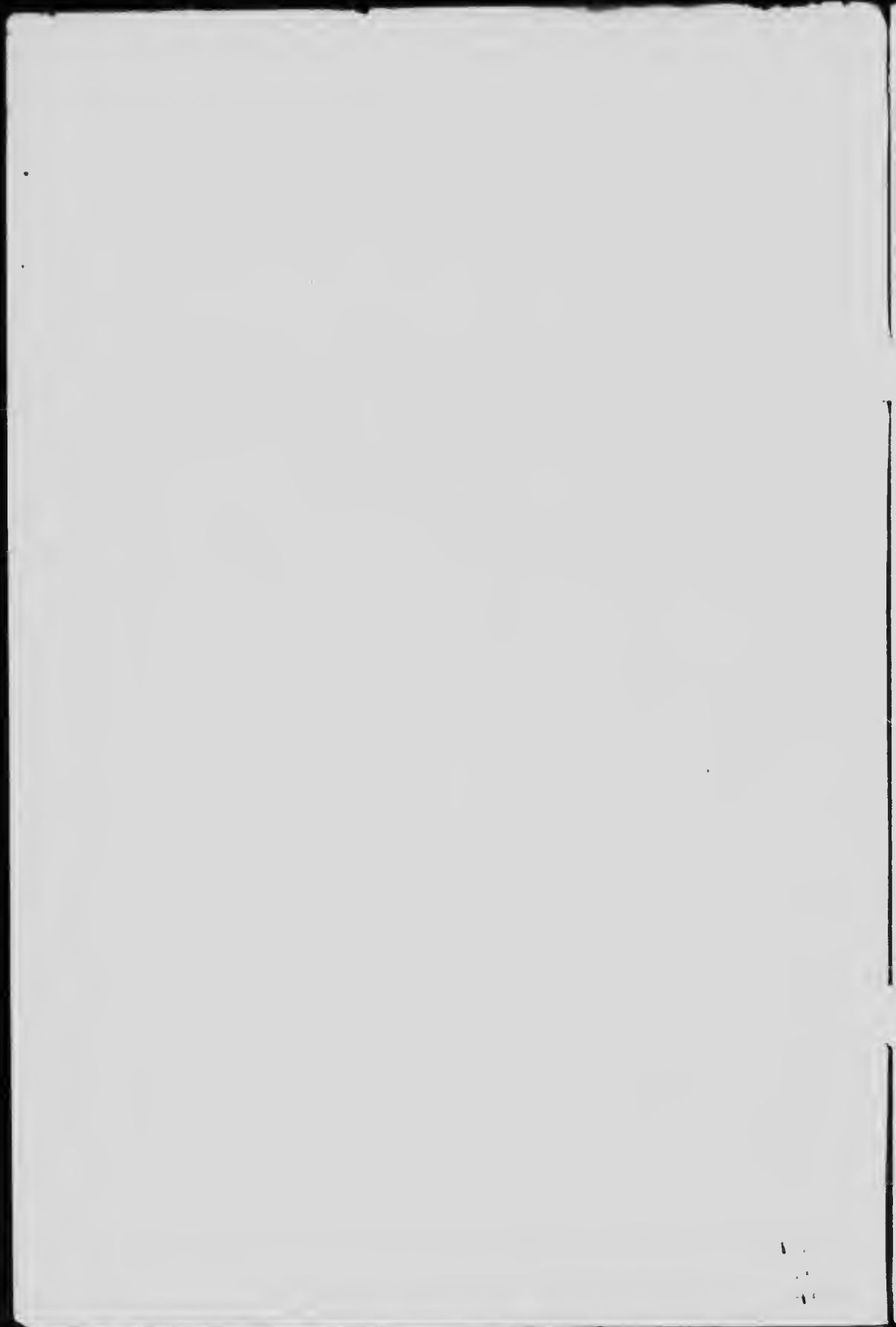
BULLETIN No. 14

NEW SERIES

PUBLISHED BY DIRECTION OF THE HON. SYDNEY A. FISHER, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE,
OTTAWA.

AUGUST, 1903.

