

The total arrivals into the U.K. were 1,491,382 barrels, which was far in excess of any year since the large crop of 1880-1, when the quantity was 1,328,805. For the previous four years, say from 1884-5 to 1887-8, the average of seasons was 775,264 barrels.

From reports we receive from all parts of Canada and the United States the crop for the coming season will be from 50 to 78% of an average one. This fact, in conjunction with an unusually light domestic crop, should enable us to get good prices for what are sent over here.

The crops of soft fruit in this country and the continent have been light, and, with the price of sugar abnormally high, the manufacture of preserves has not been excessive, which will operate in favor of good prices for apples during the coming season. GREEN & WHINERAY, *Liverpool, Sept. 4th, 1889.*

SIR,—Several small parcels of New York apples have been realized on this market at: Kings, 18s. to 20s. 6d.; Baldwins, 9s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.; Greenings, 12s. to 12s. 6d.; Various, 12s to 14s., the quality and condition of the fruit on the whole was poor, especially the "Baldwins." With moderate supplies of good fruit we anticipate better prices, but inferior and smaller grades will return poor results.

You will have noted our opinion on prospects from our circular letter.

As regards fall fruit we strongly recommend all shippers to send *only* the best keeping qualities of good size.

During the season should you desire it, would be pleased to keep you posted with the movements of this market. WILLIAMS, THOMAS & Co., *Liverpool, Sept. 5th, 1889.*

Philadelphia.

SIR,—The *apple crop* failure in the Ontario "Lake region" of New York means a short Eastern supply this season, and the general quality was never poorer from worm and blight. The eastern crop is generally reported short and faulty—Nova Scotia about fifty per cent. of last years.

Since peaches are about done, our market already feels the effect of *scant supply of desirable apples and pears*—receipts of common and poor stock prevailing and pressing for sale, while strictly *choice high colored eating fruit is scarce and readily salable at top quotations* :—

Blush apples, Gravensteins, etc., \$3.00 to \$3.50 bbl.; Snow, \$2.75 to \$3.25 bbl.; 20 oz. Bellefleur, etc., \$2.50 to \$3.00 bbl.; Pippins, \$2.00 to \$2.50 bbl.; Mixed, common, \$1.00 to \$2.00 bbl.

Fancy bright Bartlett pears, \$6.00 to \$7.00 bbl.; other kinds and grades, \$3.00 to \$4.00 bbl.

Plums 30c. to 75c. per 6 qt. basket, according to quality.

Grapes are in light demand and dull, at 25c to 35c. per 10 lbs. for Concord and 40c. to 60c. for Delawares and Niagaras.

Whenever we can serve you please to order us. PANCOAST & GRIFFITHS, 11th Sept., 1889.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR 1889, WITH COMPLIMENTS OF J. M. RUSK, SECRETARY.

This report covers over 700 pages and includes much that is of interest to the fruit grower.

THE PLUM CURCULIO,

for instance, is fully described and illustrated in its various stages of growth and operations upon the cherry and plum. The various plans for combatting it are described, and the one of spraying with Paris Green commended as a desirable addition to the list, though not likely to become as great a success as in the case of the codling moth, because (1) the beetle prefers to work upon

the smooth cheek of the plum where the poison is less likely to adhere, and (2) because the larvæ, eating directly from the flap, does not come in contact with the poison as does the larvæ of the codling moth.

It is evident from this statement that the writer has no idea of poisoning the mother moth before she deposits her eggs, the possibility of which was demonstrated on page 38 of the present volume of this journal. It is evident that much of the failure to save the plum crop by spraying has resulted from an ignorance of the fact that the curculio will eat the foliage of the plum tree, and consequently the poison was applied too late to accomplish the best results.

Many of the fungi are fully described, such as Potato Rot, Black Rot of the Tomato, Brown Rot of the Cherry, Leaf