


EXPORT OF TENDER APPLES.

 N the 26th of May Prof. Robertson and Mr. Grindley met the shippers at Grimsby to consider plans for farther experiment in shipping tender fruits. Peaches, tomatoes and grapes have been so unsatisfactory thus far that it was not proposed to receive any of them from shippers on guarantee, but the Government might buy some of these fruits for purposes of experiment.

The Dairy Commissioner said the Government would push the export of pears and early apples in particular during the coming season, because there seemed to be good ground for expecting that Canada would be able to take a first place with these fruits in the British market. There would therefore be a large quantity of these sent forward, providing the crop was of fine quality. There would seem to be a good opening for fine, high colored Astracan, Duchess, Alexander and Gravenstein apples, among the summer and fall apples, if forwarded in small packages in cold storage.

It was advised that apple growers in each province make specialties of a few of the kinds of apples that succeed and not to have too many varieties. Thus Nova Scotia has made a name for her Gravensteins.

Among the winter varieties he mentioned such kinds as the King, Greening, Cranberry, Pippin, Golden Russet, and Spy, as varieties which were becoming known as Ontario apples, and were in demand abroad.

Prof. Robertson proposed trying some shipments of Ontario winter apples in the Ontario barrel, which is about $28\frac{1}{2}$ inches from croe to croe, $17\frac{1}{2}$ inch head, and 65 inches around the bilge, and some in the Nova Scotia apple bar-

rel which has straight staves, and is smaller, but which appears to reach Great Britain with fewer slacks. He thinks the bilge tends to flatten in the Ontario barrels when piled three or four tiers high and thus render the apples loose in the interior. He had looked over many account sales for the purpose of comparison and had found in the Nova sales not more than 10 per cent slacks reported, while in Ontario sales a much larger proportion was not unusual. Of 14,000 barrels of Ontario apples for example, that were reported, only 5,000 were tight. He thought possibly the explanation was in the difference of the shape of the barrels. Of course it might possibly be due to difference in temperature of storage; but if so, that would henceforth be remedied, for in response to the resolutions sent in by our Association, the Minister of Agriculture has made provision for better storage of fruit in trans-atlantic steamers, and agents of the Government would be sent to port towns to insist upon better conditions.

The Committee discussed with Prof. Robertson the importance of persevering with the experimental shipment of grapes. So far, it is true, these have been a failure, but the shipments have been on too small a scale. Besides, they have been of too many varieties. Concords, Wordens and Niagara are worthless for export and large quantities of these varieties were previously forwarded to the disgust of the English consumers, with both their condition and their flavor.

We would advise shipping only the Roger's grapes, such as 4, 9, 15, 22 and 44; grapes of the highest quality, of fine appearance and excellent carrying qualities. These should