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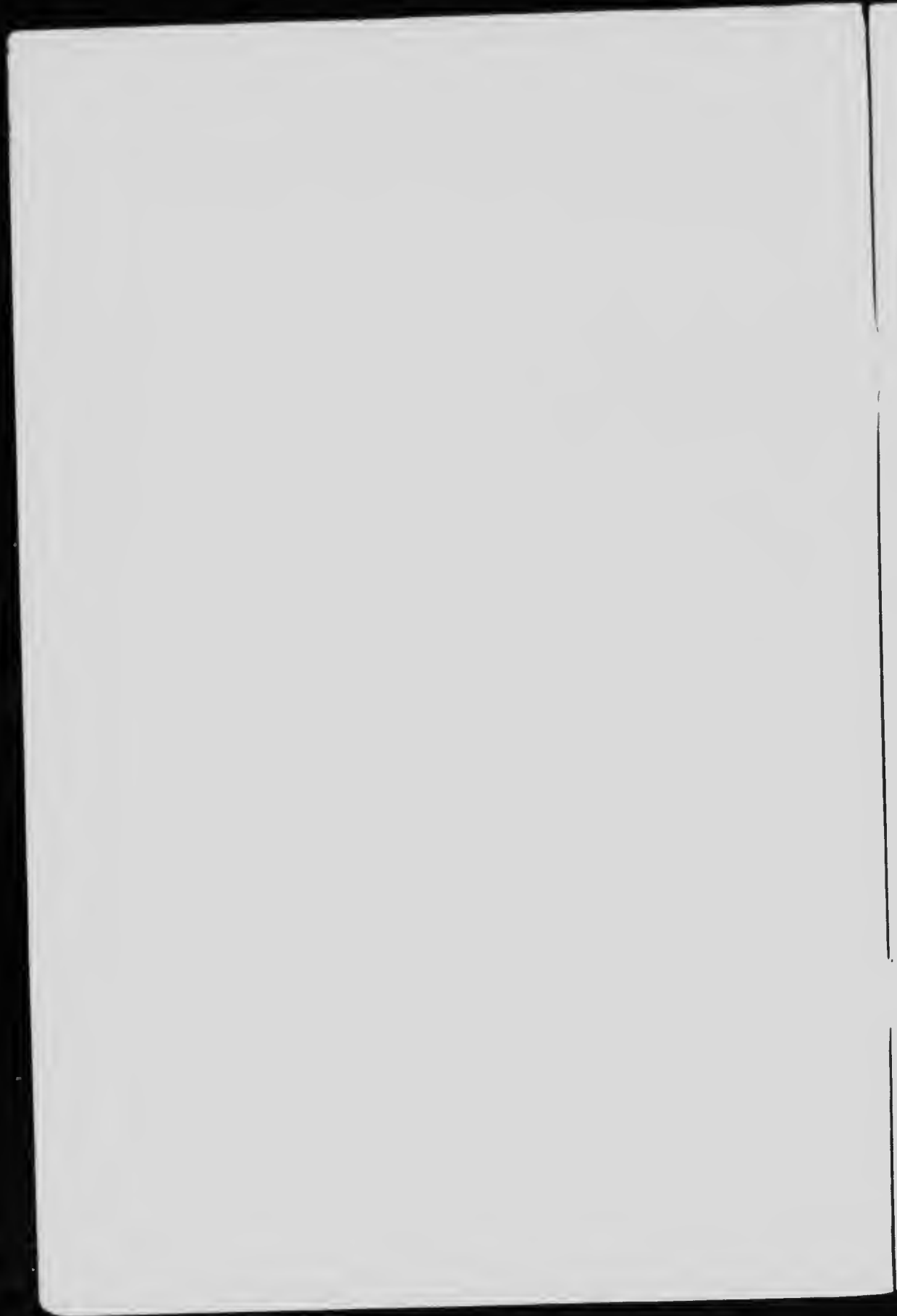
Ottawa, July 31, 1903.

To the Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture.

Sir, I beg to transmit herewith the bulletin on "Export Pear Trade," by Mr. W. A. MacKinnon, Chief of the Fruit Division, and to recommend that it be printed for distribution.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant.

JAS. W. ROBERTSON,
Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry.



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EXPORT PEAR TRADE.

