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JULY 6, 1911

Apple Exports from North America.

The tables below give the exports of apples from Canada and the United States during the past seven years :

CANADA.			
(Years ending March 31st.)			
Year.	Barrels.	Value.	
1905	997,488	\$2,551,474	
1906	1,280,789	4,217,704	
1907	998,618	2,702,623	
1908	1,629,400	4,823,645	
1909	1,092,090	2,804,282	
1910	1,604,477	4,417,926	
1911	523,658	1,756,884	

UNITED STATES.			
(Years ending June 30th.)			
Year.	Barrels.	Value.	
1905	1,499,942	\$3,859,375	
1906	1,208,989	3,751,375	
1907	1,539,267	4,652,966	
1908	896,279	3,660,854	
1909	896,279	2,782,007	
1910	922,078	3,175,433	
1911*	1,699,682	5,654,124	

*Ending March 31st, 1911.

A New Bulletin on Peach Shipping.

A new bulletin, by J. A. Ruddick and W. W. Moore, entitled, "Trial Shipments of Peaches in 1910," has just been issued by the Dairy and Cold-storage Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. In 1897, the Department made trial shipments of about 7,000 cases of tender fruits, of which 1,400 cases were peaches. During the past few years, in order to encourage the shipment of tender fruits to Great Britain, the Department has reserved cold-storage chambers on the steamers, and guaranteed the earnings thereon, for the accommodation of shippers of small lots. Icing charges up to \$5 per car on all shipments of early apples and tender fruits received at Montreal for export in cold-storage, from August 1st to October 1st, were paid by the Department in each year.

This action stimulated shipments of early apples and pears, but had little effect on peach shipments. Because of this, the Department made trial shipments of peaches in 1910, in order to procure data respecting the proper degree of maturity at picking time, the best method of packing, proper temperatures during transportation, and any other details of the business. The St. Catharines Cold-storage and Forwarding Company, Ltd., furnished the peaches and packed them as directed, and information as to the size of shipments was obtained from fruit brokers in England. During three weeks, 1,284 cases were shipped. All peaches were carried to Montreal in refrigerator cars and fast freight, with the exception of one shipment, which was forwarded by express. All peaches were closely watched, and all shipments landed in excellent condition. The number of days from sailing until the cargoes were discharged was from nine to sixteen, and all the peaches shipped by the department were disposed of by private sale, excepting two Liverpool arrivals which were sold under the hammer, etc. Average price received for the 1,284 cases was \$1.04 per case, leaving, after deducting charges of freight and commission, 80.7 cents per case, f.o.b., St. Catharines. The bulletin is illustrated with cuts of baskets and cases used, and contains much information regarding packing, prices, prospects, conditions, and quality desired, along with clippings from many English publications, all of which highly commend Canadian peaches. The general conclusions arrived at from this demonstration are:

That Canadian peaches can be delivered in Great Britain in good marketable condition, provided proper care is exercised in preparing them for shipment.

That only peaches of good quality, of large size, and with a touch of color, should be shipped.

That every detail of packing must be attended to with scrupulous care.

That, if peaches can be pre-cooled before shipping, they may be picked in a more mature condition, which would add to the flavor, size and appearance.

That shipment by fast freight in a well-iced and properly-loaded refrigerator car is better than by express.

That, in the ocean steamers, any temperature between 35 and 40 degrees will carry the peaches safely, if they have been delivered to the steamship in right condition.

That it is important to have the temperature gradually raised to about 55 degrees during the last 36 hours the fruit is in the ship's refrigerator, so that when it is landed there will be no condensation of moisture from the warmer outside air.

That it would be an advantage if, during the next few years, all the Canadian peaches shipped could be sold by one broker in each of the princi-

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pal markets, so that undue competition might be avoided.

That only a comparatively small quantity of our peaches can be disposed of in Great Britain at the prices realized for our shipments the past season, and that if our growers desire an outlet for a considerable quantity, a much lower price will have to be accepted.

That the number of growers who are in a position to successfully cater to this export trade is limited, and that if it is gone into by the average grower or shipper, following the average slipshod methods, nothing but disaster may be anticipated.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

Macdonald College Principal.

The Board of Governors of McGill University, Montreal, have confirmed Prof. F. C. Harrison, B. S. A., D. Sc., F. R. S. C., in full status as principal of the affiliated institution, Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., in which he was appointed Bacteriologist in 1905, and acting principal upon the retirement of Dr. Jas. W. Robertson, in the early part of 1910. The College, embracing departments of agriculture, pedagogy and domestic science, was founded, equipped and endowed through the generosity of Sir Wm. C. Macdonald, and stands as an enduring monument to the constructive genius of Dr. Robertson, who was aided for two years in the construction work and equipment by Prof. Harrison. The College, being barely past the initial stage, the duties of acting principal, in addition to those of his own chair, were obviously arduous and difficult, but he has displayed administrative abilities of a rare order, which the University authorities have now duly recognized.

