

and plums, as well as for all soft fruits, the cases must be ventilated.

Each case must bear the name of the grower, with the names of the varieties of fruit in it—a case may have more than one variety if necessary.

For the English exhibitions, which open September 1, five samples of all our earliest apples and pears are required. Early apples and pears are also desired for St. Louis, and for bottling for the great Belgian exhibition which will be held next year.

The selection of specimens of fruit for exhibition purposes cannot be done too carefully. Only perfect specimens, typical of the variety, should be selected—not necessarily very large. The greatest care is required to see that no fruit is packed for exhibit bearing any defects due to disease or the presence of insects. Apple scab, blotches, unevenness, indentations, or marks made by branches rubbing the apples, worm holes, etc., even the absence of the stalk constitutes a blemish to be avoided.

The proper handling of fruits for exhibition is important, especially as the slightest bruise interferes with their preservation in cold storage. Apples ripen rapidly after being gathered. Only the shortest possible time, therefore, should elapse between the picking and the placing in cold storage. For the best results, the fruit should be ripe but not what is termed "dead ripe." Tests made in cold storage show that fruit that has not been fully grown is easily damaged by scald and some kinds are liable to shrivel.

The influence of paper wrappers on the keeping qualities of apples has been fully proven. Double wrap every specimen in tissue and manilla paper. Each package should be plainly marked on the outside with the name and address of the grower, and the name of the fruit it contains. This is very important to enable those in charge of the exhibit to determine what the package contains without opening it. The apples should be packed firmly in the package with a light layer of excelsior at the bot-



The New Chief of the Fruit Division.

The promotion of Mr. Alex. McNeill, senior fruit inspector and vice-president of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, to the position of chief of the fruit division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment to another office of the former chief, Mr. A. W. MacKinnon, appears to have given general satisfaction. Widely known throughout Canada as an institute speaker, and being generally popular, Mr. McNeill, who has a thorough grasp of the fruit situation in Canada, should fill this important office with credit to himself and the industry he represents. The retiring chief, Mr. MacKinnon, has been a most energetic and capable official and the loss of his services to the fruit interests of Canada will be a no inconsiderable one. The new chief, Mr. Alex. McNeill, was born on a fruit farm in Middlesex county and spent several years of his life there. He spent one year on one of the largest and best fruit farms in Central Ontario, on which he first developed a fondness for the fruit business. When a young man he held the position of science master of the Windsor Collegiate for 12 years, but finally bought a fruit farm of 50 acres and planted it all in fruit. After leaving the college he moved onto this farm, and was on it until three years ago, when he was appointed on the staff of the Fruit Division at its organization in 1901.

tom and top to prevent bruises.

It is expected that fruit growers in the several provinces will aid the Department of Agriculture to make the fruit exhibit from Canada a complete success in every particular. It is needless to say that success will depend on the hearty cooperation of every one who grows any kind of fruit. Concerted and strenuous effort will be necessary on our part if Canada is to maintain the position she claims of producing the finest apples, etc., in the world. Boxes, wrapping paper and cardboard divisions will be supplied to contributors free of charge on application.