

imitation by other nations. And I suggest that we ask the co-operation of all pomological and horticultural societies in carrying out this important reform."

I am pleased to be able to announce, continued Secretary Starr, in his report, that arrangements are being made for a great international fruit show in connection with the world's exposition to be held in New Orleans next winter, when all fruits in season will be placed side by side in competition for valuable prizes. The propriety of making an extensive exhibit of Nova Scotia fruit on such an occasion will doubtless be conceded by every one. And it must necessarily devolve upon this association in conjunction with the government to put forth extraordinary efforts in order that Nova Scotia may be represented in proportion to the importance of her fruit industry. It is to be regretted that the efforts put forth to obtain a frost proof warehouse in connection with the railway at Halifax have not proved immediately successful, but there is every reason to believe that before another season this very necessary addition to the Halifax terminus will be completed. But I would urge the association not to lose sight of this very important matter, and to continue their efforts in the direction until consummated.

A. S. Johnson, formerly secretary of the association, was particularly gratified at the success of the exhibit sent to England. When there he was convinced that Nova Scotia could make a much better fruit show than either the United States or France. That had now been proved. He thought that exhibits should be sent over to England and Scotland every year.

Secretary Starr referred to a private collection sent to England by himself, and quoted encomiums from English and American papers. The London *Post* spoke of it as the finest collection of fruits ever exhibited. The London *Times* spoke of it, in equally high terms. That exhibition had resulted beneficially. The exhibit had caused a demand for the apples. When it was found there were none in the market, an order was promptly sent from England for 200 barrels. The foundation had been laid for an extensive and profitable trade.

A. H. Johnson contended that the exhibit of fruit sent over by Secretary Starr had done Nova Scotia more good than all the talk indulged in by the association in twenty years. The fruit-growers could get and talk but the people of London would still remain in ignorance of the magnificent quality of the fruit. But the sight of the exhibit would be a practical conviction of what Nova Scotia could do. Mr. Starr de-

served the best thanks of the association for his enterprise.

Major General Laurie said that his experience during the past fifteen years was that fruit came to maturity in England much quicker than in Nova Scotia, and that apples that would keep here until April or May, if sent home in the fall would be marketable there in February.

On motion of A. H. Johnson an unanimous vote of thanks was tendered to Secretary Starr for the service rendered to Nova Scotia fruit growing, in sending his private exhibit to England, and for the keen interest he takes in the prosperity of the association.

The Treasurer's report showed that the balance on hand was \$617.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Axford, the association resolved to continue its agitation for a frost-proof warehouse in connection with the railway at Halifax for storing fruit there, and not to cease its efforts until the warehouse is erected. Such a building was as necessary for potatoes as for apples. Mr. Starr read the copy of a letter sent to Sir Charles Tupper in this connection. Major General Laurie suggested that Mr. Starr ought to be sent to Ottawa to urge the importance of the matter on the minister personally. This was supported by Peter Innes. Avar Longley had no doubt but that the \$12,000 requisite would be put in the estimates.

On motion of R. W. Starr and M. G. DeWolf it was unanimously "resolved that this association has learned with pleasure of the preparations being made in New Orleans to hold an international fruit show in December 1884; and we urge the government to take active measures to secure an exhibit of Nova Scotia fruit; and we pledge ourselves to render the necessary assistance in procuring such an exhibit, and to take steps to have the association suitably represented,

We are indebted to M. Ronné, Belgian Consul at Halifax, for the following Circular which we commend to the attention of producers and commercial men:—

Sir,—The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium is organizing a "Commercial Museum" at Brussels, where will be found as complete a collection as possible of all the products which form the commercial interchange of the world; this Permanent Museum is being established for the purpose of furnishing manufacturers and merchants in Belgium full intelligence of the commercial progress in foreign countries, and to facilitate their opening business with the consumers and producers of those countries.

The Government of the King has instructed me to make up a collection of foreign products consumed in Canada, and also of articles produced or manufactured in Canada, which could find a market across the Atlantic, or at least to show the standing of all the industries in the Dominion.

I therefore beg to ask you to kindly cooperate with me in my endeavours; it is needless for me to explain all the advantages which your manufacturing or business enterprise could derive from that permanent and costless exposition of samples of your goods in one of the capital cities of central Europe.

If you wish your goods to be exposed at the "Commercial Museum" of Belgium, please to send me soon as possible your samples with particulars as per annexed schedule.

The Consul General of Belgium in Canada.

Sta. Foye Toll Gate, Quebec.

GENERAL INFORMATION TO ACCOMPANY THE SAMPLES.

State as a general rule the place of production, the wholesale selling price in Canada, when furnished, and with explanations perfectly specified, viz.:

For articles for exportation, F. O. B. Montreal, packing included, or delivered at manufacture or place of production.

For imported articles, the wholesale prices stating:

- (a). The usual terms of sale.
- (b). The cost of packing if any.
- (c). What discount if any.

GENERAL INFORMATION TO ACCOMPANY THE SAMPLES.

I.—*Agricultural Products*.—Year of the crop, price at date, average production per acre, acreage of land under culture, localities most favorable to the raising of the crop, most favorable market. If any official classification can be furnished, it will be important to send a specimen of each kind, with the marks under which it is known in the trade.

II.—*Minerals*.—State the importance of the seam, the distance from places of shipment, and, if possible, the composition of the mineral. The sample should represent the average composition of the seam. If the price is stated delivered at the mine, state also the approximate charges to the place of shipment.

III.—*Textile Fabrics*.—Samples should be taken on the width of the goods, and be at least twenty inches long. It will be necessary to state the quantity of yards of the pieces.

IV.—*Woollen Fabrics*.—Samples can be reduced to 9 x 6 inches. In this