

from the centre of the vessel and the vicinity of the engines. Where apples are spotted I find that the slightest moisture will cause them to mould and rot. There is no use in sending poor samples here as they cost as much in freight as good ones and will only realize ruinous prices, besides gaining a bad name for the shipper and the country. I am convinced that it will pay to put up fine samples in bushel or bushel and a half boxes and wrap each sample in a piece of tissue paper. I find that American apples are generally packed better than Canadian, especially those coming from the Northeastern States and also New York State. It is a grand mistake to think that British buyers won't find small, wormy, spotted apples if we put them in the centre of the barrel. They turn the entire contents out when judging any new or old trade mark or shipper, and woe be to him who is found out this way. Every broker and retail fruiterer present will make a note of him. But the careful, honest man gets due credit and will at any time get a good price. I believe packers are to blame almost invariably and not the shippers. I know from experience how very careless they will become, no matter how careful they may be at the outset. It pays to bind them down with the most stringent rules, and then keep a watch over them by occasionally turning out a barrel to see how it has been filled.

#### THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

JUST at this time when we are congratulating our worthy President, and his able co-adjutor, Mr. P. C. Dempsey, on their safe return from the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, we are sure our readers will be interested in a glimpse of the Canadian trophy, as shown in wood cut kindly loaned us by the *Farmers' Advocate*, of London.

At the bottom you see bags of cereals and specimens of Canadian timbers and minerals. Next above, and around behind, are about 1,000 glass jars containing those samples of apples, pears, peaches, berries, &c., which were so carefully collected by Mr. William Saunders. Above these again are grains, grasses, hops, &c., arranged in the most tasteful fashion.

All this cannot fail to have a good effect in gaining for Canadian fruits a higher appreciation in the Old Country.

The *Horticultural Times* (Eng.) says:—"We learn that Mr. C. R. H. Starr, Commissioner in charge of the Canadian Fruit Department at the late Colonial Exhibition, is making arrangements for the extension of the market for Dominion fruit in the many populous centres that lie beyond the confines of Glasgow, Manchester, Liverpool, and London, and is also endeavoring to open up markets on the Continent. The movement is a good one, though we fear the Continental markets will be difficult to open up. There is plenty of scope, however, for increased consignments in this country of good Canadian fruit. Mr. Starr's efforts in advocating cold storage for shipping Canadian fruit are well known."

The *Canadian Gazette*, London, Eng., says:—"The displays of Canadian apples at Exeter and Edinburgh have aroused no little interest at the Exhibitions in those places. Reports from Exeter state that a most favorable impression was produced by the Canadian apples. The fruit, we are told, 'excelled in color and included some magnificent specimens, all in a fine state of preservation, notwithstanding the double consignment, first to London from Canada, and thence to Exeter.' The mayor in opening the Exhibition called special attention to the Canadian