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back and forth several times, as it is being filled. Too much importance cannot be attached to the thoroughness of the settling of the fruit. The rocking takes the place of undue pressing, and results in much less bruised fruit. Apply the press carefully when the last row of apples comes slightly above the heading groove, and when the head reaches the groove tighten the hoops and nail in the liners, and the barrel is complete, provided it has been labelled on the opposite end before filling commenced.

#### IN BOXES.

Box-packing requires more care than barrel-work. Two and sometimes three different styles of pack are used, the packer adapting the pack to the size of apple and the box. The box which our growers use, is one ten inches by eleven inches by twenty inches. Apples for box-packing should be carefully graded into different sizes before packing, and, as nearly as possible, have the apples in each box uniform in size, shape and color. This facilitates packing as far as size and shape go, and is an advantage in selling. The diagonal and straight pack are used extensively in the west. The diagonal pack is used when the apples are too large for four straight across the box, and too small for three. Straight packs are three, four and five tiers according to the size of the box, made by placing the apples in straight rows across the box. The diagonal pack is started by placing an apple in one corner of the box, another in the center against the end and another in the corner, and alternating them until the layer is complete. The diagonal pack is preferable because it permits more variation in the apples, and usually less bruising occurs. The box should be lined with a white paper. Each layer in the box should be placed by hand. The packer must plan to get a bulge in the center of the box. This should be about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and to get it he should begin with the first or second layer. The method is to place in the center of the box, apples which are a little larger and thicker than the apples near the end. A little practice brings the bulge naturally. The apples may be packed on the end or on the side. Flat apples pack best on end, while long apples do better on the side. A bulge of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches means when the box is nailed up and completed,  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch both top and bottom to take up any slack during shipping, and prevent bruising of the fruit.

#### WHAT CONSTITUTES EACH GRADE.

"Fancy" fruit, should consist of well-grown specimens of a single variety. Each and every apple must be sound, of good uniform size and normal shape for the variety, must show a good coloring for the variety and be free from worm holes, bruises, scale and defects of all kinds, and be properly packed.

"No. 1" must consist of well-grown specimens of a single variety, must be sound, of not less than medium size and show good color for variety, and be of normal shape; and not less than 90 per cent free from scab, worm holes, bruises and other defects, and must be properly packed.

"No. 2" must be specimens of nearly medium size for the variety, and not less than 80 per cent free from worm holes and such other defects as cause material waste, and be properly packed.

These are the requirements, and every packer should make it a point to put up nothing but the best in each grade this year, and make Canada's 1912 apple crop one which will be an advertisement for Canadian apples in every market where they are sold.

#### Old Country Apple Markets.

"While in the West of England there is said to be something of a fruit famine, Kent cannot complain of a lack of apples, pears, and cobnuts. Indeed, it is declared that apples do not pay for the picking. A Maidstone merchant is said to have sent apples to Covent Garden and to have been a penny per bushel to the bad when carriage and market dues were paid."

The above cutting from an English newspaper will show Mr. McArthur why apples are cheap this year.

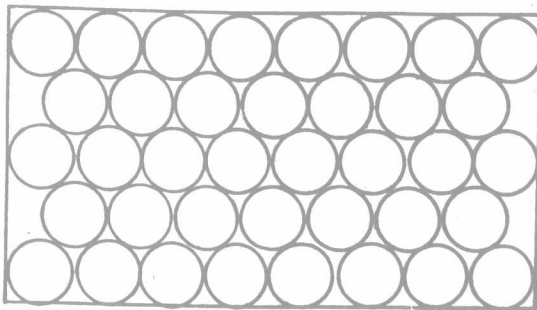
I may also mention that large supplies are coming into our markets weekly of first-class cooking apples from the continent of Europe, so I am afraid that exporters will meet a dull market to begin with.

For my own private business I could afford to give him 13s per barrel delivered at Railway Stn., Glasgow, or 12s 6d ex ship for stuff in good condition, Nos. 1 and 2 good sorts in mixed cars, Ben Davis and Grimes Golden barred. I am not at present a buyer, and only give this figure to allow you to make comparison. Steamboat freight is, I believe, a dollar per barrel, and there are also dock and shore dues on this side. I may mention that last year I had several splendid lots of Nova Scotia apples, which took very well in this district. They are like our home apples and appear to take better on that account, although inclined to be on the small side.

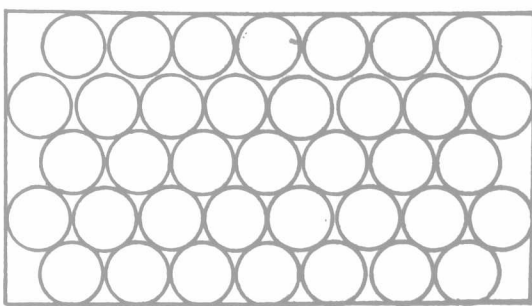
We have just finished harvest here; have been badly hindered by wet weather, but have it in good order now, and a bounteous crop it is. Early potatoes are lifting well.

Stirlingshire, Scotland.