1 VARIETIES

The following varieties are most in demand in Great Britain:

Bartlett - if arriving in good condition

Durham - if of good size

Comice - extremely popular

Bosc - very specially admired

Angou

Easter Bonnet

Louise Bonne

Koehler - not esteemed for flavour, but sells fairly well if arriving sound and free from bruises

Those intending to plant pears for export are advised to consult with successful growers of their own immediate neighbourhood, in order to ascertain which of the above-mentioned varieties are best adapted to the local conditions. They should also make careful inquiries as to the weak points of these varieties, and if it is found that the conditions are such as to encourage those weaknesses, they should not plant the varieties in question. Careful inquiry and consideration before planting will save an immense amount of expense, and, perhaps, enable the grower to avoid serious loss.

2 CARE OF THE ORCHARD.

The fact should never be lost sight of that a pear orchard, to give valuable returns, must be carefully tended. The orchard should, as soon as the trees have attained full size, be kept free from any other crop and devoted entirely to the production of choice fruit. The trees should be pruned so as to strengthen them against prevailing winds, to shade the trunks as well as possible, and to distribute the fruit spurs throughout the working surface. Convenience in cultivation and picking should be considered early in pruning the trees.

Spraying should never be neglected, and this operation should be carefully performed, as it is simply money wasted if done at the wrong time or in the wrong manner.

Professor L. H. Bailey, of Cornell University, summarizes the requirements for successful spraying, in part, as follows:

1. Spraying is only one of several means or operations which the pomologist must master if he aspires to the greatest and most uniform success. Other fundamentally important requisites are tilling, fertilizing and pruning.

2. Spraying is not necessary to successful results every year, but inasmuch as the farmer cannot foretell the need of the operation, he should spray as a matter of insurance.

3. Spraying is almost sure to be of some benefit every year, particularly upon apple, pear, plum and quince trees, and upon grape vines.

4. Spraying is of little consequence unless carefully and honestly done. *The spray must actually reach every point which it is intended to protect.*

5. Spraying is of small account unless the operator understands precisely *what he sprays for.*

6. The time to spray is when the operation is needed to protect the plant. This will vary, therefore, with every season and every different pest.

Thinning is not merely advantageous but essential with some varieties in years when the crop is exceptionally heavy. The result of thinning is, first, to secure larger and finer specimens in the crop that is left upon the trees; second, to save the trees from injury which would be caused by the strain of over-bearing. Both these objects will

be attained by thinning, as early as possible after the fruit has become well formed, since it is the maturing of seeds and not the adding of flesh to the fruit which causes a drain upon the energies of the tree.

3 - PICKING

The most important point to be observed in picking pears for export is the degree of ripeness which they have attained. As a rule pears should have attained almost their full size, but not have turned to the ripening colour. Bartlett should be quite green and firm when picked. Especial care is required in selecting Clappes Favourite, as this variety is apt to decay at the core, or to drop, while appearing quite sound. This is one of the chief reasons why it is not recommended as an export variety.

It need hardly be added that great care should be exercised in picking, to see that the fruit is not bruised to the slightest extent. It would be well to have pears always picked into canvas lined baskets.

4 - HANDLING

Pears should be handled even more carefully than eggs. On the journey to the packing house they should be carried in a spring wagon, so as to avoid unnecessary jolting. Export fruit which is to go forward in cold storage should be placed in a cool packing house or cellar immediately after picking, and should remain there loose in the baskets until it can be wrapped and packed. These latter operations should never take place while the fruit is in the sun or is still warm, but not more than twenty-four hours ought to elapse between picking and storing.

5. - GRADING.

In grading pears for export it is necessary to leave out

a. All diseased, over ripe or damaged fruit.

b. All undersized specimens. It is not recommended to export Bartlett pears measuring less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the core. It may be argued that a $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch Bartlett pear is a very good and attractive fruit; but it should be borne in mind that the British purchaser is accustomed to very large and uniformly perfect specimens of this variety, coming from France and California. In the inevitable comparison between our pears and those of the same varieties coming from other sources, the small sized Canadian Bartlett or Duchess is sure to suffer.

It is a well known saying that the Duchess is worthless if it weighs less than four ounces, while this may not be strictly true, it is undoubtedly a fact that a small Duchess is not wanted in the British market. The Duchess is normally a large pear and should measure at least $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, preferably more, in order to be selected for export.

