

now increase sufficiently to locate and identify every fishing vessel in Canada's offshore zone at least once a week, and will keep an even closer watch over key areas where fishing boundary lines cross rich fishing banks.

Canadian vessels also will maintain a special presence in these parts of the fishing grounds. Fisheries and Marine Service vessels will carry out about 56 per cent of sea patrols, DND vessels about 31 per cent, and MOT vessels about 13 per cent. Increased costs of air and sea fisheries patrols for all departments will be covered by a special budget of \$4 million in 1976-77.

"We anticipate smooth and effective extension of jurisdiction," Mr. LeBlanc said. "We have already signed agreements with major fishing nations off our coast, confirming that in the new zone they'll accept our authority immediately. We will be able to say who fishes what, where, when and how much. We will have the power to license foreign vessels, to restrict foreign vessels to certain areas, to impose reporting requirements, to lift their licences if need be, to seize ships for violations of regulations, and to impose fines and sentences in our own courts.

"Our agreements with foreign countries, and our strengthened patrols, indicate that when we extend jurisdiction we'll do it effectively," Mr. LeBlanc said. "In the meantime, our patrols will continue to operate under the ICNAF (International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries) Joint Enforcement Scheme. I would remind Canadian fishermen that they are still expected to co-operate with fisheries inspectors, whether Canadian or foreign, who may board their vessels under this scheme."

Last year, 423 inspections of foreign vessels resulted in 48 violations.

### A famous seedling

The McIntosh apple was more than once rated "best in the British Empire" earlier this century. During two world wars, it was the most popular fruit sent from Canada, and today, the famed McIntosh is Canada's national apple.

The original McIntosh came from



*The parent tree of the McIntosh apple variety in the location where it was transplanted by John McIntosh in 1811 on his Dundela, Ontario farm. (Date of photo unknown.)*

Dundela, Ontario, a small community near Prescott on the St. Lawrence River. It all began by chance in 1811, when John McIntosh, the son of a United Empire Loyalist from New York State, was clearing brush on his new farm at Dundela.

Noticing a few apple seedlings, he carefully transplanted them in a fenced plot close to his house. Only a few of the trees survived. But one of these was exceptional — it was to become the parent of the McIntosh Red variety that now is one of the world's renowned apples.

Shortly after the birth of his son on the Dundas County farm in 1815, John McIntosh set to work to develop his orchard and, five years later, he had a thriving nursery business.

None of the trees in John's orchard, however, could equal the one he had found in the brush. It had already become an attraction for farmers in the area, acclaimed for its excellent apples, big yields and hardiness.

### Grafting problem

John's biggest problem was propagation. He wanted to expand the variety and make it available to other farmers. But neither he, nor anyone in the district, knew how to graft.

The problem was solved in 1835 when the McIntoshes hired an itinerant worker from the United States to work on the farm who knew how to graft apple trees.

By the time he quit the McIntosh farm later that year he had taught Allan,

McIntosh's son, how to perform the operation. Allan travelled throughout the district, selling seedlings and teaching farmers the art of grafting.

The renown of the McIntosh apple began to spread and by 1900 it had become well established in Eastern Canada. It went on to become one of the leading varieties in North America.

The original tree outlived both father and son. But in 1893 it was badly damaged by a fire that levelled the house only 15 feet away. However, the most distant branches continued to bear fruit until 1908, when the old tree finally expired.

Neither the McIntoshes nor the parent tree have been forgotten. In 1912 a monument was erected on the McIntosh property in memory of the father and the tree.

Today there are millions of McIntosh trees in North America and the produce is still high on the list of world demand for Canadian apples.

### Grant for religious studies

McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, has been awarded \$639,418 by the Canada Council to study Judaism and Christianity in the Greco-Roman era. The grant, which is payable over five years, was one of six awarded by the Council in its 1976-77 program grants and major editorial grants competitions. Applications were submitted by 27 research teams from universities across Canada.

The purpose of the Religion Department's research project will be to determine how and why Judaism and Christianity achieved distinct and lasting identities. The researchers hope, by discovering how these related religions came to define themselves, to gain a better understanding of the influence that the two religions have had on Western civilization.

Traditionally, Judaism has been treated by scholars as a "backdrop or foil" for the development of Christianity, said Dr. E.P. Sanders, Professor of Religion and co-ordinator of the project. The researchers in the McMaster study, he continued, will be taking a novel approach by treating the two religions on an equal basis and applying the same question — that of self-definition — to each. Essays will be published in 1978 and 1979.