

peaches, 1 cent per pound (formerly free); grapes, 1 cent per pound; dried apples, 2 cents a pound; other dried fruits, 1 cent per pound. On fruit trees and plants as follows: Apple, 2 cents each; peach trees, 4 cents; pear trees, 4 cents; plum trees, 5 cents; cherry trees, 4 cents; quince trees, $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents; seedling stock for grafting, 10 per cent.; grape vines costing ten cents and less, 3 cents each; raspberry and blackberry bushes, 1 cent each; rose bushes, 5 cents each. Some modifications in the above, especially the nursery stock, are being made, but as yet no authorized list of them has come to hand. It is to be hoped that these regulations in our interest may contribute to the wealth of our fruit growers, who are surely as deserving of consideration as any class of the community.

THE IMPERIAL PRODUCE COMPANY.—We are hoping for some good results to come to fruit growers from the operations of this company, whose circular and advertisement appears in this number. We are informed that cheesemen, throughout the country are well pleased with the sales made for them so far in the British market, and are sending in regular contracts for the whole output of the season. Mr. A. McD. Allan, who is outside manager, writes, "Our British arrangements are becoming more and more complete all the time, and we desire every one to know distinctly that we handle nothing but Canadian goods; and already we are being known in England as the Canadian house. We will give Mr. Britisher to know all the time that there is an important difference between *American* and *Canadian*. We are going to supply the great civil service stores of London with special lines of apples in small packages, and in order to do so will have to re-pack. You and all fruit growers can rely upon it that my efforts will be unceasing to build up a very high reputation for our fruits in the markets of the world,

and am convinced that if we do not make any money for growers, then it can't be made."

HOP-GROWING for profit is the chief agricultural industry engaged in by farmers in Central New York, south of Utica, in the Chenango Valley, and especially about Waterville. During a recent trip east the writer was much interested in the extreme contrast which a country devoted to hop-growing presents when compared with a fruit country. Leaving the Niagara district, descending the mountain at Lewiston via the New York, Ontario & Western, where the whole landscape is full of fruit trees, laden deeply with bloom, and awaking in the above mentioned region, one is surprised to find a country utterly devoid of fruit trees, and in their place a forest of poles for hop vines; and in place of fruit packing houses, hop-houses, for drying and packing hops, surmounted by peculiar ventilators.

A friend there who has one hundred acres in hops, stated that it was the only branch of agriculture which really paid in that section. Although the expense of growing and harvesting hops is very heavy, amounting to about \$100 per acre, or about ten cents per pound, and in some seasons the selling price is not over that amount; yet for a period of twenty years the average has been twenty cents per pound, and on one occasion reached the enormous price of \$1.00 per pound, giving fortunes to growers in a single season. There are three kinds of hops grown; the Canadian, the Humphrey, and the Early Cluster, the latter of which is the most generally grown. In hop-picking season everybody turns out and all seem to enjoy the fun, if one may judge by the songs which enliven the hop yard; while the men cut the vines and pull the heavily laden poles, laying them across the end of the boxes to be stripped by the women and girls, who thus earn a good deal of money for their own private use.