

ferred that all came from English Garden; on the contrary a large collection of apples was sent from Nova Scotia by the Fruit Growers' Association, and the leading prizes were nearly all won by large and splendidly coloured fruit from Jersey. The Royal Horticultural Society of Namur, also, sent a fine collection of Pears. These had travelled over fairly well, but the large and highly coloured apples from Nova Scotia had been terribly bruised during transit. * * There were only seven dishes of Emperor Alexander shown, all of great merit though. The first prize dish, contributed by Mr. C. J. Perry, was composed of noble specimens, splendidly coloured; and the second prize lot, sent by Mr. G. Thomas, Jersey, was but little inferior. De per coloured fruit than all were shown by the Fruit-Growers' Association of Nova Scotia, but, unfortunately, they were too much bruised to stand any chance of gaining an award. * * The class for the best collection of Culinary Apples was a heavy one. * * The Fruit Growers' Association of Nova Scotia had about seventy sorts. As satisfactory as any other class in the show was that for dishes of distinct Dessert Apples. A splendid dish of King of the Pippins came from Nova Scotia."

The editor of the *Gardeners' Chronicle and Agricultural Gazette* devotes his leading article to the subject of the Fruit Show, opening thus:—"The International Fruit Show held on Wednesday last at South Kensington was in many ways a remarkable one. Considering the season, the display was truly extraordinary. Looking, too, at the magnificently coloured Pears sent from Jersey, one begins to wonder whether that Island was not the true site of the Garden of the Hesperides. We should indeed have thought so, but for the Apples from Nova Scotia, the brilliancy of which was so great as to make us think that peninsula must have been the true *locus in quo*. Of course, the fact that Nova Scotia was a *terra incognita* to ordinary mortals at that time, cannot be allowed as an argument to the contrary!"

The new and important historical question here started we leave to Mr. Duncan Campbell, as suitable for discussion in his forthcoming work on the History of the Province. But the more practical point—the packing of fruit for distant markets—we earnestly commend to the serious attention of the Fruit Growers' Association. No doubt there are great practical difficulties in packing goods so easily injured, and so prone to decay from the slightest bruise, but surely there is a way of doing it, and, if so, it should be found out. What is the best kind, shape and size of packing case? a barrel? or a shallow box? or what? What is the best packing material? Simply paper

wrappers around each fruit? Or should there be some imbedding stuff? What is the best means (by labelling or otherwise) to ensure careful handling of the package by steamboat and railway men, to ensure its being kept away from the heated part of a steamer, from wet and frost at a Railway depot, and from being opened in transit at a Custom House? All these and many more particulars, such as ventilation, etc., are really elements involved in the idea of "packing," and have to be fully considered. If any of our readers have enquiries or suggestions to make on any of these points we shall be glad to give them a place in our columns. Our orchardists are blessed with a fertile soil, a favourable climate, knowledge of what varieties to cultivate, skill in culture, and prudence in marketing, and it is only when fruit is sent to great distances, as England or Ontario, that we hear of failures. We hope ere long to hear that they have so improved in their modes of packing that they can undertake to deliver attractive and saleable fruit to the dealers in Covent Garden, or other great centres of population in foreign countries. Then prices will be obtained that must necessarily lead to an immense extension and more profitable working of our orchards. The Country that produces the best article is the one that takes the lead in an industrial art, and can command the market of the world. We have the further advantage that, taking rent of land and taxes into account, the cost of production is less with us than in any other apple-growing country.

In connection with this subject we reprint from the *Morning Chronicle* of 23d December, the following correspondence:

Col. Wilder has sent the enclosed notice to me as Ex-President of our Fruit Growers' Association, and I shall feel obliged by your giving it publicity in your columns. We have now two Associations in charge of practical Fruit Growers, and shall be able to sustain in 1873 the reputation we earned in London in 1862, if the date fixed for the show in Boston is not too early for our fruit. Col. Wilder is well known throughout the continent as a zealous and public spirited horticulturist, and deserves our best thanks for his cordial invitation.

Yours, &c.,

R. G. HALIBURTON.

(Circular.)

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.
Fourteenth Session, to be held at Boston, Mass., on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 10th, 11th and 12th of September, 1873.

DEAR SIR.—In view of making the next above named meeting a complete success, and with regard to the probability of a large attendance, we respectfully ask

of you to suggest a system of orders or rules for its daily sessions.

If you have any special item upon which you wish a discussion, please name it distinctly; and, at the same time, state how much time, in your opinion, ought to be occupied by it.

If you have any names of persons whom you think should be on the Committees, please name them, and state the Committee upon which they should be placed.

Please address your reply to F. R. Elliott, Cleveland, Ohio, to be received on or before the 21st day of January, 1873.

MARSHALL PINCKNEY WILDER,
President.

F. R. ELLIOTT, Secretary.

MR. LONGWORTH'S ADDRESS.

[Continued from page 70.]

What is systematic farming? Who has a thorough understanding of the subject, and on what one farm in Nova Scotia can it be seen practically illustrated?

This is treating it in its high and best expression, for in a low sense, there is not a farmer in the land, however dull and shiftless, but has a system, or some way peculiar to his practice, by which he conducts his agricultural operations. Such a farmer may have dilapidated farm buildings, poor, half-starved stock, tumble-down fences, neglected orchards, and run-out mowing lands. He has his way of doing things, from year to year; and it is his system of farming, however unprofitable it may be.

Systematic farming is on a graduated scale, extending from that kind of rural mismanagement which is a shame to a man of even limited ideas of neatness and thrift, up to that intelligent, methodic and remunerative system of husbandry in its several features, which we can talk about, but which is rarely accomplished.

Properly speaking, systematic farming is the best kind of practice possible in any department of the farmer's business. We should not hesitate to say that it is high farming, book farming, scientific farming, progressive farming. This method of agriculture rests upon a basis of intelligence, knowledge, experience. In addition to muscle, it demands a mind that has been instructed, cultivated and trained in the direction of farming.

Occasionally a wealthy merchant or mechanic from the city, will move into the country and commence farming. He erects costly and elegant buildings, purchases high bred cattle and horses and sheep. He has money and taste, and can do some things well; but it is almost certain he will not become a systematic farmer. He knows how to spend money; but he does not know how to farm. The best method of farming cannot be bought with coin even; but it requires the imperative price of special and thorough education. It laughs at the idea that anybody, who is taken with a fever for "country life," can at once become a systematic farmer.

And with those who were raised on farms, and have spent their lives thus far in farm work, but were not educated generously in the science as well as art of farming, it will be in vain to look for examples of the best practice. Such persons may succeed quite