Any ill formed or misshapen specimens should be rejected in grading. The operation of grading may be summed up by saying that its purpose is to secure a number of packages uniformly filled with perfect specimens of good size.

6.—WRAPPING.

Every pear which is shipped to Great Britain should be wrapped separately in paper. The ordinary tissue paper, or light weight manilla, has proved very satisfactory, though good results have been obtained by a double wrapping, the inner being of waxed paper. The paper used should be more than large enough to enclose the specimens in order that there may be no danger of its slipping off. Moreover, the additional paper helps to prevent the pears rubbing against each other or being bruised against the sides of the case. It is the universal opinion of the leading British importers that *no pears should be sent from America without wrapping.*

7.—PACKING.

The fruit should be closely and neatly packed with the stems turned all one way if possible, and so arranged as to completely fill the package without the addition of any excelsior, or paper shavings. If packing material is necessary, only so much should be used as will prevent the fruit from rattling in the case. If the pears have not room to rattle about individually, the package may be considered tight enough, even if by shaking the entire mass may be made to shift slightly in the package.

It is a common practice in Ontario to use one of the narrow sides of the half case as a lid; but in British markets one of the broad sides is removed to expose the fruit. It would therefore seem advisable to adopt the Californian method which is to lay the case flat to be packed, using one of the broad sides as the bottom. This is removed when the fruit is exposed for sale, showing a carefully prepared and regular surface.

8.—PACKAGES.

a. The half case, as used by California shippers, or the variation of it used by Grimsby and Burlington shippers, is most in favour in Great Britain. Some importers go so far as to say that it is the only proper package for Canadian pears. This package, which is commonly made of pine, holds about 20 pounds, net, of fruit. The ends are of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch, or thicker, and the sides of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch material. The inside measurements are approximately as follows: $11\frac{1}{2}$ x $11\frac{3}{4}$ x $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

b. A case holding a number of trays, each divided into compartments similar to those in an egg-case, is sometimes used for exporting very high grade fruit. If this case is used, special care should be taken to see that the fruit is made to fit the compartments snugly. This may be done by the use of small quantities of paper shavings, or of ample wrappers for the fruit. If this is not done, the pears will be more or less injured, and even blackened, by rattling about in the compartments.

c. A box holding about 40 pounds, net, of fruit is sometimes used with success, but this package should be adopted only when the pears have unusual firmness and carrying quality. If tender pears are shipped in a large package the weight is too much for the bottom layers, and the difficulty of cooling is greatly increased. It need hardly be said that pears should never be exported in barrels.

All pear cases should be protected by half-inch strips of wood running across the ends, so that when the cases are piled one above another the weight of the upper ones will be borne by these strips and not allowed to rest upon the fruit of the lower packages. These protecting strips also serve the purpose of separating the packages sufficiently to allow a circulation of air about them.

9.—MARKING.

As the object of marking a package is to advertise the kind, quality and origin of the goods, these three facts should be indicated clearly, neatly and prominently. The marks on a package should be as few and distinct as possible. They should appear on both ends of the pear case, and should indicate:

1. The grade and variety of the fruit, as for example, 'No. 1 Bartlett Pears.'
2. The name and address of the shipper, as for example, 'J. C. Thomas, Niagara.'
3. The country, 'Canada.'

With the exception of the word 'Canada,' the Fruit Marks Act, 1901, requires every closed package to be marked as above. In addition, owners would do well to give each packer a number, which will appear on every package put up by him, thus serving to identify his work. (See Appendix IV.)

10.—SHIPPING.

a. —IN COLD STORAGE.

Early and tender pears such as the Bartlett, should be shipped in cold storage at a temperature not above 40 degrees. If there are facilities for gradually warming the fruit when it is taken out on the other side it might be carried at 32 degrees, at which temperature pears keep longest; but as, in most cases, the fruit will be taken immediately from the cold storage chamber on board ship to the open air, it is not recommended to have it carried at a temperature lower than 36 degrees. Sudden and great changes of temperature are injurious to the fruit. Care should be taken to see that spaces are left, in order to facilitate the circulation of air about the packages.

b. —IN COOLED AIR.