R. B. SMITH.

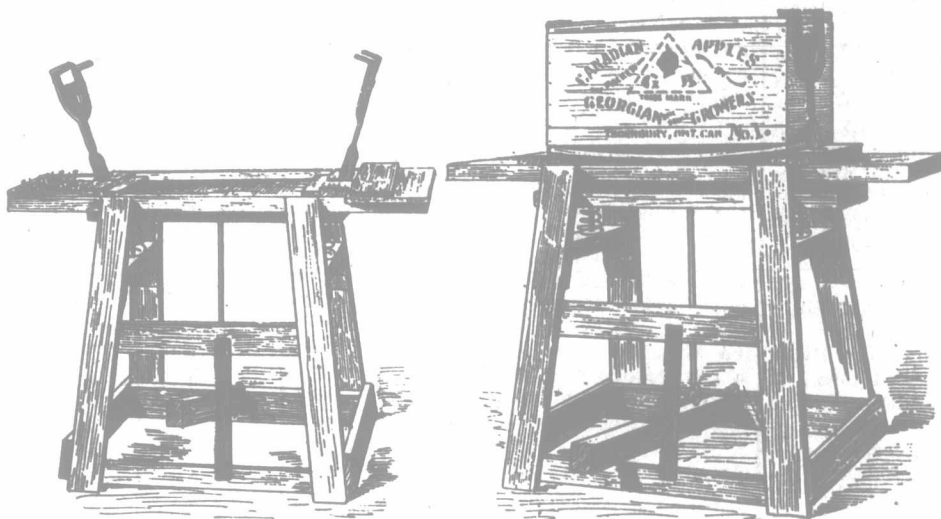


(a) 1st, 3rd and 5th Layers.

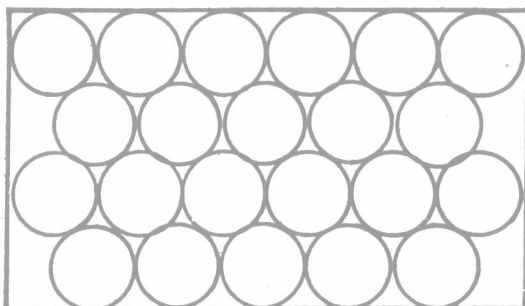


(b) 2nd and 4th Layers.

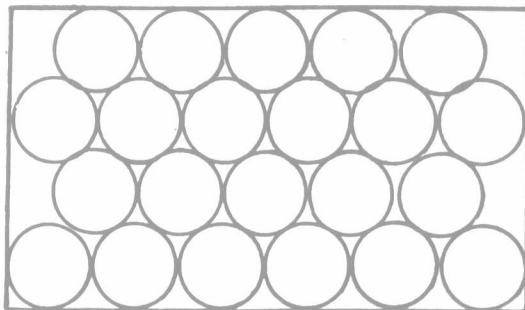
3 : 2 Box Packs.



Box Press and Nailing Bench.



(a) 1st and 3rd Layers.



(b) 2nd and 4th Layers.

2 : 2 Box Packs.

## THE FARM BULLETIN.

### More Land for National Exhibition.

The force of public opinion is evidently taking effect upon the directors of the National Exhibition, Toronto. At a meeting last week the Executive were instructed to appoint a committee to act in conjunction with a committee from the City Council, to secure from the Dominion Government possession of enough of the Garrison

Common to provide for the necessary improvements in the agriculture department, which, judging from the letter of W. K. McNaught, M. P. P., referred to in last week's Farmer's Advocate, will mean an extension of the space of the live-stock buildings, and a fine covered judging pavilion. The City Council was also requested to take up the question of an eastern entrance to the exhibition grounds.

### British Agricultural Development.

Amid the clamor over Home Rule, the German Peril and wet harvests, the public in Great Britain and elsewhere is liable to overload the work of the Development Commission established under the historic British budget of 1909. As very often occurs, this most beneficial of movements is quiet and orderly in method. It deals largely with two great industries, agriculture and the fisheries, and rests on the rational basis of science and education rather than coddling and pauperizing schemes. For the benefit of agriculture the Board of Agriculture and the Commission had together worked out a plan of education and research that will prove of far reaching benefit. To this end £50,000 a year is set aside, and £325,000 for a scheme of instruction. This, in its turn, is to consist of ascending stages, all of which will be under the control of the Board of Agriculture. First will come the technical training in schools. The next link will be a series of farm institutes or schools, the object of which will be to provide farmers' sons with winter courses, or spring and summer courses in dairy work, arranged after the American and Danish examples. Later on, again, will come the residential agricultural colleges, with scholarships attached, one for each of the twelve centres into which the country will be divided. The Commissioners appear to have been encouraged by the interest in scientific education shown by the younger farmers and their anxiety to improve the low standard of veterinary knowledge which hampers the English stock-keeper. They are the class to whom the higher grades of this educational scheme will especially appeal, and who will make most use of the highest of all, which

will be the central research institutes. Here the Commissioners propose to associate practical men with the experts, so as to keep the work as far as possible on economic lines. Actual progress may be slow, for the first business of the new organization will be to find and develop men able to fit the scientific method on to the hand-to-mouth character of much English farming. Meanwhile, a more direct form of aid to agriculture is the assistance which the Commissioners have been able to give to experimental work on new crops, such as tobacco in Ireland and the willow beds for basket-making of South Wales, or the large sums they have already devoted to the encouragement of light-horse breeding. But the two greater subjects which fairly come within the scope of the Commissioners' work are agricultural co-operation and rural transport, in the form of motor services and light railways. The subjects are allied, and both are vital elements in the success of the great change in rural economy to which both political parties are committed, the extension of small holdings. The Commissioners have already done something to assist the three Agricultural Organization Societies, which are the organs of the co-operative movement in the four kingdoms, and to develop their representative character. The Commission has also begun lines of forestry that will develop into a useful national scheme.

### Want No Larger British Preference.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association, in session at Ottawa, received a lettergram on behalf of the Western Grain Growers, enquiring whether the Manufacturers' Association would join hands in an effort to bind Canada to the Motherland, by urging the Dominion Government to reduce the tariff on British imports to one-half that charged on American imports, and to bring about complete free trade with Great Britain in ten years. The proposal was greeted with a laugh, and disposed of after a few moments casual consideration, with a courteously phrased reply rep-