

land, we take the first opportunity to give it room in these pages.

It will be observed that the view is from the opposite side to that which was shown on p. 4 of this volume.

In connection with this fine illustration the article by our worthy President on the benefits to be derived from the Colonial Exhibition, will be read with great interest.

THE PROSPECTIVE BENEFITS OF THE COLINDERIES.

BY ALEX. M'D. ALLAN, GODERICH, ONT.

IF SUBSTANTIAL permanent benefit is to be derived from the Canadian exhibit at the Colinderies, we should not cease to perfect plans for successfully carrying out all that may be necessary in order to hold a market or establish more permanently, markets recently opened out to us. It has been clearly proven that by cold storage our early and soft fruits, especially apples, can be successfully shipped to the British markets. Is the matter going to drop at this? If not, what steps are to be taken to have a permanent line of cold storage established in one or more of our steamship lines? Now is the time to make preparation. I believe our Government should deal with the matter in negotiating; and intending shippers could give an idea early in the season as to the space each could occupy, and the length of time such space would be needed. All our early apples could be shipped successfully, and good prices realised, so long as a good, sample article only is shipped.

Then there other articles that can be profitably shipped. Table sweet corn in the cob, I feel sure, can be disposed of in large quantities; and it will carry admirably in cold storage. I would not advise the shipping of early pears and plums, as a rule. But if the markets in Britain are holding out a sufficient demand, owing to a

generally short home and European crop, then these fruits can be shipped at remunerative prices. Our green flesh nutmeg melons would realize enormous prices in London and Liverpool. Grapes, if packed in convenient baskets, could be shipped so as to sell at prices that would pay the vineyardist. But the demand would be small at first, as our out-door grapes are not known on the British markets, and the people would not purchase them largely, until a taste were fairly established for them. In that country it is only the comparatively wealthy who can afford to eat grapes, the prices being beyond what any other class can afford. But as they can only grow grapes under glass, it will be readily seen that our open-air kinds can be grown and sent into these markets at a much lower price, so that a very large class of consumers who cannot afford to purchase such a luxury at the high prices charged for British hot-house grown grapes, would be glad to obtain ours at such prices as would amply pay both grower and shipper in Canada. But such a trade can only be established gradually, as the tastes of consumers are educated into a relish for our grapes.

As I will have regular advices by cable next season, of the prospects and state of the British fruit markets, it will give me pleasure to advise with intending shippers as to what to ship, and where, when, and to whom, as well as any other advice they may require; and I hope to hear often from many such through your columns. I would suggest that all intending shippers who can possibly do so, should attend our Fruit Growers' Association summer meeting for a conference upon points connected with the trade. I find that good results of the Colonial are showing themselves continually. By every mail I receive letters from British agriculturists who desire to