The later and harder varieties of pears, such as the Duchess, may, if the weather is reasonably cool and the fruit perfectly firm and green when shipped, be sent forward in cooled air chambers. The current of cool air is supplied by powerful fans which keep up a continuous circulation. The temperature is not as low as that in cold storage chambers, but is very satisfactory if the fruit is in perfect condition.

c. —IN VENTILATED COMPARTMENTS.

Firm pears have been carried successfully in ordinary well ventilated compartments on board ship. This method may be found quite safe during the late autumn months, but if the fruit is at all ripe or in any way damaged, it will not stand the journey.

It should always be borne in mind that the function of cold storage chambers and cooled air compartments on steamers, is to retain the chilled fruit at a relatively low temperature. It is unfair to expect these compartments to perform the work of cooling large masses of warm fruit. If, therefore, the weather is inclined to be warm when the fruit leaves the packing house, it should be shipped in refrigerator cars to the sea port, and there transferred without delay to the cold storage or cooled air compartment.

11.—STORAGE.

It is not, as a rule, a satisfactory experiment to endeavour by storage to place fruit on the market long after its season is past. Storage may be employed to tide over periods of congestion or to lengthen out the seasons, but not to invert them. Recent experiments have shown that pears will keep best if they are:

1. Entirely free from bruises or other injuries.
2. Picked when they have attained nearly full size, but have not begun to ripen.
3. Placed in cold storage immediately after picking.
4. Kept at a temperature between 32 and 34 degrees.

It should be particularly emphasized that cold storage will only pay when the fruit consists of perfect samples, picked at the proper stage of ripeness and handled with the greatest care. It is wasting money to pay the cost of an expensive system of storage for fruit of inferior size, quality or condition. This is more particularly true when the inferior fruit is mixed with choice samples: the decay of the former results in the loss of the latter.

12.—SUMMARY.

The exporter of pears must never lose sight of the fact that in the British markets he has to compete with the best fruit in the world; that the French exporters have attained almost to perfection in their system of grading and packing; that the Californian exporters place upon the market annually thousands of cases filled with practically

perfect fruit, of large size and excellent appearance; and that, therefore, only the most rigidly exclusive grading will result in the selection of such Canadian pears as will win a place in the esteem of the public, in competition with the shipments already familiar to them. One further fact is of importance, namely, that pears are sold individually or by the dozen, after passing through the hands of the importer and wholesaler; that each individual pear which comes from Canada is scrutinized first by the retailer, before being placed on show, and then by the consumer when it is purchased. The presence of a few pears in unsatisfactory condition reduces the retailer's profit, and as a consequence renders him less anxious to repeat orders for fruit from the same source. The Canadian exporter should therefore,—

1. Grade carefully so as to have only one size in a package, and to exclude rigidly all under-sized or defective fruits.

2. Pack carefully in uniform packages, plainly marked with the name and address of the shipper, the variety and grade of the fruit, the word "Canada" always occupying a prominent position.

For further information regarding the British and European markets for Canadian fruit, the reader is referred to the evidence of Mr. W. A. MacKinnon, Chief of the Fruit Division, given before the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, in May, 1903. The evidence may be had free on application to the Fruit Division, Ottawa.

N.B.—No postage is required on letters addressed to the Fruit Division on official business.

APPENDIX.

THE FRUIT MARKS ACT, 1901.

(1 EDWARD VII., CHAP. 27), AS AMENDED IN 1902 (2 EDWARD VII., CHAP. 10).

I—Text of the Act.