Born in 1871, Prof. Harrison was educated at Westminster and other English schools, and by tutor, matriculating into London University in 1889. On coming to Canada, he took a full course at the Ontario Agricultural College, securing the degree of B. S. A., with honors in all subjects, from Toronto University, in 1892. He began professional duties by working up the travelling-dairy campaigns in Eastern and Western Ontario. For a time he acted as assistant to the late Prof. J. H. Panton, and had charge of the Ontario Agricultural College library. In 1896 he was appointed Bacteriologist, and a few years later, Professor of Bacteriology. He took post-graduate work at the Universities of Wisconsin and Cornell, and during the year 1900 studied dairy bacteriology at the University of Berne with De Freudenreich, and veterinary bacteriology with Tavel, also studying for six months at the University of Copenhagen. He was a post-graduate student at Cambridge University, and visited many other institutions of learning and research in Europe and America. He took the degree of M. Sc. (McGill) in 1908, and a year later the degree of Doctor of Science. He represented Canada at the International Dairy Conference, Buda Pest, in 1909. He was appointed a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada in 1910, has been an active member of the American Public Health Association, and a member and councillor of the American Society of Bacteriologists. His capacity for work has been indeed remarkable, embracing not only administration, research and lectures, but the preparation of reports, articles for the agricultural press, and nearly a score of Ontario Agricultural College bulletins. One of the last of these, "Experiments with Nodule-forming Bacteria," introduced the distribution of nitro-culture to farmers in Ontario, which has met with good success, and is still continued from the O. A. C. Prof. Harrison has also contributed to various scientific journals, and has presented to the Royal Society of Canada a number of valuable scientific papers, which they have published. The foregoing references afford an idea of the rich individual endowment and capacity which Prof. Harrison brings to the development of the great agricultural and educational institution now fully committed to his charge, a work in which he has the cordial co-operation of a scholarly and practical faculty.

Mrs. Harrison, who has been the devoted associate of Prof. Harrison in his life-work, is a daughter of Dr. James Mills, formerly President of the Ontario Agricultural College, now a leading member of the Canadian Railway Commission.

June Wheat Cutting.

Fall-wheat cutting on light soil in East Middlesex, Ont., was in progress on Friday, June 30th. There was a fairly good stand of clean straw, with apparently well filled heads. This is phenomenally early for Central-western Ontario. There is life in the old Province yet.

Prof. W. Lochhead, B. A., M. Sc., Biological Department, of Macdonald College, is taking a holiday summer-school course at Ann Arbor University, Michigan.

The Parsnip Webworm.

On the 28th of June, in passing through his garden with Mr. Buchanan, at Marden, near Guelph, we observed a part of a row of parsnips with every leaf lying flat on the ground and quite withered. Examination disclosed that the leaves had been nearly or wholly severed by worms feeding on the bases of the petioles. Further examination along the parsnip rows and adjoining carrot rows revealed one or more of these worms in every plant examined. It seemed as though within a day or two not a green parsnip or carrot leaf would be left in the plot unless some effective remedy could be promptly applied.

The insect thus demonstrating its destructive powers on these two vegetables is a very active, yellowish-green or bluish-green larva, bearing on every segment a series of black dots and a few black hairs. Its head and the upper part of the first segment are also black. The largest specimens taken were nearly three-fourths of an inch in length, and in general appearance somewhat resembling the currant worm. It proves to be the same species that spins a thin web in the flowering tops of wild carrot and wild parsnip, the habit which has given it the name at the head of this note. The larva develops into a moth scientifically known as *Depressaria heracliana*, having relationships to the families that include the codling moth of the apple and the clothes moth.

The literature available does not speak of its attacking field or garden crops, but there are reports of trouble it has given some seed-growers. It certainly has powers of injury that make it well worth watching. The wild carrot is an entirely useless weed that has been spreading in recent years. Its suitability for feeding, and thereby spreading the parsnip web-worm, increases the duty of taking measures to exterminate it. The wild parsnip and the cow-parsnip—the weed which gives the insect its scientific name—also furnish it food and lodging. The tendency of the larva to burrow in the stem, and thus hide itself, makes prevention more promising than cure. Paris green or hellebore lodged at the root-crown would doubtless catch most of the insects. J. DEARNESS.

Toronto Open Air Horse Show.

Some nine hundred animals, every one well groomed and showing excellent care and management, turned out for the annual Dominion Day Parade and Show, in Toronto. The greater number of horses in the parade were commercial horses, and all types used in commercial enterprise were well represented. The fancy horses were there, also, and the classes for harness horses, trotters, pacers, saddle horses and ponies were well filled. The parade was headed by the band of the 48th Highlanders and the 9th Mississauga Horse, who were just returning from camp, bronzed and sunburnt, and mounted on horses which are a credit to the regiment. The entire parade was upwards of three miles long, and took an hour to pass a given point.

The heavy dray horses made a good showing, the three-horse teams, pairs and single-horse classes all having a large number of entries, and the horses present were a very good class of drafters. The Clydesdale or Shire breeding, particularly the former, comprised most of the heavy horses, but a few very nice Percherons were present, and added interest to these classes.

Delivery horses were out in hundreds, and they, together with their neat appointments, made a very picturesque appearance. All colors and combinations of horses', wagons' and drivers' attire were shown to the best possible advantage, and this class of horses denoted plainly that there will always be a market for the general-purpose horse, since nearly all the delivery horses belong to this class.

The harness-horse classes brought out some excellent turnouts, as did also the pony classes. These, with the trotters, pacers and saddle horses, formed the aristocratic section of the animals at the show, and proved conclusively that Toronto has some of the highest class of fancy horses.

This show and parade is held primarily for the work horses, and, considering that these animals are in harness six days per week, and are often worked long hours, they made a very creditable showing, and their owners and drivers have good reason to be proud of their horses. Suitable prizes are given in the various classes, and the show serves the purpose of keeping up the drivers' interest in their animals and outfits, and goes a considerable distance in improving the conditions for the hard-worked horse in the city. There is nothing which causes the drivers to take more interest in their animals than competing for a prize in a parade of this kind.