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As regards fruits, the only line in which Canada has captured any considerable trade is in gallon apples, which really provides the bulk of the Canadian business in this country in canned fruits and vegetables, the California packers of peaches and pears having obtained a hold on this market with which it has so far been difficult to compete.

The Strawberry Root Weevil in British Columbia, with Notes on other Insects Attacking Strawberry Plants in the Lower Fraser Valley, is the subject of Bulletin No. 18 of the Second Series of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. This publication, which has been prepared by Mr. R. C. Treherne, B.S.A., is based upon a careful study of the insect carried out in 1912 and 1913, by the writer, under the supervision of Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt, Dominion Entomologist. The Strawberry Root Weevil constitutes the greatest obstacle to the successful growing of strawberries in certain sections of the Lower Fraser Valley; the investigations carried out demonstrated that the control

of this insect was dependent upon cultural methods and the system of cropping, and for this reason these aspects of the problem are fully discussed.

British Fruit Imports

That there is an almost unlimited demand for cheap fruit in the United Kingdom is illustrated by the enormous quantities of bananas which are now sold all over the country, their appearance having created an entirely new demand. Fruit from Canada and Australia, South Africa and the West Indies is sold throughout the country in quantities which seem to be limited only by the carrying capacity of the cold storage in the steamships.

The total value of fruit, not liable to duty, imported to the United Kingdom in 1913 was as follows:

From—	
British possessions	£ 1,671,955
Foreign countries	10,406,000

Total £12,077,955

APPLES

Of all the fruits which are the subject of international trade, apples represent the greatest aggregate value, though bananas appear to be rapidly overtaking them. The following table shows that forty-seven per cent of the apples imported to the United Kingdom in 1913 came from British Possessions:

IMPORTS OF APPLES

From—	
Canada	£ 780,036
Australia	296,245
Channel Islands	11,844
Other British	1,958

Total British £1,040,083

United States	£1,000,074
Other foreign	190,213

Total foreign £1,190,287

Total £2,230,370

The exports of apples from Canada during the eleven months ending February, 1914, were 889,982 barrels, value \$8,201,884.

The following table shows the imports of pears to the United Kingdom in 1913:

From—	
Canada	£ 32,169
Australia	30,650
Cape of Good Hope	20,929
Other British	2,498

Total British £ 86,246

United States	£232,470
Belgium	162,171
France	99,765
Netherlands	52,707
Other foreign	16,725

Total foreign £563,838

Total £650,084

The exports of fresh fruit from South Africa in 1913 amounted in value to £54,315, and included grapes £12,270, oranges £11,580, pears £9,674, plums £5,961, peaches £4,090, naartjes £2,217, and pine-apples £1,687.

Boxes vs. Barrels

F. Dano, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Glasgow, Scotland

Interviews with importers, brokers, and the retail trade indicate that the box package is becoming a more important factor in the apple trade than formerly. Which is the better package cannot be answered offhand. One class of package suits one



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