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as *The Fruit Marks Act, 1901.* Short title.
2. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of July, nineteen hundred and one. Commencement.
3. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,
(a) The expression "closed package" means a box or barrel of which the contents cannot be seen or inspected when such package is closed; Interpretation.
"Closed package" defined.
(b) The expression "fruit" shall not include wild fruit, nor cranberries whether wild or cultivated. "Fruit"
4. Every person who, by himself or through the agency of another person, packs fruit in a closed package, intended for sale, shall cause the package to be marked in a plain and indelible manner, before it is taken from the premises where it is packed. Marks on packages.
(a) with the initials of his Christian names, and his full surname and address; Packer's name and address.
(b) with the name of the variety or varieties; and Variety of fruit.
(c) with a designation of the grade of fruit, which shall include one of the following six marks: for fruit of the first quality, No. 1, or XXX; for fruit of the second quality, No. 2, or XX; and for fruit of the third quality No. 3, or X; but the said mark may be accompanied by any other designation of grade, provided that designation is not inconsistent with, or marked more conspicuously than, the one of the said six marks which is used on the said package. Grade.
5. No person shall sell, or offer, expose or have in his possession for sale, any fruit packed in a closed package and intended for sale, unless such package is marked as required by the next preceding section. Packages not to be sold unless so marked.
6. No person shall sell, or offer, expose or have in his possession for sale, any fruit packed in a closed package, upon which package is marked any designation which represents such fruit as of No. 1 or XXX, finest, best or extra good quality, unless such fruit consist of well grown specimens of one variety, sound, of nearly uniform size, of good colour for the variety, of normal shape, and not less than ninety per cent free from scab, worm holes, bruises and other defects, and properly packed. Falsemarking of packages.
7. No person shall sell, or offer, expose or have in his possession for sale, any fruit packed in any package in which the faced or shown surface gives a false representation of the contents of such package; and it shall be Fraud in packing.

considered a false representation when more than fifteen per cent of such fruit is substantially smaller in size than, or inferior in grade to, or different in variety from, the faced or shown surface of such package.

Penalty for violation of Act.

8. Every person who, by himself or through the agency of another person, violates any of the provisions of this Act shall, for each offence, upon summary conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one dollar and not less than twenty-five cents for each package which is packed, sold, offered, exposed or had in possession for sale contrary to the provisions of this Act, together with the costs of prosecution; and in default of payment of such fine and costs, shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding one month, unless such fine and the costs of enforcing it are sooner paid.

Inspector's duty as to fraud in packing.

9. Whenever any fruit in any package is found to be so packed that the faced or shown surface gives a false representation of the contents of the package, any inspector charged with the enforcement of this Act may mark the words "falsely packed" in a plain and indelible manner on the package.

As to false marks.

2. Whenever any fruit packed in a closed package is found to be falsely marked, the said inspector may efface such false marks and mark the words "falsely marked" in a plain and indelible manner on the package.

Notice to packer.

3. The inspector shall give notice, by letter or telegram, to the packer whose name is marked on the package, before he marks the words "falsely packed" or "falsely marked" on the package.

Tampering with marks.

10. Every person who not being an inspector wilfully alters, effaces or obliterates wholly or partially, or causes to be altered, effaced or obliterated, any marks on any package which has undergone inspection shall incur a penalty of forty dollars.

Who shall be liable.

11. The person on whose behalf any fruit is packed, sold, offered or had in possession for sale, contrary to the provisions of the foregoing sections of this Act, shall be *prima facie* liable for the violation of this Act.

Right to examine packages.

12. Any person charged with the enforcement of this Act may enter upon any premises to make any examination of any packages of fruit suspected of being falsely marked or packed in violation of any of the provisions of this Act, whether such packages are on the premises of the owner, or on other premises, or in the possession of a railway or steamship company; and any person who obstructs or refuses to permit the making of any such examination shall, upon summary conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars and not less than twenty-five dollars, together with the costs of prosecution, and in default of payment of such penalty and costs, shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months, unless the said penalty and costs of enforcing it are sooner paid.

Penalty for obstruction.

Procedure.

1892, c. 29.

13. In any complaint, information or conviction under this Act, the matter complained of may be declared, and shall be held to have arisen, within the meaning of Part LVIII of *The Criminal Code*, 1892, at the place where the fruit was packed, sold, offered, exposed or had in possession for sale.

14. No appeal shall lie from any conviction under this Act except to a Appeal superior, county, circuit or district court, or the court of the sessions of the peace having jurisdiction where the conviction was had; and such appeal shall be brought, notice of appeal in writing given, recognizance entered into, or deposit made within ten days after the date of conviction; and such trial shall be heard, tried, adjudicated upon and decided, without the intervention of a jury, at such time and place as the court or judge hearing the trial appoints, within thirty days from the date of conviction, unless the said court or judge extends the time for hearing and decision beyond such thirty days; and in all other respects not provided for in this Act the procedure under Part LVIII. of *The Criminal Code*, 1892, shall, so far as applicable, apply.

15. Any pecuniary penalty imposed under this Act shall, when received, be payable one-half to the informant or complainant, and the other half to His Majesty.

16. The Governor in Council may make such regulations as he considers necessary in order to secure the efficient enforcement and operation of this Act; and may by such regulations impose penalties not exceeding fifty dollars on any person offending against them; and the regulations so made shall be in force from the date of their publication in the *Canada Gazette* or from such other date as is specified in the proclamation in that behalf; and the violation of any such regulation shall be deemed an offence against this Act and punishable as such.

THE FRUIT MARKS ACT, 1901.

Order in Council of 14th September, 1901.

PRIVY COUNCIL, CANADA.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

The 14th day of September, 1901.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

Whereas by section 16 of the Act, 1 Edward VII, Chapter 27, intituled 'An Act to provide for the Marking and Inspection of packages containing Fruit for Sale,' it is provided as follows:—

" 16. The Governor in Council may make such regulations as he considers necessary in order to secure the efficient enforcement and operation of this Act; and may by such regulations impose penalties not exceeding fifty dollars on any person offending against them; and the regulations so made shall be in force from the date of their publication in the *Canada Gazette* or from such other date as is specified in the proclamation in that behalf; and the violation of any such regulation shall be deemed an offence against this Act and punishable as such."

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased, in virtue of the above cited provisions of the said Act, to make the following regulations, the same to come into force on the date of their publication in the *Canada Gazette*.

1. The Minister of Agriculture may make appointments of inspectors and other persons for the enforcement of the Act.

2. Any inspector charged with the enforcement of the Act may detain, for the time necessary to complete his inspection, any shipment of fruit, in respect of which he has reasonable grounds for believing that the marking of the package, or the packing of the fruit, constitutes a violation of the Act; such fruit shall at all times be at the risk and charges of the owner thereof; and any inspector detaining fruit shall give the owner, where ascertained, notice that such fruit is being detained, in storage or otherwise, as the case may be.

3. The despatch of a prepaid telegram or letter to the packer whose name is marked on the package shall be considered due notice.

4. No person shall for himself or on behalf of any other person, pack any fruit for sale, contrary to the provisions of the Act.

5. Any inspector or other person who violates any of the regulations made under the authority of the Act shall for each offence, on summary conviction, be liable to a fine of not less than five dollars and not exceeding fifty dollars, together with the costs of prosecution.

(Signed)

John J. McGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

THE FRUIT MARKS ACT, 1901.

III. *General Instructions.*

1. Inspectors will visit orchards and packing houses to give information with regard to the Act. They will keep notes of what they observe during such visits.

2. Inspectors will examine fruit at all points in the district assigned them, whether at shipping stations, packing houses, orchards or elsewhere, as directed and as opportunity offers.

3. The Act does not provide for the inspection of particular lots of fruit at the request of buyers or sellers. When not under specific directions, inspectors will use their discretion as to where they can best employ their time within the district assigned them.

4. Inspectors will avoid anything which would delay unnecessarily the movement of the fruit, or which would interfere with the interests of those concerned in the fruit trade, except in so far as action may be necessary to prevent violation of the Act.

5. Packages which have been inspected are to be closed by the inspector and left in marketable order after examination, unless the owner prefers to take charge of such opened packages.

6. Inspectors will report to the department by telegram regarding any particular shipments which in their judgment should be examined at the port of export or elsewhere.

Explanations for Guidance of Inspectors.

Sec. 3 (a). 'Closed Package' applies only to boxes or barrels.

Baskets (even with close covers) will not be considered closed packages to be affected by Sections 3 and 6; the packing of fruit in any package is subject to the provisions of Section 7.

Sec. 4. The words 'plain and indelible manner' are to be taken as including all forms of marking which are plain and not readily rubbed out or removed.

Sec. 6. 'No. 1 or XXX, finest, best or extra good quality.' The following marks also are held by the trade generally to indicate this quality of fruit: 'Choice,' 'Fancy,' 'Selected,' 'Prime.'

'Nearly Uniform' is to be taken as including any size of fruit except that which may be fairly classed as *small for the variety*.

'Bruises.' Only such injuries as produce decay or otherwise materially lessen the value of the fruit for consumption, should be counted as bruises.

'Scab.' Such as causes appreciable waste is to be considered particularly.

'Properly Packed.' 'Slacks' are to be considered as not properly packed if the condition is likely to result in permanent damage during handling or transit.

Sec. 9. 'Notice.' After notice there need be no delay in carrying out the further provisions of the Act.

In case no name appears on packages, proceedings may be taken against the owner where ascertained; otherwise against the party in whose possession the fruit is found.

Sec. 11. In case of sales on commission, the real owner will be first held responsible, but the commission merchant, who, after notice, handles fruit put up contrary to the provisions of the Act, will be proceeded against.

Sec. 12. If objection is made to entry or inspection, the inspector must give written notice of his authority under the Act, to the party objecting, attaching a copy of the Act.

JAS. W. ROBERTSON,

Commissioner of Agriculture and Inspection.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

Ottawa, June 2, 1902.

THE FRUIT MARKS ACT, 1901.

IV. Explanatory Notes.

a. — FOR THE GROWER.

If the grower sells his fruit on the trees or in piles, the Act does not apply to him in any particular.

If he sells his fruit in uncovered barrels or boxes, the Act requires only that the top of each package shall be no better than the fruit throughout the package.

If the grower packs his own fruit he accepts the responsibility of the packing, as described in the following paragraph.

b. FOR THE OWNER.

Section 4 of the Act requires that the person who owns the fruit when it is packed in closed barrels or boxes must mark plainly on each package:

1. His name and address;
2. The name of the variety of the fruit;
3. The grade of the fruit, whether it is 'No. 1,' 'No. 2' or 'No. 3.'

If he marks the package 'No. 1' (or 'XXX') the fruit must be as described in section 6, practically perfect. On reading this section carefully, it will be seen that the packer should aim to discard every injured or defective fruit, and not to deliberately include the ten per cent of inferior specimens which the law allows. This margin is meant to make the work of grading easier and more rapid than if absolute perfection were exacted in the first grade, as many of the best growers think should be done.

It should be noted that the definition of No. 1 fruit does not vary from year to year; no provision is made for lowering the standard when the quality of the crop is poor. In such a case the only result is that a smaller proportion of the fruit is No. 1.

The Act makes no restriction as to the quality of fruit which is marked 'No. 2' or 'No. 3,' but it is strongly recommended that 'No. 2' consist of fruit in every way as good as 'No. 1' except in the matter of size and colour. 'No. 3' will then include all under-sized or defective specimens which are marketable, culls being left at home.

By carefully following the above method, owners will soon establish a high reputation, particularly if they export very few of the 'No. 3' grade.

On the owner is laid the duty of seeing that the face of each package fairly represents the contents as required by section 7. Over-facing is an offence against the Act which is most severely dealt with by the courts.

c. — FOR THE PACKER.

Whether he is putting up his own fruit or that of another person, the packer is required by section 4 of the Order in Council, printed above, to pack the fruit in accordance with the law. In other words, the packer must see that his 'No. 1' fruit is at least 90 per cent perfect, and he must see that the top of each package put up by him gives a fair representation of the contents. If he violates the law in either of these particulars he is liable to the fine specified in section 5 of the Order in Council.

The following is suggested as a sample for the marking of an export pear package: the word 'Canada' to be in red:—



d. — SUMMARY.

The owner who sees that his 'No. 1' fruit is as nearly as possible perfect of its kind, and that every package shows an honest face, has complied with the most important requirements of the Act. If he adds his name and address and the name of the variety, he is perfectly safe from all danger of prosecution under this Act, and need have no fear of inspection if he markets his own fruit.

The packer who refuses to mark imperfect fruit 'No. 1,' and who refuses to fraudulently face packages put up by him, is equally beyond any danger of prosecution under the Act.

For the protection of all parties concerned, it is advisable that the owner should give to every packer working under him, a mark, letter or number to be placed on each package put up by him, so that the responsibility for any given package may always be traced to the proper person.

